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AND PREPOSITIONS

JAMES C. FERNALD

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ENGLISH SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

WITH NOTES ON THE CORRECT USE OF PREPOSITIONS

DESIGNED AS A COMPANION FOR THE STUDY
AND AS A
TEXT-BOOK FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS

BY

JAMES C. FERNALD, L.H.D.
Editor of Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions in the Standard Dictionary

EIGHTEENTH EDITION

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PREFACE.

The English language is peculiarly rich in synonyms, as, with such a history, it could not fail to be. From the time of Julius Cæsar, Britons, Romans, Northmen, Saxons, Danes, and Normans fighting, fortifying, and settling upon the soil of England, with Scotch and Irish contending for mastery or existence across the mountain border and the Channel, and all fenced in together by the sea, could not but influence each other's speech. English merchants, sailors, soldiers, and travelers, trading, warring, and exploring in every clime, of necessity brought back new terms of sea and shore, of shop and camp and battle-field. English scholars have studied Greek and Latin for a thousand years, and the languages of the Continent and of the Orient in more recent times. English churchmen have introduced words from Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, through Bible and prayer-book, sermon and tract. From all this it results that there is scarcely a language ever spoken among men that has not some representative in English speech. The spirit of the Anglo-Saxon race, masterful in language as in war and commerce, has subjugated all these various elements to one idiom, making not a patchwork, but a composite language. Anglo-Saxon thrift, finding often several words that originally expressed the same idea, has detailed them to different parts of the common territory or to different service, so that we have an almost unexampled variety of words, kindred in meaning but distinct in usage, for expressing almost every shade of human thought.

Scarcely any two of such words, commonly known as synonyms, are identical at once in signification and in use. They have certain common ground within which they are interchangeable; but outside of that each has its own special province, within which any other word comes as an intruder. From these two qualities arises the great value of synonyms as contributing to beauty and effectiveness of expression. As interchangeable, they make possible that freedom and variety by which the diction of an accomplished writer or speaker differs from the wooden uniformity of a legal document. As distinct and specific, they enable a master of style to choose in every instance the one term that is the most

perfect mirror of his thought. To write or speak to the best purpose, one should know in the first place all the words from which he may choose, and then the exact reason why in any case any particular word should be chosen. To give such knowledge in these two directions is the office of a book of synonyms.

Of Milton's diction Macaulay writes:

"His poetry acts like an incantation. Its merit lies less in its obvious meaning than in its occult power. There would seem, at first sight, to be no more in his words than in other words. But they are words of enchantment. No sooner are they pronounced, than the past is present and the distant near. New forms of beauty start at once into existence, and all the burial places of the memory give up their dead. Change the structure of the sentence; *substitute one synonym for another*, and the whole effect is destroyed. The spell loses its power; and he who should then hope to conjure with it would find himself as much mistaken as Cassim in the Arabian tale, when he stood crying, 'Open Wheat,' 'Open Barley,' to the door which obeyed no sound but 'Open Sesame.' The miserable failure of Dryden in his attempt to translate into his own diction some parts of the 'Paradise Lost' is a remarkable instance of this."

Macaulay's own writings abound in examples of that exquisite precision in the choice of words, which never seems to be precise, but has all the aspect of absolute freedom. Through his language his thought bursts upon the mind as a landscape is seen instantly, perfectly, and beautifully from a mountain height. A little vagueness of thought, a slight infelicity in the choice of words would be like a cloud upon the mountain, obscuring the scene with a damp and chilling mist. Let anyone try the experiment with a poem like Gray's "Elegy," or Goldsmith's "Traveller" or "Deserted Village," of substituting other words for those the poet has chosen, and he will readily perceive how much of the charm of the lines depends upon their fine exactitude of expression.

In our own day, when so many are eager to write, and confident that they can write, and when the press is sending forth by the ton that which is called literature, but which somehow lacks the imprint of immortality, it is of the first importance to revive the study of synonyms as a distinct branch of rhetorical culture. Prevalent errors need at times to be noted and corrected, but the teaching of pure English speech is the best defense against all that is inferior, unsuitable, or repulsive. The most effective condemnation of an objectionable word or phrase is that it is not found in scholarly works, and a student who has once learned the rich stores of vigorous, beautiful, exact, and expressive words that make up our noble language, is by that very fact put beyond the reach of all temptation to linguistic corruption.

Special instruction in the use of synonyms is necessary, for the reason that few students possess the analytical power and habit of mind required to hold a succession of separate definitions in thought at once, compare them with each other, and determine just where and how they part company; and the persons least able to do this are the very ones most in need of the information. The distinctions between words similar in meaning are often so fine and elusive as to tax the ingenuity of the accomplished scholar; yet when clearly apprehended they are as important for the purposes of language as the minute differences between similar substances are for the purposes of chemistry. Often definition itself is best secured by the comparison of kindred terms and the pointing out where each differs from the other. We perceive more clearly and remember better what each word is, by perceiving where each divides from another of kindred meaning; just as we see and remember better the situation and contour of adjacent countries, by considering them as boundaries of each other, rather than by an exact statement of the latitude and longitude of each as a separate portion of the earth's surface.

The great mass of untrained speakers and writers need to be reminded, in the first place, *that there are synonyms* — a suggestion which they would not gain from any precision of separate definitions in a dictionary. The deplorable repetition with which many slightly educated persons use such words as "elegant," "splendid," "clever," "awful," "horrid," etc., to indicate (for they can not be said to express) almost any shade of certain approved or objectionable qualities, shows a limited vocabulary, a poverty of language, which it is of the first importance to correct. Many who are not given to such gross misuse would yet be surprised to learn how often they employ a very limited number of words in the attempt to give utterance to thoughts and feelings so unlike, that what is the right word on one occasion must of necessity be the wrong word at many other times. Such persons are simply unconscious of the fact that there are other words of kindred meaning from which they might choose; as the United States surveyors of Alaska found "the shuddering tenant of the frigid zone" wrapping himself in furs and cowering over a fire of sticks with untouched coal-mines beneath his feet.

Such poverty of language is always accompanied with poverty of thought. One who is content to use the same word for widely different ideas has either never observed or soon comes to forget that there is any difference between the ideas; or perhaps he retains

a vague notion of a difference which he never attempts to define to himself, and dimly hints to others by adding to his inadequate word some such phrase as "you see" or "you know," in the helpless attempt to inject into another mind by suggestion what adequate words would enable him simply and distinctly to say. Such a mind resembles the old maps of Africa in which the interior was filled with cloudy spaces, where modern discovery has revealed great lakes, fertile plains, and mighty rivers. One main office of a book of synonyms is to reveal to such persons the unsuspected riches of their own language; and when a series of words is given them, from which they may choose, then, with intelligent choice of words there comes of necessity a clearer perception of the difference of the ideas that are to be expressed by those different words. Thus, copiousness and clearness of language tend directly to affluence and precision of thought.

Hence there is an important use for mere lists of classified synonyms, like Roget's Thesaurus and the works of Soule and Fallows. Not one in a thousand of average students would ever discover, by independent study of the dictionary, that there are fifteen synonyms for *beautiful*, twenty-one for *beginning*, fifteen for *benevolence*, twenty for *friendly*, and thirty-seven for *pure*. The mere mention of such numbers opens vistas of possible fulness, freedom, and variety of utterance, which will have for many persons the effect of a revelation.

But it is equally important to teach *that synonyms are not identical* and to explain why and how they differ. A person of extensive reading and study, with a fine natural sense of language, will often find all that he wants in the mere list, which recalls to his memory the appropriate word. But for the vast majority there is needed some work that compares or contrasts synonymous words, explains their differences of meaning or usage, and shows in what connections one or the other may be most fitly used. This is the purpose of the present work, to be a guide to selection from the varied treasures of English speech.

This work treats within 375 pages more than 7500 synonyms. It has been the study of the author to give every definition or distinction in the fewest possible words consistent with clearness of statement, and this not merely for economy of space, but because such condensed statements are most easily apprehended and remembered.

The method followed has been to select from every group of synonyms one word, or two contrasted words, the meaning of which

may be settled by clear definitive statement, thus securing some fixed point or points to which all the other words of the group may be referred. The great source of vagueness, error, and perplexity in many discussions of synonyms is, that the writer merely associates stray ideas loosely connected with the different words, sliding from synonym to synonym with no definite point of departure or return, so that a smooth and at first sight pleasing statement really gives the mind no definite resting-place and no sure conclusion. A true discussion of synonyms is definition by comparison, and for this there must be something definite with which to compare. When the standard is settled, approximation or differentiation can be determined with clearness and certainty. It is not enough to tell something about each word. The thing to tell is how each word is related to others of that particular group. When a word has more than one prominent meaning, the synonyms for one signification are treated in one group and a reference is made to some other group in which the synonyms for another signification are treated, as may be seen by noting the synonyms given under APPARENT, and following the reference to EVIDENT.

It has been impossible within the limits of this volume to treat in full all the words of each group of synonyms. Sometimes it has been necessary to restrict the statement to a mere suggestion of the correct use; in some cases only the chief words of a group could be considered, giving the key to the discussion, and leaving the student to follow out the principle in the case of other words by reference to the definitive statements of the dictionary. It is to be hoped that at some time a dictionary of synonyms may be prepared, giving as full a list as that of Roget or of Soule, with discriminating remarks upon every word. Such a work would be of the greatest value, but obviously beyond the scope of a text-book for the class-room.

The author has here incorporated, by permission of the publishers of the Standard Dictionary, much of the synonym matter prepared by him for that work. All has been thoroughly revised or reconstructed, and much wholly new matter has been added.

The book contains also more than 3700 antonyms. These are valuable as supplying definition by contrast or by negation, one of the most effective methods of defining being in many cases to tell what a thing is not. To speakers and writers antonyms are useful as furnishing oftentimes effective antitheses.

Young writers will find much help from the indication of the correct use of prepositions, the misuse of which is one of the most

common of errors, and one of the most difficult to avoid, while their right use gives to style cohesion, firmness, and compactness, and is an important aid to perspicuity. To the text of the synonyms is appended a set of Questions and Examples to adapt the work for use as a text-book. Aside from the purposes of the class-room, this portion will be found of value to the individual student. Excepting those who have made a thorough study of language most persons will discover with surprise how difficult it is to answer any set of the Questions or to fill the blanks in the Examples without referring to the synonym treatment in Part I., or to a dictionary, and how rarely they can give any intelligent reason for preference even among familiar words. There are few who can study such a work without finding occasion to correct some errors into which they have unconsciously fallen, and without coming to a new delight in the use of language from a fuller knowledge of its resources and a clearer sense of its various capabilities.

West New Brighton, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1896.

PART I.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

Crabb's "English Synonymes Explained." [H.]
Soule's "Dictionary of English Synonyms." [L.]
Smith's "Synonyms Discriminated." [BELL.]
Graham's "English Synonyms." [A.]
Whateley's "English Synonyms Discriminated." [L. & S.]
Campbell's "Handbook of Synonyms." [L. & S.]
Fallows' "Complete Dictionary of Synonyms and Antonyms." [F. H. R.]
Roget's "Thesaurus of English Words." [F. & W. Co.]
Trench's "Study of English Words." [W. J. W.]
Richard Grant White, "Words and their Uses," and "Every Day English." [H. M & Co.]
Geo. P. Marsh, "Lectures on the English Language," and "Origin and History of the English Language." [S.]
Fitzedward Hall, "False Philology." [S.]
Maetzner's "English Grammar," tr. by Grece. [J. M.]

The Synonyms of the Century and International Dictionaries have also been consulted and compared.

The Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary has been used as the authority throughout.

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

A.....D. Appleton & Co.
AS.....Anglo-Saxon
BELL; B. & S.....Bell & Sons
F.....French
F. H. R.....Fleming H. Revell
F. & W. Co.....Funk & Wagnalls Co.
G.....German
Gr.....Greek
H.....Harper & Bros.
H. M. & Co....Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
It.....Italian
J. M.....John Murray
K.-F.....Krauth-Fleming "Vocabulary of Philosophy."
L.....Latin; Lippincott & Co.
L. & S.....Lee & Shepard
M....Murray's New English Dictionary
MACM.....Macmillan & Co.
S.....Chas. Scribner's Sons
Sp.....Spanish
T. & F.....Ticknor & Fields
T. & H.....Troutman & Hayes
T. & M.....Taylor, Walton & Maberley
W. J. W.....W. J. Widdleton

PART I.

SYNONYMS, ANTONYMS AND PREPOSITIONS.

ABANDON.

Synonyms:

abdicate,	**desert,**	**leave,**	**resign,**
abjure,	**discontinue,**	**quit,**	**retire from,**
cast off,	**forego,**	**recant,**	**retract,**
cease,	**forsake,**	**relinquish,**	**surrender,**
cede,	**forswear,**	**renounce,**	**vacate,**
depart from,	**give up,**	**repudiate,**	**withdraw from.**

Abandon is a word of wide signification, applying to persons or things of any kind; *abdicate* and *resign* apply to office, authority, or power; *cede* to territorial possessions; *surrender* especially to military force, and more generally to any demand, claim, passion, etc. *Quit* carries an idea of suddenness or abruptness not necessarily implied in *abandon*, and may not have the same suggestion of finality. The king *abdicates* his throne, *cedes* his territory, *deserts* his followers, *renounces* his religion, *relinquishes* his titles, *abandons* his designs. A cowardly officer *deserts* his ship; the helpless passengers *abandon* it. We *quit* business, *give up* property, *resign* office, *abandon* a habit or a trust. *Relinquish* commonly implies reluctance; the fainting hand *relinquishes* its grasp; the creditor *relinquishes* his claim. *Abandon* implies previous association with responsibility for or control of; *forsake* implies previous association with inclination or attachment, real or assumed; a man may *abandon* or *forsake* house or friends; he *abandons* an enterprise; *forsakes* God. *Abandon* is applied to both good and evil action; a thief *abandons* his designs, a man his principles. *Forsake*, like *abandon*, may be used either in the favorable or unfavorable sense; *desert* is always un-

favorable, involving a breach of duty, except when used of mere localities; as, "the Deserted Village." While a monarch *abdicates*, a president or other elected or appointed officer *resigns*. It was held that James II. *abdicated* his throne by *deserting* it.

Antonyms:

adopt,	defend,	occupy,	seek.
advocate,	favor,	prosecute,	support,
assert,	haunt,	protect,	undertake,
cherish,	hold,	pursue,	uphold,
claim.	keep,	retain,	vindicate.
court	maintain,		

ABASE.

Synonyms:

bring low,	depress,	dishonor,	lower,
cast down,	discredit,	humble,	reduce,
debase,	disgrace,	humiliate,	sink.
degrade,			

Abase refers only to outward conditions. "Exalt him that is low, and *abase* him that is high." *Ezek.* xxi, 26. *Debase* applies to quality or character. The coinage is *debased* by excess of alloy, the man by vice. *Humble* in present use refers chiefly to feeling of heart; *humiliate* to outward conditions; even when one is said to *humble* himself, he either has or affects to have humility of heart. To *disgrace* may be to bring or inflict odium upon others, but the word is chiefly and increasingly applied to such moral odium as one by his own acts brings upon himself; the noun *disgrace* retains more of the passive sense than the verb; he *disgraced* himself by his conduct; he brought *disgrace* upon his family. To *dishonor* a person is to deprive him of honor that should or might be given. To *discredit* one is to injure his reputation, as for veracity or solvency. A sense of unworthiness *humbles;* a shameful insult *humiliates;* imprisonment for crime *disgraces*. *Degrade* may refer to either station or character. An officer is *degraded* by being *reduced* to the ranks, *disgraced* by cowardice; vile practises *degrade;* drunkenness is a *degrading* vice. Misfortune or injustice may *abase* the good; nothing but their own ill-doing can *debase* or *disgrace* them.

Antonyms:

advance,	elevate,	honor,	raise,
aggrandize,	exalt,	promote,	uplift.
dignify,			

ABASH.

Synonyms:

bewilder,	daunt,	embarrass,	mortify,
chagrin,	discompose,	humble,	overawe,
confound,	disconcert,	humiliate,	shame.
confuse,	dishearten,		

Any sense of inferiority *abashes*, with or without the sense of wrong. The poor are *abashed* at the splendor of wealth, the ignorant at the learning of the wise. "I might have been *abashed* by their authority." GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchron*, p. 72. [H. '76.] To *confuse* is to bring into a state of mental bewilderment; to *confound* is to overwhelm the mental faculties; to *daunt* is to subject to a certain degree of fear. *Embarrass* is a strong word, signifying primarily hamper, hinder, impede. A solitary thinker may be *confused* by some difficulty in a subject, or some mental defect; one is *embarrassed* in the presence of others, and because of their presence. Confusion is of the intellect, embarrassment of the feelings. A witness may be *embarrassed* by annoying personalities, so as to become *confused* in statements. To *mortify* a person is to bring upon him a painful sense of humiliation, whether because of his own or another's fault or failure. A pupil is *confused* by a perplexing question, a general *confounded* by overwhelming defeat. A hostess is *discomposed* by the tardiness of guests, a speaker *disconcerted* by a failure of memory. The criminal who is not *abashed* at detection may be *daunted* by the officer's weapon. Sudden joy may *bewilder*, but will not *abash*. The true worshiper is *humbled* rather than *abashed* before God. The parent is *mortified* by the child's rudeness, the child *abashed* at the parent's reproof. The *embarrassed* speaker finds it difficult to proceed. The mob is *overawed* by the military, the hypocrite *shamed* by exposure. "A man whom no denial, no scorn could *abash*." FIELDING *Amelia* bk. iii, ch. 9, p. 300. [B. & S. '71.] Compare CHAGRIN; HINDER.

Antonyms:

animate,	cheer,	encourage,	rally,
buoy,	embolden,	inspirit,	uphold.

ABATE.

Synonyms:

decline,	ebb,	mitigate,	reduce,
decrease,	lessen,	moderate,	subside.
diminish,	lower,		

The storm, the fever, the pain *abates*. Interest *declines*. Misfortunes may be *mitigated*, desires *moderated*, intense anger

abated, population *decreased*, taxes *reduced*. We *abate* a nuisance, *terminate* a controversy, *suppress* a rebellion. See ALLEVIATE.

Antonyms:

aggravate,	enhance,	foment,	rage,
amplify,	enlarge,	increase,	raise,
continue,	extend,	magnify,	revive.
develop,			

Prepositions

Abate *in* fury; abated *by* law.

ABBREVIATION.

Synonyms:

abridgment, contraction.

An *abbreviation* is a shortening by any method; a *contraction* is a reduction of size by the drawing together of the parts. A *contraction* of a word is made by omitting certain letters or syllables and bringing together the first and last letters or elements; an *abbreviation* may be made either by omitting certain portions from the interior or by cutting off a part; a *contraction* is an *abbreviation*, but an *abbreviation* is not necessarily a *contraction*; *rec't* for receipt, *mdse.* for merchandise, and *Dr.* for debtor are *contractions;* they are also *abbreviations*; *Am.* for American is an *abbreviation*, but not a *contraction*. *Abbreviation* and *contraction* are used of words and phrases, *abridgment* of books, paragraphs, sentences, etc. Compare ABRIDGMENT.

ABET.

Synonyms:

advocate,	**countenance,**	**incite,**	**sanction,**
aid,	**embolden,**	**instigate,**	**support,**
assist,	**encourage,**	**promote,**	**uphold.**

Abet and *instigate* are now used almost without exception in a bad sense; one may *incite* either to good or evil. One *incites* or *instigates* to the doing of something not yet done, or to increased activity or further advance in the doing of it; one *abets* by giving sympathy, countenance, or substantial aid to the doing of that which is already projected or in process of commission. *Abet* and *instigate* apply either to persons or actions, *incite* to persons only; one *incites* a person *to* an action. A clergyman will *advocate* the claims of justice, *aid* the poor, *encourage* the

despondent, *support* the weak, *uphold* the constituted authorities; but he will not *incite* to a quarrel, *instigate* a riot, or *abet* a crime. The originator of a crime often *instigates* or *incites* others to *abet* him in it, or one may *instigate* or *incite* others to a crime in the commission of which he himself takes no active part. Compare HELP.

Antonyms:

baffle,	deter,	dissuade,	hinder,
confound,	disapprove,	expose,	impede,
counteract,	disconcert,	frustrate,	obstruct.
denounce,	discourage,		

ABHOR.

Synonyms:

abominate,	**dislike,**	**loathe,**	**scorn,**
despise,	**hate,**	**nauseate,**	**shun.**
detest,			

Abhor is stronger than *despise*, implying a shuddering recoil, especially a moral recoil. "How many *shun* evil as inconvenient who do not *abhor* it as hateful." TRENCH *Serm. in Westm. Abbey* xxvi, 297. [M.] *Detest* expresses indignation, with something of contempt. *Loathe* implies disgust, physical or moral. We *abhor* a traitor, *despise* a coward, *detest* a liar. We *dislike* an uncivil person, We *abhor* cruelty, *hate* tyranny. We *loathe* a reptile or a flatterer. We *abhor* Milton's heroic Satan, but we can not *despise* him.

Antonyms:

admire,	crave,	esteem,	love,
approve,	desire,	like,	relish.
covet,	enjoy,		

ABIDE.

Synonyms:

anticipate,	**dwell,**	**remain,**	**stop,**
await,	**endure,**	**reside,**	**tarry,**
bear,	**expect,**	**rest,**	**tolerate,**
bide,	**inhabit,**	**sojourn,**	**wait,**
confront,	**live,**	**stay,**	**watch.**
continue,	**lodge,**		

To *abide* is to remain continuously without limit of time unless expressed by the context: "to-day I must *abide* at thy house," *Luke* xix, 5; "a settled place for thee to *abide* in forever," *1 Kings* viii, 13; "*Abide* with me! fast falls the eventide," LYTE *Hymn*. *Lodge*, *sojourn*, *stay*, *tarry*, and *wait* always imply a limited time; *lodge*, to pass the night; *sojourn*, to *remain*

temporarily; *live*, *dwell*, *reside*, to have a permanent home. *Stop*, in the sense of *stay* or *sojourn*, is colloquial, and not in approved use. Compare ENDURE; REST.

Antonyms:

abandon,	forfeit,	migrate,	reject,
avoid,	forfend,	move,	resist,
depart,	journey,	proceed,	shun.

Prepositions:

Abide *in* a place, *for* a time, *with* a person, *by* a statement.

ABOLISH.

Synonyms:

abate,	eradicate,	prohibit,	stamp out,
abrogate,	exterminate,	remove,	subvert,
annihilate,	extirpate,	repeal,	supplant,
annul,	nullify,	reverse,	suppress,
destroy,	obliterate,	revoke,	terminate.
end,	overthrow,	set aside,	

Abolish, to do away with, bring absolutely to an end, especially as something hostile, hindering, or harmful, was formerly used of persons and material objects, a usage now obsolete except in poetry or highly figurative speech. *Abolish* is now used of institutions, customs, and conditions, especially those wide-spread and long existing; as, to *abolish* slavery, ignorance, intemperance, poverty. A building that is burned to the ground is said to be *destroyed* by fire. *Annihilate*, as a philosophical term, signifies to put absolutely out of existence. As far as our knowledge goes, matter is never *annihilated*, but only changes its form. Some believe that the wicked will be *annihilated*. *Abolish* is not said of laws. There we use *repeal*, *abrogate*, *nullify*, etc.: *repeal* by the enacting body, *nullify* by revolutionary proceedings; a later statute *abrogates*, without formally *repealing*, any earlier law with which it conflicts. An appellate court may *reverse* or *set aside* the decision of an inferior court. *Overthrow* may be used in either a good or a bad sense; *suppress* is commonly in a good, *subvert* always in a bad sense; as, to *subvert* our liberties; to *suppress* a rebellion. The law *prohibits* what may never have existed; it *abolishes* an existing evil. We *abate* a nuisance, *terminate* a controversy. Compare CANCEL; DEMOLISH; EXTERMINATE.

Antonyms:

authorize,	establish,	reinstate,	revive,
cherish,	institute,	renew,	set up,
confirm	introduce,	repair,	support,
continue,	legalize,	restore,	sustain.
enact,	promote,		

ABOMINATION.

Synonyms:

abhorrence,	curse,	hatred,	plague,
abuse,	detestation,	horror,	shame,
annoyance,	disgust,	iniquity,	villainy,
aversion,	evil,	nuisance,	wickedness.
crime,	execration,	offense,	

Abomination (from the L. *ab omen*, a thing of ill omen) was originally applied to anything held in religious or ceremonial *aversion* or *abhorrence;* as, "The things which are highly esteemed among men are *abomination* in the sight of God." *Luke* xvi, 15. The word is oftener applied to the object of such *aversion* or *abhorrence* than to the state of mind that so regards it; in common use *abomination* signifies something very much disliked or loathed, or that deserves to be. Choice food may be an object of *aversion* and *disgust* to a sick person; vile food would be an *abomination.* A toad is to many an object of *disgust;* a foul sewer is an *abomination.* As applied to crimes, *abomination* is used of such as are especially brutal, shameful, or revolting; theft is an *offense;* infanticide is an *abomination.*

Antonyms:

affection,	blessing,	enjoyment,	joy,
appreciation,	delight,	esteem,	satisfaction,
approval,	desire,	gratification,	treat.
benefit,			

ABRIDGMENT.

Synonyms:

abbreviation,	compend,	epitome,	summary,
abstract,	compendium,	outline,	synopsis.
analysis,	digest,		

An *abridgment* gives the most important portions of a work substantially as they stand. An *outline* or *synopsis* is a kind of sketch closely following the plan. An *abstract* or *digest* is an independent statement of what the book contains. An *analysis* draws out the chief thoughts or arguments, whether expressed or implied. A *summary* is the most condensed statement of results or conclusions. An *epitome*, *compend*, or *compendium* is a condensed view of a subject, whether derived from a previous publication or not. We may have an *abridgment* of a dictionary, but not an *analysis*, *abstract*, *digest*, or *summary.* We may have an *epitome* of religion, a *compendium* of English literature, but not an *abridgment.* Compare ABBREVIATION.

ABSOLUTE.

Synonyms:

arbitrary,	compulsory,	haughty,	peremptory,
arrogant,	controlling,	imperative,	positive,
authoritative,	despotic,	imperious,	supreme,
autocratic,	dictatorial,	irresponsible,	tyrannical,
coercive,	dogmatic,	lordly,	unconditional,
commanding,	domineering,	overbearing,	unequivocal.
compulsive,	exacting,		

In the strict sense, *absolute*, free from all limitation or control, and *supreme*, superior to all, can not properly be said of any being except the divine. Both words are used, however, in a modified sense, of human authorities; *absolute* then signifying free from limitation by other authority, and *supreme* exalted over all other; as, an *absolute* monarch, the *supreme* court. *Absolute*, in this use, does not necessarily carry any unfavorable sense, but as *absolute* power in human hands is always abused, the unfavorable meaning predominates. *Autocratic* power knows no limits outside the ruler's self; *arbitrary* power, none outside the ruler's will or judgment, *arbitrary* carrying the implication of wilfulness and capriciousness. *Despotic* is commonly applied to a masterful or severe use of power, which is expressed more decidedly by *tyrannical*. *Arbitrary* may be used in a good sense; as, the pronunciation of proper names is *arbitrary;* but the bad sense is the prevailing one; as, an *arbitrary* proceeding. *Irresponsible* power is not necessarily bad, but eminently dangerous; an executor or trustee should not be *irresponsible;* an *irresponsible* ruler is likely to be *tyrannical*. A perfect ruler might be *irresponsible* and not *tyrannical*. *Authoritative* is used always in a good sense, implying the right to claim authority; *imperative*, *peremptory*, and *positive* are used ordinarily in the good sense; as, an *authoritative* definition; an *imperative* demand; a *peremptory* command; *positive* instructions; *imperious* signifies assuming and determined to command, rigorously requiring obedience. An *imperious* demand or requirement may have in it nothing offensive; it is simply one that resolutely insists upon compliance, and will not brook refusal; an *arrogant* demand is offensive by its tone of superiority, an *arbitrary* demand by its unreasonableness; an *imperious* disposition is liable to become *arbitrary* and *arrogant*. A person of an independent spirit is inclined to resent an *imperious* manner in any one, especially in one whose superiority is not clearly recognized. *Commanding* is always used in a good

sense; as, a *commanding* appearance; a *commanding* eminence. Compare DOGMATIC; INFINITE; PERFECT.

Antonyms

accountable, complaisant, compliant, conditional, constitutional, contingent, docile, ductile, gentle, humble, lenient, limited, lowly, meek, mild, responsible, submissive, yielding.

ABSOLVE.

Synonyms:

acquit, clear, discharge, exculpate, exempt, exonerate, forgive, free, liberate, pardon, release, set free.

To *absolve*, in the strict sense, is to *set free* from any bond. One may be *absolved* from a promise by a breach of faith on the part of one to whom the promise was made. To *absolve* from sins is formally to remit their condemnation and penalty, regarded as a bond upon the soul. "Almighty God . . . *pardoneth* and *absolveth* all those who truly repent, and unfeignedly believe his holy Gospel." *Book of Common Prayer, Declar. of Absol.* To *acquit* of sin or crime is to *free* from the accusation of it, pronouncing one guiltless; the innocent are rightfully *acquitted;* the guilty may be mercifully *absolved.* Compare PARDON.

Antonyms:

accuse, bind, charge, compel, condemn, convict, impeach, inculpate, obligate, oblige.

Preposition:

One is absolved *from* (rarely *of*) a promise, a sin, etc.

ABSORB.

Synonyms:

consume, drink in, drink up, engross, exhaust, imbibe, suck up, swallow, swallow up, take in, take up.

A fluid that is *absorbed* is *taken up* into the mass of the *absorbing* body, with which it may or may not permanently combine. Wood expands when it *absorbs* moisture, iron when it *absorbs* heat, the substance remaining perhaps otherwise substantially unchanged; quicklime, when it *absorbs* water, becomes a new substance with different qualities, hydrated or slaked lime. A substance is *consumed* which is destructively appropriated by some other substance, being, or agency, so that it ceases to exist or to be recognized as existing in its original condition; fuel is *consumed* in the fire, food in the body; *consume* is also applied to whatever is removed from the market for individual use; as, silk and woolen goods are *consumed.* A great talker *engrosses* the conversation. A credulous person *swallows* the most preposterous

statement. A busy student *imbibes* or *drinks in* knowledge; he is *absorbed* in a subject that takes his whole attention. "I only postponed it because I happened to get *absorbed* in a book." KANE *Grinnell Exped.* ch. 43, page 403. [H. '54.]

Antonyms:

cast out,	dissipate,	emit,	put forth,	shoot forth,
disgorge,	distract,	exude,	radiate,	throw off,
disperse,	eject,	give up,	send out,	vomit.

Prepositions:

Plants absorb moisture *from* the air; the student is absorbed *in* thought; nutriment may be absorbed *into* the system *through* the skin.

ABSTINENCE.

Synonyms:

abstemiousness,	**frugality,**	**self-denial,**	**sobriety.**
continence,	**moderation,**	**self-restraint,**	**temperance.**
fasting.	**self-control,**		

Abstinence from food commonly signifies going without; *abstemiousness*, partaking moderately; *abstinence* may be for a single occasion, *abstemiousness* is habitual *moderation*. *Self-denial* is giving up what one does not desire. *Fasting* is *abstinence* from food for a limited time, and generally for religious reasons. *Sobriety* and *temperance* signify maintaining a quiet, even temper by moderate indulgence in some things, complete *abstinence* from others. We speak of *temperance* in eating, but of *abstinence* from vice. *Total abstinence* has come to signify the entire abstaining from intoxicating liquors.

Antonyms:

drunkenness,	greed,	reveling,	sensuality,
excess,	intemperance,	revelry,	wantonness.
gluttony,	intoxication,	self-indulgence,	

Preposition:

The negative side of virtue is abstinence *from* vice.

ABSTRACT, *v.*

Synonyms:

appropriate,	**distract,**	**purloin,**	**steal,**
detach,	**divert,**	**remove,**	**take away,**
discriminate,	**eliminate,**	**separate,**	**withdraw.**
distinguish,			

The central idea of *withdrawing* makes *abstract* in common speech a euphemism for *appropriate* (unlawfully), *purloin*, *steal*. In mental processes we *discriminate* between objects by *distinguishing* their differences; we *separate* some one element from all that does not necessarily belong to it, *abstract* it, and view it alone. We may *separate* two ideas, and hold both in mind in

comparison or contrast; but when we *abstract* one of them, we drop the other out of thought. The mind is *abstracted* when it is *withdrawn* from all other subjects and concentrated upon one, *diverted* when it is drawn away from what it would or should attend to by some other interest, *distracted* when the attention is divided among different subjects, so that it can not be given properly to any. The trouble with the *distracted* person is that he is not *abstracted*. Compare DISCERN.

Antonyms:

add, combine, complete, conjoin, fill up, increase, restore, strengthen, unite.

Prepositions:

The purse may be abstracted *from* the pocket; the substance *from* the accidents; a book *into* a compend.

ABSTRACTED.

Synonyms:

absent, absent-minded, absorbed, heedless, inattentive, indifferent, listless, negligent, oblivious, preoccupied, thoughtless.

As regards mental action, *absorbed*, *abstracted*, and *preoccupied* refer to the cause, *absent* or *absent-minded* to the effect. The man *absorbed* in one thing will appear *absent* in others. A *preoccupied* person may seem *listless* and *thoughtless*, but the really *listless* and *thoughtless* have not mental energy to be *preoccupied*. The *absent-minded* man is *oblivious* of ordinary matters, because his thoughts are elsewhere. One who is *preoccupied* is intensely busy in thought; one may be *absent-minded* either through intense concentration or simply through inattention, with fitful and aimless wandering of thought. Compare ABSTRACT.

Antonyms:

alert, attentive, on hand, prompt, ready, thoughtful, wide-awake.

ABSURD.

Synonyms:

anomalous, chimerical, erroneous, false, foolish, ill-advised, ill-considered, ill-judged, inconclusive, incorrect, infatuated, irrational, ludicrous, mistaken, monstrous, nonsensical, paradoxical, preposterous, ridiculous, senseless, stupid unreasonable, wild.

That is *absurd* which is contrary to the first principles of reasoning; as, that a part should be greater than the whole is *absurd*. A *paradoxical* statement appears at first thought contradictory or *absurd*, while it may be really true. Anything is *irrational*

when clearly contrary to sound reason, *foolish* when contrary to practical good sense, *silly* when petty and contemptible in its folly, *erroneous* when containing error that vitiates the result, *unreasonable* when there seems a perverse bias or an intent to go wrong. *Monstrous* and *preposterous* refer to what is overwhelmingly *absurd;* as, "O *monstrous!* eleven buckram men grown out of two," SHAKESPEARE *1 King Henry IV*, act ii. sc. 4. The *ridiculous* or the *nonsensical* is worthy only to be laughed at. The lunatic's claim to be a king is *ridiculous;* the Mother Goose rimes are *nonsensical.* Compare INCONGRUOUS.

Antonyms:

certain, consistent, demonstrable, demonstrated, established, incontestable, incontrovertible, indisputable, indubitable, infallible, logical, rational, reasonable, sagacious, sensible, sound, substantial, true, undeniable, unquestionable, wise.

ABUSE.

Synonyms:

aggrieve, damage, defame, defile, disparage, harm, ill-treat, ill-use, impose on or upon, injure, malign, maltreat, misemploy, misuse, molest, oppress, persecute, pervert, prostitute, rail at, ravish, reproach, revile, ruin, slander, victimize, vilify, violate, vituperate, wrong.

Abuse covers all unreasonable or improper use or treatment by word or act. A tenant does not *abuse* rented property by "reasonable wear," though that may *damage* the property and *injure* its sale; he may *abuse* it by needless defacement or neglect. It is possible to *abuse* a man without *harming* him, as when the criminal *vituperates* the judge; or to *harm* a man without *abusing* him, as when the witness tells the truth about the criminal. *Defame, malign, rail at, revile, slander, vilify,* and *vituperate* are used always in a bad sense. One may be justly *reproached.* To *impose on* or to *victimize* one is to *injure* him by *abusing* his confidence. To *persecute* one is to *ill-treat* him for opinion's sake, commonly for religious belief; to *oppress* is generally for political or pecuniary motives. "Thou shalt not *oppress* an hired servant that is poor and needy," *Deut.* xxiv, 14. *Misemploy, misuse,* and *pervert* are commonly applied to objects rather than to persons. A dissolute youth *misemploys* his time, *misuses* his money

and opportunities, *harms* his associates, *perverts* his talents, *wrongs* his parents, *ruins* himself, *abuses* every good gift of God.

Antonyms:

applaud,	conserve,	favor,	protect,	sustain,
benefit,	consider,	laud,	regard,	tend,
care for,	eulogize,	panegyrize,	respect,	uphold,
cherish,	extol,	praise,	shield,	vindicate.

ACCESSORY.

Synonyms:

abetter or **abettor**,	**associate**,	**companion**,	**henchman**,
accomplice,	**attendant**,	**confederate**,	**participator**,
ally,	**coadjutor**,	**follower**,	**partner**,
assistant,	**colleague**,	**helper**,	**retainer**.

Colleague is used always in a good sense, *associate* and *coadjutor* generally so; *ally*, *assistant*, *associate*, *attendant*, *companion*, *helper*, either in a good or a bad sense; *abetter*, *accessory*, *accomplice*, *confederate*, almost always in a bad sense. *Ally* is oftenest used of national and military matters, or of some other connection regarded as great and important; as, *allies* of despotism. *Colleague* is applied to civil and ecclesiastical connections; members of Congress from the same State are *colleagues*, even though they may be bitter opponents politically and personally. An *Associate* Justice of the Supreme Court is near in rank to the Chief Justice. A surgeon's *assistant* is a physician or medical student who shares in the treatment and care of patients; a surgeon's *attendant* is one who rolls bandages and the like. *Follower*, *henchman*, *retainer* are persons especially devoted to a chief, and generally bound to him by necessity, fee, or reward. *Partner* has come to denote almost exclusively a business connection. In law, an *abettor* (the general legal spelling) is always present, either actively or constructively, at the commission of the crime; an *accessory* never. An *accomplice* is usually a principal; an *accessory* never. If present, though only to stand outside and keep watch against surprise, one is an *abettor*, and not an *accessory*. At common law, an *accessory* implies a principal, and can not be convicted until after the conviction of the principal; the *accomplice* or *abettor* can be convicted as a principal. *Accomplice* and *abettor* have nearly the same meaning, but the former is the popular, the latter more distinctively the legal term. Compare APPENDAGE; AUXILIARY.

Antonyms:

adversary,	chief,	foe,	leader,	principal,
antagonist,	commander,	hinderer,	opponent,	rival.
betrayer,	enemy,	instigator,	opposer,	

Prepositions:

An accessory *to* the crime; *before* or *after* the fact; the accessories *of* a figure *in* a painting.

ACCIDENT.

Synonyms:

adventure, calamity, casualty, chance, contingency, disaster, fortuity, hap, happening, hazard, incident, misadventure, misfortune, mishap, possibility.

An *accident* is that which happens without any one's direct intention; a *chance* that which happens without any known cause. If the direct cause of a railroad *accident* is known, we can not call it a *chance*. To the theist there is, in strictness, no *chance*, all things being by divine causation and control; but *chance* is spoken of where no special cause is manifest: "By *chance* there came down a certain priest that way," *Luke* x, 31. We can speak of a game of *chance*, but not of a game of *accident*. An *incident* is viewed as occurring in the regular course of things, but subordinate to the main purpose, or aside from the main design. *Fortune* is the result of inscrutable controlling forces. *Fortune* and *chance* are nearly equivalent, but *chance* can be used of human effort and endeavor as *fortune* can not be; we say "he has a *chance* of success," or "there is one *chance* in a thousand," where we could not substitute *fortune;* as personified, *Fortune* is regarded as having a fitful purpose, *Chance* as purposeless; we speak of fickle *Fortune*, blind *Chance;* "*Fortune* favors the brave." The slaughter of men is an *incident* of battle; unexpected defeat, the *fortune* of war. Since the unintended is often the undesirable, *accident* tends to signify some *calamity* or *disaster*, unless the contrary is expressed, as when we say a fortunate or happy *accident*. An *adventure* is that which may turn out ill, a *misadventure* that which does turn out ill. A slight disturbing *accident* is a *mishap*. Compare EVENT; HAZARD.

Antonyms:

appointment, calculation, certainty, decree, fate, foreordination, intention, law, necessity, ordainment, ordinance, plan, preparation, provision, purpose.

Prepositions:

The accident *of* birth; an accident *to* the machinery.

ACQUAINTANCE.

Synonyms:
association, companionship, experience, familiarity, fellowship, friendship, intimacy, knowledge.

Acquaintance between persons supposes that each knows the other; we may know a public man by his writings or speeches, and by sight, but can not claim *acquaintance* unless he personally knows us. There may be pleasant *acquaintance* with little *companionship;* and conversely, much *companionship* with little *acquaintance,* as between busy clerks at adjoining desks. So there may be *association* in business without *intimacy* or *friendship. Acquaintance* admits of many degrees, from a slight or passing to a familiar or intimate *acquaintance;* but *acquaintance* unmodified commonly signifies less than *familiarity* or *intimacy.* As regards persons, *familiarity* is becoming restricted to the undesirable sense, as in the proverb, "*Familiarity* breeds contempt;" hence, in personal relations, the word *intimacy,* which refers to mutual knowledge of thought and feeling, is now uniformly preferred. *Friendship* includes *acquaintance* with some degree of *intimacy,* and ordinarily *companionship,* though in a wider sense *friendship* may exist between those who have never met, but know each other only by word and deed. *Acquaintance* does not involve *friendship,* for one may be well acquainted with an enemy. *Fellowship* involves not merely *acquaintance* and *companionship,* but sympathy as well. There may be much *friendship* without much *fellowship,* as between those whose homes or pursuits are far apart. There may be pleasant *fellowship* which does not reach the fulness of *friendship.* Compare ATTACHMENT; FRIENDSHIP; LOVE. As regards studies, pursuits, etc., *acquaintance* is less than *familiarity,* which supposes minute *knowledge* of particulars, arising often from long *experience* or *association.*

Antonyms:
ignorance, ignoring, inexperience, unfamiliarity.

Prepositions:
Acquaintance *with* a subject; *of* one person *with* another; *between* persons.

ACRIMONY.

Synonyms:
acerbity, asperity, bitterness, causticity, harshness, malignity, moroseness, severity, sharpness, sourness, tartness, unkindness, virulence.

Acerbity is a *sharpness*, with a touch of *bitterness*, which may arise from momentary annoyance or habitual impatience; *asperity* is keener and more pronounced, denoting distinct irritation or vexation; in speech *asperity* is often manifested by the tone of voice rather than by the words that are spoken. *Acrimony* in speech or temper is like a corrosive acid; it springs from settled character or deeply rooted feeling of aversion or unkindness. One might speak with momentary *asperity* to his child, but not with *acrimony*, unless estrangement had begun. *Malignity* is the extreme of settled ill intent; *virulence* is an envenomed hostility. *Virulence* of speech is a quality in language that makes the language seem as if exuding poison. *Virulence* is outspoken; *malignity* may be covered with smooth and courteous phrase. We say intense *virulence*, deep *malignity*. *Severity* is always painful, and may be terrible, but carries ordinarily the implication, true or false, of justice. Compare ANGER; BITTER; ENMITY.

Antonyms:

amiability, courtesy, gentleness, good nature, kindness, mildness, smoothness, sweetness.

ACT, *n.*

Synonyms:

accomplishment, achievement, action, consummation, deed, doing, effect, execution, exercise, exertion, exploit, feat, motion, movement, operation, performance, proceeding, transaction, work.

An *act* is strictly and originally something accomplished by an exercise of power, in which sense it is synonymous with *deed* or *effect*. *Action* is a *doing*. *Act* is therefore single, individual, momentary; *action* a complex of *acts*, or a process, state, or habit of exerting power. We say a virtuous *act*, but rather a virtuous course of *action*. We speak of the *action* of an acid upon a metal, not of its *act*. *Act* is used, also, for the simple *exertion* of power; as, an *act* of will. In this sense an *act* does not necessarily imply an external *effect*, while an *action* does. Morally, the *act* of murder is in the determination to kill; legally, the *act* is not complete without the striking of the fatal blow. *Act* and *deed* are both used for the thing done, but *act* refers to the power put forth, *deed* to the result accomplished; as, a voluntary *act*, a bad *deed*. In connection with other words *act* is more usually qualified by the use of another noun, *action* by an adjective preceding; we may say a kind *act*, though oftener an *act* of kindness,

but only a kind *action*, not an *action* of kindness. As between *act* and *deed*, *deed* is commonly used of great, notable, and impressive *acts*, as are *achievement*, *exploit*, and *feat*.

Festus: We live in *deeds*, not years; in thoughts, not breaths.
BAILEY *Festus*, *A Country Town*, sc. 7.

A *feat* exhibits strength, skill, personal power, whether mental or physical, especially the latter; as, a *feat* of arms, a *feat* of memory. An *exploit* is a conspicuous or glorious *deed*, involving valor or heroism, usually combined with strength, skill, loftiness of thought, and readiness of resource; an *achievement* is the doing of something great and noteworthy; an *exploit* is brilliant, but its effect may be transient; an *achievement* is solid, and its effect enduring. *Act* and *action* are both in contrast to all that is merely passive and receptive. The intensest *action* is easier than passive endurance.

Antonyms:

cessation,	immobility,	inertia,	quiet,	suffering,
deliberation,	inaction,	passion,*	repose,	suspension.
endurance,	inactivity,	quiescence,	rest,	

* In philosophic sense.

ACTIVE.

Synonyms:

agile,	**energetic,**	**officious,**	**sprightly,**
alert,	**expeditious,**	**prompt,**	**spry,**
brisk,	**industrious,**	**quick,**	**supple,**
bustling,	**lively,**	**ready,**	**vigorous,**
busy,	**mobile,**	**restless,**	**wide awake.**
diligent,	**nimble,**		

Active refers to both quickness and constancy of action; in the former sense it is allied with *agile*, *alert*, *brisk*, etc.; in the latter, with *busy*, *diligent*, *industrious*. The *active* love employment, the *busy* are actually employed, the *diligent* and the *industrious* are habitually *busy*. The *restless* are *active* from inability to keep quiet; their activity may be without purpose, or out of all proportion to the purpose contemplated. The *officious* are undesirably *active* in the affairs of others. Compare ALERT; ALIVE; MEDDLESOME.

Antonyms.

dull,	inactive,	lazy,	slow,
heavy,	indolent,	quiescent,	sluggish,
idle,	inert,	quiet,	stupid.

Prepositions:

Active *in* work, *in* a cause; *for* an object, as *for* justice; *with* persons or instrumentalities; *about* something, as *about* other people's business.

ACUMEN.

Synonyms:

acuteness,	insight,	perspicacity,	sharpness,
cleverness,	keenness,	sagacity,	shrewdness.
discernment,	penetration,		

Sharpness, *acuteness*, and *insight*, however keen, and *penetration*, however deep, fall short of the meaning of *acumen*, which implies also ability to use these qualities to advantage. There are persons of keen *insight* and great *penetration* to whom these powers are practically useless. *Acumen* is *sharpness* to some purpose, and belongs to a mind that is comprehensive as well as keen. *Cleverness* is a practical aptitude for study or learning. *Insight* and *discernment* are applied oftenest to the judgment of character; *penetration* and *perspicacity* to other subjects of knowledge. *Sagacity* is an uncultured skill in using quick perceptions for a desired end, generally in practical affairs; *acumen* may increase with study, and applies to the most erudite matters. *Shrewdness* is *keenness* or *sagacity*, often with a somewhat evil bias, as ready to take advantage of duller intellects. *Perspicacity* is the power to see clearly through that which is difficult or involved. We speak of the *acuteness* of an observer or a reasoner, the *insight* and *discernment* of a student, a clergyman, or a merchant, the *sagacity* of a hound, the *keenness* of a debater, the *shrewdness* of a usurer, the *penetration*, *perspicacity*, and *acumen* of a philosopher.

Antonyms:

bluntness, dulness, obtuseness, stupidity.

ADD.

Synonyms:

adjoin,	annex,	augment,	extend,	make up,
affix.	append,	cast up,	increase,	subjoin,
amplify,	attach,	enlarge,	join on,	sum up.

To *add* is to *increase* by *adjoining* or *uniting:* in distinction from multiply, which is to *increase* by repeating. To *augment* a thing is to *increase* it by any means, but this word is seldom used directly of material objects; we do not *augment* a house, a farm, a nation, etc. We may *enlarge* a house, a farm, or an empire, *extend* influence or dominion, *augment* riches, power or influence, *attach* or *annex* a building to one that it *adjoins* or papers to the document they refer to, *annex* a clause or a codicil, *affix* a seal or a signature, *annex* a territory, *attach* a condition to a promise A speaker may *amplify* a discourse by a fuller treatment

throughout than was originally planned, or he may *append* or *subjoin* certain remarks without change of what has gone before. We *cast up* or *sum up* an account, though *add up* and *make up* are now more usual expressions.

Antonyms:

abstract, deduct, diminish, dissever, lessen, reduce, remove, subtract, withdraw.

Preposition:

Other items are to be added *to* the account.

ADDICTED.

Synonyms:

abandoned, accustomed, attached, devoted, disposed, given, given over, given up, habituated, inclined, prone, wedded.

One is *addicted* to that which he has allowed to gain a strong, habitual, and enduring hold upon action, inclination, or involuntary tendency, as to a habit or indulgence. A man may be *accustomed* to labor, *attached* to his profession, *devoted* to his religion, *given* to study or to gluttony (in the bad sense, *given over*, or *given up*, is a stronger and more hopeless expression, as is *abandoned*). One *inclined* to luxury may become *habituated* to poverty. One is *wedded* to that which has become a second nature; as, one is *wedded* to science or to art. *Prone* is used only in a bad sense, and generally of natural tendencies; as, our hearts are *prone* to evil. *Abandoned* tells of the acquired viciousness of one who has given himself up to wickedness. *Addicted* may be used in a good, but more frequently a bad sense; as, *addicted* to study; *addicted* to drink. *Devoted* is used chiefly in the good sense; as, a mother's *devoted* affection.

Antonyms:

averse, disinclined, indisposed, unaccustomed.

Preposition:

Addicted *to* vice.

ADDRESS, *v.*

Synonyms:

accost, apostrophize, appeal, approach, court, greet, hail, salute, speak to, woo.

To *accost* is to speak first, to friend or stranger, generally with a view to opening conversation; *greet* is not so distinctly limited, since one may return another's *greeting; greet* and *hail* may imply but a passing word; *greeting* may be altogether silent; to *hail* is to *greet* in a loud-voiced and commonly hearty and joyous

way, as appears in the expression "*hail* fellow, well met." To *salute* is to *greet* with special token of respect, as a soldier his commander. To *apostrophize* is to solemnly *address* some person or personified attribute apart from the audience to whom one is speaking; as, a preacher may *apostrophize* virtue, the saints of old, or even the Deity. To *appeal* is strictly to call for some form of help or support. *Address* is slightly more formal than *accost* or *greet*, though it may often be interchanged with them. One may *address* another at considerable length or in writing; he *accosts* orally and briefly.

Antonyms:

avoid,	elude,	overlook,	pass by,
cut,	ignore,	pass,	shun.

Prepositions:

Address the memorial *to* the legislature; the president addressed the people *in* an eloquent speech; he addressed an intruder *with* indignation.

ADDRESS, *n.*

Synonyms:

adroitness,	**discretion,**	**manners,**	**readiness,**
courtesy,	**ingenuity,**	**politeness,**	**tact.**
dexterity,			

Address is that indefinable something which enables a man to gain his object without seeming exertion or contest, and generally with the favor and approval of those with whom he deals. It is a general power to direct to the matter in hand whatever qualities are most needed for it at the moment. It includes *adroitness* and *discretion* to know what to do or say and what to avoid; *ingenuity* to devise; *readiness* to speak or act; the *dexterity* that comes of practise; and *tact*, which is the power of fine touch as applied to human character and feeling. *Courtesy* and *politeness* are indispensable elements of good *address*. Compare SPEECH.

Antonyms:

awkwardness,	clumsiness,	ill-breeding,	stupidity,
boorishness,	fatuity,	ill manners,	unmannerliness,
clownishness,	folly,	rudeness,	unwisdom.

Prepositions:

Address *in* dealing with opponents; the address *of* an accomplished intriguer; an address *to* the audience.

ADEQUATE.

Synonyms:

able, adapted, capable, commensurate, competent, equal, fit, fitted, fitting, qualified, satisfactory, sufficient, suitable.

Adequate, *commensurate*, and *sufficient* signify *equal* to some given occasion or work; as, a sum *sufficient* to meet expenses; an *adequate* remedy for the disease. *Commensurate* is the more precise and learned word, signifying that which exactly measures the matter in question. *Adapted*, *fit*, *suitable*, and *qualified* refer to the qualities which match or suit the occasion. A clergyman may have strength *adequate* to the work of a porter; but that would not be a *fit* or *suitable* occupation for him. Work is *satisfactory* if it satisfies those for whom it is done, though it may be very poor work judged by some higher standard. *Qualified* refers to acquired abilities; *competent* to both natural and acquired; a *qualified* teacher may be no longer *competent*, by reason of ill health. *Able* and *capable* suggest general ability and reserved power, *able* being the higher word of the two. An *able* man will do something well in any position. A *capable* man will come up to any ordinary demand. We say an *able* orator, a *capable* accountant.

Antonyms:

disqualified, inadequate, incompetent, inferior, insufficient, poor, unequal, unfit, unqualified, unsatisfactory, unsuitable, useless, worthless.

Prepositions:

Adequate *to* the demand; *for* the purpose.

ADHERENT.

Synonyms:

aid, aider, ally, backer, disciple, follower, partisan, supporter.

An *adherent* is one who is devoted or attached to a person, party, principle, cause, creed, or the like. One may be an *aider* and *supporter* of a party or church, while not an *adherent* to all its doctrines or claims. An *ally* is more independent still, as he may differ on every point except the specific ground of union. The *Allies* who overthrew Napoleon were united only against him. *Allies* are regarded as equals; *adherents* and *disciples* are followers. The *adherent* depends more on his individual judgment, the *disciple* is more subject to command and instruction; thus we say the *disciples* rather than the *adherents* of Christ. *Partisan* has

the narrow and odious sense of adhesion to a party, right or wrong. One may be an *adherent* or *supporter* of a party and not a *partisan*. *Backer* is a sporting and theatrical word, personal in its application, and not in the best usage. Compare ACCESSORY.

Antonyms:

adversary, antagonist, betrayer, deserter, enemy, hater, opponent, renegade, traitor.

Prepositions:

Adherents *to* principle; adherents *of* Luther.

ADHESIVE.

Synonyms:

cohesive, glutinous, gummy, sticking, sticky, viscid, viscous.

Adhesive is the scientific, *sticking* or *sticky* the popular word. That which is *adhesive* tends to join itself to the surface of any other body with which it is placed in contact; *cohesive* expresses the tendency of particles of the same substance to hold together. Polished plate glass is not *adhesive*, but such plates packed together are intensely *cohesive*. An *adhesive* plaster is in popular language a *sticking*-plaster. *Sticky* expresses a more limited, and generally annoying, degree of the same quality. *Glutinous*, *gummy*, *viscid*, and *viscous* are applied to fluid or semi-fluid substances, as pitch or tar.

Antonyms:

free, inadhesive, loose, separable.

Preposition:

The stiff, wet clay, adhesive *to* the foot, impeded progress.

ADJACENT.

Synonyms:

abutting, adjoining, attached, beside, bordering, close, conterminous, contiguous, coterminous, near, neighboring, next, nigh.

Adjacent farms may not be connected; if *adjoining*, they meet at the boundary-line. *Conterminous* would imply that their dimensions were exactly equal on the side where they adjoin. *Contiguous* may be used for either *adjacent* or *adjoining*. *Abutting* refers rather to the end of one building or estate than to the neighborhood of another. Buildings may be *adjacent* or *adjoining* that are not *attached*. *Near* is a relative word, places being called *near* upon the railroad which would elsewhere be deemed remote. *Neighboring* always implies such proximity that the in-

habitants may be neighbors. *Next* views some object as the nearest of several or many; *next* neighbor implies a neighborhood.

Antonyms:

detached, disconnected, disjoined, distant, remote, separate.

Preposition:

The farm was adjacent *to* the village.

ADMIRE.

Synonyms:

adore, applaud, approve, delight in, enjoy, esteem, extol, honor, love, respect, revere, venerate, wonder.

In the old sense of *wonder*, *admire* is practically obsolete; the word now expresses a delight and approval, in which the element of wonder unconsciously mingles. We *admire* beauty in nature and art, *delight in* the innocent happiness of children, *enjoy* books or society, a walk or a dinner. We *approve* what is excellent, *applaud* heroic deeds, *esteem* the good, *love* our friends. We *honor* and *respect* noble character wherever found; we *revere* and *venerate* it in the aged. We *extol* the goodness and *adore* the majesty and power of God.

Antonyms:

abhor, abominate, contemn, despise, detest, dislike, execrate, hate, ridicule, scorn.

Preposition:

Admire at may still very rarely be found in the old sense of *wonder at.*

ADORN.

Synonyms:

beautify, bedeck, deck, decorate, embellish, garnish, gild, illustrate, ornament.

To *embellish* is to brighten and enliven by adding something that is not necessarily or very closely connected with that to which it is added; to *illustrate* is to add something so far like in kind as to cast a side-light upon the principal matter. An author *embellishes* his narrative with fine descriptions, the artist *illustrates* it with beautiful engravings, the binder *gilds* and *decorates* the volume. *Garnish* is on a lower plane; as, the feast was *garnished* with flowers. *Deck* and *bedeck* are commonly said of apparel; as, a mother *bedecks* her daughter with silk and jewels. To *adorn* and to *ornament* alike signify to add that which makes anything beautiful and attractive, but *ornament* is more exclusively on the material plane; as. the gateway was *ornamented* with delicate

carving. *Adorn* is more lofty and spiritual, referring to a beauty which is not material, and can not be put on by ornaments or decorations, but seems in perfect harmony and unity with that to which it adds a grace; if we say, the gateway was *adorned* with beautiful carving, we imply a unity and loftiness of design such as *ornamented* can not express. We say of some admirable scholar or statesman, "he touched nothing that he did not *adorn*."

> At church, with meek and unaffected grace,
> His looks *adorned* the venerable place.
> GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village*, l. 178.

Antonyms:
deface, deform, disfigure, mar, spoil.

Preposition:
Adorn his temples *with* a coronet.

AFFRONT.

Synonyms:
aggravate, annoy, displease, exasperate, insult, irritate, offend, provoke, tease, vex, wound.

One may be *annoyed* by the well-meaning awkwardness of a servant, *irritated* by a tight shoe or a thoughtless remark, *vexed* at some careless neglect or needless misfortune, *wounded* by the ingratitude of child or friend. To *tease* is to give some slight and perhaps playful annoyance. *Aggravate* in the sense of *offend* is colloquial. To *provoke*, literally to call out or challenge, is to begin a contest; one *provokes* another to violence. To *affront* is to offer some defiant offense or indignity, as it were, to one's face; it is somewhat less than to *insult*. Compare PIQUE.

Antonyms:
conciliate, content, gratify, honor, please.

AGENT.

Synonyms:
actor, doer, factor, instrument, means, mover, operator, performer, promoter.

In strict philosophical usage, the prime *mover* or *doer* of an act is the *agent*. Thus we speak of man as a voluntary *agent*, a free *agent*. But in common usage, especially in business, an *agent* is not the prime *actor*, but only an *instrument* or *factor*, acting under orders or instructions. Compare CAUSE.

Antonyms:
chief, inventor, originator, principal.

Prepositions:
An agent *of* the company *for* selling, etc.

AGREE.

Synonyms:

accede,	**admit,**	**coincide,**	**concur,**
accept,	**approve,**	**combine,**	**consent,**
accord,	**assent,**	**comply,**	**harmonize.**
acquiesce,			

Agree is the most general term of this group, signifying to have like qualities, proportions, views, or inclinations, so as to be free from jar, conflict, or contradiction in a given relation. To *concur* is to *agree* in general; to *coincide* is to *agree* in every particular. Whether in application to persons or things, *concur* tends to expression in action more than *coincide;* we may either *concur* or *coincide* in an opinion, but *concur* in a decision; views *coincide,* causes *concur.* One *accepts* another's terms, *complies* with his wishes, *admits* his statement, *approves* his plan, *conforms* to his views of doctrine or duty, *accedes* or *consents* to his proposal. *Accede* expresses the more formal agreement, *consent* the more complete. To *assent* is an act of the understanding; to *consent,* of the will. We may *concur* or *agree* with others, either in opinion or decision. One may silently *acquiesce* in that which does not meet his views, but which he does not care to contest. He *admits* the charge brought, or the statement made, by another—*admit* always carrying a suggestion of reluctance. *Assent* is sometimes used for a mild form of *consent,* as if agreement in the opinion assured approval of the decision.

Antonyms:

contend,	demur,	disagree,	oppose,
contradict,	deny,	dispute,	protest,
decline,	differ,	dissent,	refuse.

Prepositions:

I agree *in* opinion *with* the speaker; *to* the terms proposed; persons agree *on* or *upon* a statement of principles, rules, etc.; we must agree *among* ourselves.

AGRICULTURE.

Synonyms:

cultivation,	**gardening,**	**kitchen-gardening,**
culture,	**horticulture,**	**market-gardening,**
farming,	**husbandry,**	**tillage.**
floriculture,		

Agriculture is the generic term, including at once the science, the art, and the process of supplying human wants by raising the products of the soil, and by the associated industries; *farming* is the practise of *agriculture* as a business; there may be theoretical *agriculture,* but not theoretical *farming;* we speak of the science of *agriculture,* the business of *farming;* scientific *agriculture*

may be wholly in books; scientific *farming* is practised upon the land; we say an *agricultural* college rather than a college of *farming*. *Farming* refers to the *cultivation* of considerable portions of land, and the raising of the coarser crops; *gardening* is the close *cultivation* of a small area for small fruits, flowers, vegetables, etc., and while it may be done upon a farm is yet a distinct industry. *Gardening* in general, *kitchen-gardening*, the *cultivation* of vegetables, etc., for the household, *market-gardening*, the raising of the same for sale, *floriculture*, the *culture* of flowers, and *horticulture*, the *culture* of fruits, flowers, or vegetables, are all departments of *agriculture*, but not strictly nor ordinarily of *farming; farming* is itself one department of *agriculture*. *Husbandry* is a general word for any form of practical *agriculture*, but is now chiefly poetical. *Tillage* refers directly to the work bestowed upon the land, as plowing, manuring, etc.; *cultivation* refers especially to the processes that bring forward the crop; we speak of the *tillage* of the soil, the *cultivation* of corn; we also speak of land as in a state of *cultivation*, under *cultivation*, etc. *Culture* is now applied to the careful development of any product to a state of perfection, especially by care through successive generations; the choice varieties of the strawberry have been produced by wise and patient *culture;* a good crop in any year is the result of good *cultivation*.

AIM.

Synonyms:

aspiration,	**endeavor,**	**intention,**	**tendency.**
design,	**goal,**	**mark,**	
determination,	**inclination,**	**object,**	
end,	**intent,**	**purpose,**	

The *aim* is the direction in which one shoots, or sometimes that which is aimed at. The *mark* is that at which one shoots; the *goal*, that toward which one runs. All alike indicate the direction of *endeavor*. The *end* is the point at which one expects or hopes to close his labors; the *object*, that which he would grasp as the reward of his labors. *Aspiration*, *design*, *endeavor*, *purpose*, referring to the mental acts by which the *aim* is attained, are often used as interchangeable with *aim*. *Aspiration* applies to what are viewed as noble *aims; endeavor*, *design*, *intention*, *purpose*, indifferently to the best or worst. *Aspiration* has less of decision than the other terms; one may aspire to an *object*, and yet lack the fixedness of *purpose* by which alone it can be attained. *Purpose* is stronger than *intention*. *Design* especially denotes the

adaptation of means to an end; *endeavor* refers to the exertions by which it is to be attained. One whose *aims* are worthy, whose *aspirations* are high, whose *designs* are wise, and whose *purposes* are steadfast, may hope to reach the *goal* of his ambition, and will surely win some *object* worthy of a life's *endeavor*. Compare AMBITION; DESIGN.

Antonyms:

aimlessness, avoidance, carelessness, heedlessness, neglect, negligence, oversight, purposelessness, thoughtlessness.

AIR.

Synonyms:

appearance, bearing, behavior, carriage, demeanor, expression, fashion, look, manner, mien, port, sort, style, way.

Air is that combination of qualities which makes the entire impression we receive in a person's presence; as, we say he has the *air* of a scholar, or the *air* of a villain. *Appearance* refers more to the dress and other externals. We might say of a travel-soiled pedestrian, he has the *appearance* of a tramp, but the *air* of a gentleman. *Expression* and *look* especially refer to the face. *Expression* is oftenest applied to that which is habitual; as, he has a pleasant *expression* of countenance; *look* may be momentary; as, a *look* of dismay passed over his face. We may, however, speak of the *look* or *looks* as indicating all that we look at; as, he had the *look* of an adventurer; I did not like his *looks*. *Bearing* is rather a lofty word; as, he has a noble *bearing; port* is practically identical in meaning with *bearing*, but is more exclusively a literary word. *Carriage*, too, is generally used in a good sense; as, that lady has a good *carriage*. *Mien* is closely synonymous with *air*, but less often used in a bad sense. We say a rakish *air* rather than a rakish *mien*. *Mien* may be used to express some prevailing feeling; as, "an indignant *mien*." *Demeanor* goes beyond *appearance*, including conduct, behavior; as, a modest *demeanor*. *Manner* and *style* are, in large part at least, acquired. Compare BEHAVIOR.

AIRY.

Synonyms:

aerial, animated, ethereal, fairylike, frolicsome, gay, joyous, light, lively, sprightly.

Aerial and *airy* both signify of or belonging to the air, but *airy* also describes that which seems as if made of air; we speak

of *airy* shapes, *airy* nothings, where we could not well say *aerial; ethereal* describes its object as belonging to the upper air, the pure ether, and so, often, heavenly. *Sprightly*, spiritlike, refers to light, free, cheerful activity of mind and body. That which is *lively* or *animated* may be agreeable or the reverse; as, an *animated* discussion; a *lively* company.

Antonyms:

clumsy, heavy, ponderous, sluggish, wooden.
dull, inert, slow, stony,

ALARM.

Synonyms:

affright, apprehension, consternation, dismay, disquietude, dread, fear, fright, misgiving, panic, solicitude, terror, timidity.

Alarm, according to its derivation *all'arme*, "to arms," is an arousing to meet and repel danger, and may be quite consistent with true courage. *Affright* and *fright* express sudden *fear* which, for the time at least, overwhelms courage. The sentinel discovers with *alarm* the sudden approach of the enemy; the unarmed villagers view it with *affright*. *Apprehension, disquietude, dread, misgiving*, and *solicitude* are in anticipation of danger; *consternation, dismay*, and *terror* are overwhelming *fear*, generally in the actual presence of that which is terrible, though these words also may have an anticipative force. *Timidity* is a quality, habit, or condition, a readiness to be affected with *fear*. A person of great *timidity* is constantly liable to needless *alarm* and even *terror*. Compare FEAR.

Antonyms:

assurance, calmness, confidence, repose, security.

Prepositions:

Alarm was felt *in* the camp, *among* the soldiers, *at* the news.

ALERT.

Synonyms:

active, brisk, bustling, lively, nimble, on the watch, prepared, prompt, ready, vigilant, watchful, wide-awake,

Alert, ready, and *wide-awake* refer to a watchful promptness for action. *Ready* suggests thoughtful preparation; the wandering Indian is *alert*, the trained soldier is *ready*. *Ready* expresses more life and vigor than *prepared*. The gun is *prepared;* the man is *ready*. *Prompt* expresses readiness for appointment or

demand at the required moment. The good general is *ready* for emergencies, *alert* to perceive opportunity or peril, *prompt* to seize occasion. The sense of *brisk*, *nimble* is the secondary and now less common signification of *alert*. Compare ACTIVE; ALIVE; NIMBLE; VIGILANT.

Antonyms:
drowsy, dull, heavy, inactive, slow, sluggish, stupid.

ALIEN, *a.*

Synonyms:
conflicting, contradictory, contrary, contrasted, distant, foreign, hostile, impertinent, inappropriate, irrelevant, opposed, remote, strange, unconnected, unlike.

Foreign refers to difference of birth, *alien* to difference of allegiance. In their figurative use, that is *foreign* which is *remote*, *unlike*, or *unconnected;* that is *alien* which is *conflicting*, *hostile*, or *opposed*. *Impertinent* and *irrelevant* matters can not claim consideration in a certain connection; *inappropriate* matters could not properly be considered. Compare ALIEN, *n.*; CONTRAST, *v.*

Antonyms:
akin, appropriate, apropos, essential, germane, pertinent, proper, relevant.

Prepositions:
Such a purpose was alien *to* (or *from*) my thought: *to* preferable.

ALIEN, *n.*

Synonyms:
foreigner, stranger.

A naturalized citizen is not an *alien*, though a *foreigner* by birth, and perhaps a *stranger* in the place where he resides. A person of foreign birth not naturalized is an *alien*, though he may have been resident in the country a large part of a lifetime, and ceased to be a *stranger* to its people or institutions. He is an *alien* in one country if his allegiance is to another. The people of any country still residing in their own land are, strictly speaking, *foreigners* to the people of all other countries, rather than *aliens;* but *alien* and *foreigner* are often used synonymously.

Antonyms:
citizen, countryman, fellow-countryman, native, native-born inhabitant, naturalized person.

Prepositions:
Aliens *to* (more rarely *from*) our nation and laws; aliens *in* our land, *among* our people.

ALIKE.

Synonyms:

akin,	equivalent,	kindred,	same,
analogous,	homogeneous,	like,	similar,
equal,	identical,	resembling,	uniform.

Alike is a comprehensive word, signifying as applied to two or more objects that some or all qualities of one are the same as those of the other or others; by modifiers *alike* may be made to express more or less resemblance; as, these houses are somewhat (*i. e.*, partially) *alike;* or, these houses are exactly (*i. e.*, in all respects) *alike.* Cotton and wool are *alike* in this, that they can both be woven into cloth. Substances are *homogeneous* which are made up of elements of the *same* kind, or which are the *same* in structure. Two pieces of iron may be *homogeneous* in material, while not *alike* in size or shape. In geometry, two triangles are *equal* when they can be laid over one another, and fit, line for line and angle for angle; they are *equivalent* when they simply contain the same amount of space. An *identical* proposition is one that says the same thing precisely in subject and predicate. *Similar* refers to close resemblance, which yet leaves room for question or denial of complete likeness or identity. To say "this is the *identical* man," is to say not merely that he is *similar* to the one I have in mind, but that he is the very *same* person. Things are *analogous* when they are *similar* in idea, plan, use, or character, tho perhaps quite unlike in appearance; as, the gills of fishes are said to be *analogous* to the lungs in terrestrial animals.

Antonyms:

different, dissimilar, distinct, heterogeneous, unlike.

Prepositions:

The specimens are alike *in* kind; they are all alike *to* me.

ALIVE.

Synonyms:

active,	breathing,	live,	quick,
alert,	brisk,	lively,	subsisting,
animate,	existent,	living,	vivacious.
animated,	existing,		

Alive applies to all degrees of life, from that which shows one to be barely *existing* or *existent* as a living thing, as when we say he is just *alive*, to that which implies the very utmost of vitality and power, as in the words "he is all *alive*," "thoroughly *alive*." So the word *quick*, which began by signifying "having life," is now mostly applied to energy of life as shown in swiftness of action. *Breathing* is capable of like contrast. We say of a dying

man, he is still *breathing;* or we speak of a *breathing* statue, or "*breathing* and sounding, beauteous battle," TENNYSON *Princess* can. v, l. 155, where it means having, or seeming to have, full and vigorous breath, abundant life. Compare ACTIVE; ALERT; NIMBLE.

Antonyms:

dead, deceased, defunct, dispirited, dull, inanimate, lifeless, spiritless.

Prepositions:

Alive *in* every nerve; alive *to* every noble impulse; alive *with* fervor, hope, resolve; alive *through* all his being.

ALLAY.

Synonyms:

alleviate, appease, calm, compose, mollify, pacify, quiet, soothe, still, tranquilize.

Allay and *alleviate* are closely kindred in signification, and have been often interchanged in usage. But, in strictness, to *allay* is to lay to rest, *quiet* or *soothe* that which is excited; to *alleviate*, on the other hand, is to lighten a burden. We *allay* suffering by using means to *soothe* and *tranquilize* the sufferer; we *alleviate* suffering by doing something toward removal of the cause, so that there is less to suffer; where the trouble is wholly or chiefly in the excitement, to *allay* the excitement is virtually to remove the trouble; as, to *allay* rage or panic; we *alleviate* poverty, but do not *allay* it. *Pacify*, directly from the Latin, and *appease*, from the Latin through the French, signify to bring to peace; to *mollify* is to soften; to *calm*, *quiet*, or *tranquilize* is to make still; *compose*, to place together, unite, adjust to a calm and settled condition; to *soothe* (originally to assent to, humor) is to bring to pleased quietude. We *allay* excitement, *appease* a tumult, *calm* agitation, *compose* our feelings or countenance, *pacify* the quarrelsome, *quiet* the boisterous or clamorous, *soothe* grief or distress. Compare ALLEVIATE.

Antonyms:

agitate, arouse, excite, fan kindle, provoke, rouse, stir, stir up.

ALLEGE.

Synonyms:

adduce, advance, affirm, assert, asseverate, assign, aver, cite, claim, declare, introduce, maintain, offer, plead, produce, say, state.

To *allege* is formally to state as true or capable of proof, but without proving. To *adduce*, literally to lead to, is to bring the

evidence up to what has been *alleged*. *Adduce* is a secondary word; nothing can be *adduced* in evidence till something has been *stated* or *alleged*, which the evidence is to sustain. An *alleged* fact stands open to question or doubt. To speak of an *alleged* document, an *alleged* will, an *alleged* crime, is either to question, or at least very carefully to refrain from admitting, that the document exists, that the will is genuine, or that the crime has been committed. *Alleged* is, however, respectful; to speak of the "so-called" will or deed, etc., would be to cast discredit upon the document, and imply that the speaker was ready to brand it as unquestionably spurious; *alleged* simply concedes nothing and leaves the question open. To *produce* is to bring forward, as, for instance, papers or persons. *Adduce* is not used of persons; of them we say *introduce* or *produce*. When an *alleged* criminal is brought to trial, the counsel on either side are accustomed to *advance* a theory, and *adduce* the strongest possible evidence in its support; they will *produce* documents and witnesses, *cite* precedents, *assign* reasons, *introduce* suggestions, *offer* pleas. The accused will usually *assert* his innocence. Compare STATE.

ALLEGIANCE.

Synonyms:
devotion, fealty, loyalty, obedience, subjection. faithfulness, homage,

Allegiance is the obligation of fidelity and obedience that an individual owes to his government or sovereign, in return for the protection he receives. The feudal uses of these words have mostly passed away with the state of society that gave them birth; but their origin still colors their present meaning. A patriotic American feels an enthusiastic *loyalty* to the republic; he takes, on occasion, an oath of *allegiance* to the government, but his *loyalty* will lead him to do more than mere *allegiance* could demand; he pays *homage* to God alone, as the only king and lord, or to those principles of right that are spiritually supreme; he acknowledges the duty of *obedience* to all rightful authority; he resents the idea of *subjection*. *Fealty* is becoming somewhat rare, except in elevated or poetic style. We prefer to speak of the *faithfulness* rather than the *fealty* of citizen, wife, or friend.

Antonyms:
disaffection, disloyalty, rebellion, sedition, treason.

Prepositions:
We honor the allegiance *of* the citizen *to* the government; the government has a right to allegiance *from* the citizen.

ALLEGORY.

Synonyms:
fable, fiction, illustration, metaphor, parable, simile.

In modern usage we may say that an *allegory* is an extended *simile*, while a *metaphor* is an abbreviated *simile* contained often in a phrase, perhaps in a word. The *simile* carries its comparison on the surface, in the words *as*, *like*, or similar expressions; the *metaphor* is given directly without any note of comparison. The *allegory*, *parable*, or *fable* tells its story as if true, leaving the reader or hearer to discover its fictitious character and learn its lesson. All these are, in strict definition, *fictions;* but the word *fiction* is now applied almost exclusively to novels or romances. An *allegory* is a moral or religious tale, of which the moral lesson is the substance, and all descriptions and incidents but accessories, as in "The Pilgrim's Progress." A *fable* is generally briefer, representing animals as the speakers and actors, and commonly conveying some lesson of practical wisdom or shrewdness, as "The *Fables* of Æsop." A *parable* is exclusively moral or religious, briefer and less adorned than an *allegory*, with its lesson more immediately discernible, given, as it were, at a stroke. Any comparison, analogy, instance, example, tale, anecdote, or the like which serves to let in light upon a subject may be called an *illustration*, this word in its widest use including all the rest. Compare FICTION; STORY.

Antonyms:
chronicle, fact, history, narrative, record.

ALLEVIATE.

Synonyms:
abate, assuage, lessen, lighten, mitigate, moderate, reduce, relieve, remove, soften.

Etymologically, to *alleviate* is to lift a burden toward oneself, and so *lighten* it for the bearer; to *relieve* is to lift it back from the bearer, nearly or quite away; to *remove* is to take it away altogether. *Alleviate* is thus less than *relieve; relieve*, ordinarily, less than *remove*. We *alleviate*, *relieve* or *remove* the trouble; we *relieve*, not *alleviate*, the sufferer. *Assuage* is, by derivation, to sweeten; *mitigate*, to make mild; *moderate*, to bring within measure; *abate*, to beat down, and so make less. We *abate* a fever; *lessen* anxiety; *moderate* passions or desires; *lighten* burdens; *mitigate* or *alleviate* pain; *reduce* inflammation;

soften, assuage, or *moderate* grief; we *lighten* or *mitigate* punishments; we *relieve* any suffering of body or mind that admits of help, comfort, or remedy. *Alleviate* has been often confused with *allay*. Compare ALLAY.

Antonyms:

aggravate,	embitter,	heighten,	intensify,	make worse.
augment,	enhance,	increase,	magnify,	

ALLIANCE.

Synonyms:

coalition,	**confederation,**	**fusion,**	**partnership,**
compact,	**federation,**	**league,**	**union.**
confederacy.			

Alliance is in its most common use a connection formed by treaty between sovereign states as for mutual aid in war. *Partnership* is a mercantile word; *alliance* chiefly political or matrimonial. *Coalition* is oftenest used of political parties; *fusion* is now the more common word in this sense. In an *alliance* between nations there is no surrender of sovereignty, and no *union* except for a specified time and purpose. *League and alliance* are used with scarcely perceptible difference of meaning. In a *confederacy* or *confederation* there is an attempt to unite separate states in a general government without surrender of sovereignty. *Union* implies so much concession as to make the separate states substantially one. *Federation* is mainly a poetic and rhetorical word expressing something of the same thought, as in Tennyson's "*federation* of the world," *Locksley Hall*, l. 128. The United States is not a *confederacy* nor an *alliance;* the nation might be called a *federation*, but prefers to be styled a federal *union.*

Antonyms.

antagonism,	disunion,	enmity,	schism,	separation,
discord,	divorce,	hostility,	secession,	war.

Prepositions:

Alliance *with* a neighboring people; *against* the common enemy; *for* offense and defense; alliance *of, between,* or *among* nations.

ALLOT.

Synonyms:

appoint,	**destine,**	**give,**	**portion out,**
apportion,	**distribute,**	**grant,**	**select,**
assign,	**divide,**	**mete out,**	**set apart.**
award,			

Allot, originally to assign by lot, applies to the giving of a definite thing to a certain person. A portion or extent of time is *al-*

lotted; as, I expect to live out my *allotted* time. A definite period is *appointed;* as, the audience assembled at the *appointed* hour. *Allot* may also refer to space; as, to *allot* a plot of ground for a cemetery; but we now oftener use *select*, *set apart*, or *assign*. *Allot* is not now used of persons. *Appoint* may be used of time, space, or person; as, the *appointed* day; the *appointed* place; an officer was *appointed* to this station. *Destine* may also refer to time, place, or person, but it always has reference to what is considerably in the future; a man *appoints* to meet his friend in five minutes; he *destines* his son to follow his own profession. *Assign* is rarely used of time, but rather of places, persons, or things. We *assign* a work to be done and *assign* a man to do it, who, if he fails, must *assign* a reason for not doing it. That which is *allotted*, *appointed*, or *assigned* is more or less arbitrary; that which is *awarded* is the due requital of something the receiver has done, and he has right and claim to it; as, the medal was *awarded* for valor. Compare APPORTION.

Antonyms:

appropriate,	deny,	resume,	seize,
confiscate,	refuse,	retain,	withhold.

Prepositions:

Allot *to* a company *for* a purpose.

ALLOW.

Synonyms:

admit,	**consent to,**	**let,**	**sanction,**	**tolerate,**
concede,	**grant,**	**permit,**	**suffer,**	**yield.**

We *allow* that which we do not attempt to hinder; we *permit* that to which we give some express authorization. When this is given verbally it is called permission; when in writing it is commonly called a permit. There are establishments that any one will be *allowed* to visit without challenge or hindrance; there are others that no one is *allowed* to visit without a permit from the manager; there are others to which visitors are *admitted* at specified times, without a formal permit. We *allow* a child's innocent intrusion; we *concede* a right; *grant* a request; *consent* to a sale of property; *permit* an inspection of accounts; *sanction* a marriage; *tolerate* the rudeness of a well-meaning servant; *submit* to a surgical operation; *yield* to a demand or necessity against our wish or will, or *yield* something under compulsion; as, the sheriff *yielded* the keys at the muzzle of a revolver, and *allowed* the mob to enter. *Suffer*, in the sense of mild concession, is now becoming rare, its

place being taken by *allow*, *permit*, or *tolerate*. Compare PERMISSION.

Antonyms:

deny, disallow, disapprove, forbid, protest, refuse, reject, resist, withstand.

See also synonyms for PROHIBIT.

Prepositions:

To allow *of* (in best recent usage, simply to *allow*) such an action; allow one *in* such a course; allow *for* spending-money.

ALLOY.

Synonyms:

admixture, adulteration, debasement, deterioration.

Alloy may be either some admixture of baser with precious metal, as for giving hardness to coin or the like, or it may be a compound or mixture of two or more metals. *Adulteration*, *debasement*, and *deterioration* are always used in the bad sense; *admixture* is neutral, and may be good or bad; *alloy* is commonly good in the literal sense. An excess of *alloy* virtually amounts to *adulteration;* but *adulteration* is now mostly restricted to articles used for food, drink, medicine, and kindred uses. In the figurative sense, as applied to character, etc., *alloy* is unfavorable, because there the only standard is perfection.

ALLUDE.

Synonyms:

advert, hint, imply, indicate, insinuate, intimate, mention, point, refer, signify, suggest.

Advert, *mention*, and *refer* are used of language that more or less distinctly utters a certain thought; the others of language from which it may be inferred. We *allude* to a matter slightly, perhaps by a word or phrase, as it were in byplay; we *advert* to it when we turn from our path to treat it; we *refer* to it by any clear utterance that distinctly turns the mind or attention to it; as, marginal figures *refer* to a parallel passage; we *mention* a thing by explicit word, as by naming it. The speaker *adverted* to the recent disturbances and the remissness of certain public officers; tho he *mentioned* no name, it was easy to see to whom he *alluded*. One may *hint* at a thing in a friendly way, but what is *insinuated* is always unfavorable, generally both hostile and cowardly. One may *indicate* his wishes, *intimate* his plans, *imply*

his opinion, *signify* his will, *suggest* a course of action. Compare SUGGESTION.

Preposition:

The passage evidently alludes *to* the Jewish Passover.

ALLURE.

Synonyms:

attract, captivate, decoy, entice, lure, tempt, cajole, coax, draw, inveigle, seduce, win.

To *allure* is to *draw* as with a lure by some charm or some prospect of pleasure or advantage. We may *attract* others to a certain thing without intent; as, the good unconsciously *attract* others to virtue. We may *allure* either to that which is evil or to that which is good and noble, by purpose and endeavor, as in the familiar line, "*Allured* to brighter worlds, and led the way," GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 170. *Lure* is rather more akin to the physical nature. It is the word we would use of drawing on an animal. *Coax* expresses the attraction of the person, not of the thing. A man may be *coaxed* to that which is by no means *alluring*. *Cajole* and *decoy* carry the idea of deceiving and ensnaring. To *inveigle* is to lead one blindly in. To *tempt* is to endeavor to lead one wrong; to *seduce* is to succeed in *winning* one from good to ill. *Win* may be used in either a bad or a good sense, in which latter it surpasses the highest sense of *allure*, because it succeeds in that which *allure* attempts; as, "He that *winneth* souls is wise," *Prov.* xi, 30.

Antonyms:

chill, damp, deter, dissuade, drive away, repel, warn.

Prepositions:

Allure *to* a course; allure *by* hopes; allure *from* evil *to* good.

ALSO.

Synonyms:

as well, as well as, besides, in addition, in like manner, likewise, similarly, too, withal.

While some distinctions between these words and phrases will appear to the careful student, yet in practise the choice between them is largely to secure euphony and avoid repetition. The words fall into two groups; *as well as*, *besides*, *in addition*, *too*, *withal*, simply add a fact or thought; *also* (all so), *in like manner*, *likewise*, *similarly*, affirm that what is added is like that to which it is added. *As well* follows the word or phrase to which it is

joined. We can say the singers *as well as* the players, or the players, and the singers *as well.*

Antonyms

but, in spite of, nevertheless, notwithstanding, on the contrary, on the other hand, yet.

ALTERNATIVE.

Synonyms:

choice, election, option, pick, preference, resource.

A *choice* may be among many things; an *alternative* is in the strictest sense a *choice* between two things; oftener it is one of two things between which a *choice* is to be made, and either of which is the *alternative* of the other; as, the *alternative* of surrender is death; or the two things between which there is a *choice* may be called the *alternatives;* both Mill and Gladstone are quoted as extending the meaning of *alternative* to include several particulars, Gladstone even speaking of "the fourth and last of these *alternatives.*" *Option* is the right or privilege of choosing; *choice* may be either the right to choose, the act of choosing, or the thing chosen. A person of ability and readiness will commonly have many *resources. Pick,* from the Saxon, and *election,* from the Latin, picture the objects before one, with freedom and power to choose which he will; as, there were twelve horses, among which I could take my *pick.* A *choice, pick, election,* or *preference* is that which suits one best; an *alternative* is that to which one is restricted; a *resource,* that to which one is glad to betake oneself.

Antonyms:

compulsion, necessity.

AMASS.

Synonyms:

accumulate, aggregate, collect, gather, heap up, hoard, hoard up, pile up, store up.

To *amass* is to bring together materials that make a mass, a great bulk or quantity. With some occasional exceptions, *accumulate* is applied to the more gradual, *amass* to the more rapid gathering of money or materials, *amass* referring to the general result or bulk, *accumulate* to the particular process or rate of gain. We say interest is *accumulated* (or *accumulates*) rather than is *amassed;* he *accumulated* a fortune in the course of years; he rapidly *amassed* a fortune by shrewd speculations. Goods or money for immediate distribution are said to be *collected* rather

than *amassed*. They may be *stored up* for a longer or shorter time; but to *hoard* is always with a view of permanent retention, generally selfish. *Aggregate* is now most commonly used of numbers and amounts; as, the expenses will *aggregate* a round million.

Antonyms:

disperse, dissipate, divide, parcel, portion, scatter, spend, squander, waste.

Prepositions:

Amass *for* oneself; *for* a purpose; *from* a distance; *with* great labor; *by* industry.

AMATEUR.

Synonyms:

connoisseur, critic, dilettante, novice, tyro.

Etymologically, the *amateur* is one who loves, the *connoisseur* one who knows. In usage, the term *amateur* is applied to one who pursues any study or art simply from the love of it; the word carries a natural implication of superficialness, tho marked excellence is at times attained by *amateurs*. A *connoisseur* is supposed to be so thoroughly informed regarding any art or work as to be able to criticize or select intelligently and authoritatively; there are many incompetent *critics*, but there can not, in the true sense, be an incompetent *connoisseur*. The *amateur* practises to some extent that in regard to which he may not be well informed; the *connoisseur* is well informed in regard to that which he may not practise at all. A *novice* or *tyro* may be a *professional*; an *amateur* never is; the *amateur* may be skilled and experienced as the *novice* or *tyro* never is. *Dilettante*, which had originally the sense of *amateur*, has to some extent come to denote one who is superficial, pretentious, and affected, whether in theory or practise.

Preposition:

An amateur *in* art.

AMAZEMENT.

Synonyms:

admiration, astonishment, awe, bewilderment, confusion, perplexity, surprise, wonder.

Amazement and *astonishment* both express the momentary overwhelming of the mind by that which is beyond expectation. *Astonishment* especially affects the emotions, *amazement* the intellect. *Awe* is the yielding of the mind to something supremely

grand in character or formidable in power, and ranges from apprehension or dread to reverent worship. *Admiration* includes delight and regard. *Surprise* lies midway between *astonishment* and *amazement*, and usually respects matters of lighter consequence or such as are less startling in character. *Amazement* may be either pleasing or painful, as when induced by the grandeur of the mountains, or by the fury of the storm. We can say pleased *surprise*, but scarcely pleased *astonishment*. *Amazement* has in it something of *confusion* or *bewilderment;* but *confusion* and *bewilderment* may occur without *amazement*, as when a multitude of details require instant attention. *Astonishment* may be without *bewilderment* or *confusion*. *Wonder* is often pleasing, and may be continuous in view of that which surpasses our comprehension; as, the magnitude, order, and beauty of the heavens fill us with increasing *wonder*. Compare PERPLEXITY.

Antonyms:

anticipation, composure, expectation, preparation, steadiness, calmness, coolness, indifference, self-possession, stoicism.

Preposition:

I was filled with amazement *at* such reckless daring.

AMBITION.

Synonyms:

aspiration, competition, emulation, opposition, rivalry.

Aspiration is the desire for excellence, pure and simple. *Ambition*, literally a going around to solicit votes, has primary reference to the award or approval of others, and is the eager desire of power, fame, or something deemed great and eminent, and viewed as a worthy prize. The prizes of *aspiration* are virtue, nobility, skill, or other high qualities. The prizes of *ambition* are advancement, fame, honor, and the like. There is a noble and wise or an ignoble, selfish, and harmful *ambition*. *Emulation* is not so much to win any excellence or success for itself as to equal or surpass other persons. There is such a thing as a noble *emulation*, when those we would equal or surpass are noble, and the means we would use worthy. But, at the highest, *emulation* is inferior as a motive to *aspiration*, which seeks the high quality or character for its own sake, not with reference to another. *Competition* is the striving for something that is sought by another at the same time. *Emulation* regards the abstract, *competition* the concrete; *rivalry* is the same in essential meaning with *competition*, but differs in the nature of the objects contested for, which, in

the case of *rivalry*, are usually of the nobler sort and less subject to direct gaging, measurement, and rule. We speak of *competition* in business, *emulation* in scholarship, *rivalry* in love, politics, etc.; *emulation* of excellence, success, achievement; *competition* for a prize; *rivalry* between persons or nations. *Competition* may be friendly, *rivalry* is commonly hostile. *Opposition* is becoming a frequent substitute for *competition* in business language; it implies that the competitor is an opponent and hinderer.

Antonyms:

carelessness, contentment, humility, indifference, satisfaction.

AMEND.

Synonyms:

advance, ameliorate, better, cleanse, correct, emend, improve, make better, meliorate, mend, mitigate, purify, rectify, reform, repair.

To *amend* is to change for the better by removing faults, errors, or defects, and always refers to that which at some point falls short of a standard of excellence. *Advance*, *better*, and *improve* may refer either to what is quite imperfect or to what has reached a high degree of excellence; we *advance* the kingdom of God, *improve* the minds of our children, *better* the morals of the people. But for matters below the point of ordinary approval we seldom use these words; we do not speak of *bettering* a wretched alley, or *improving* a foul sewer. There we use *cleanse*, *purify*, or similar words. We *correct* evils, *reform* abuses, *rectify* incidental conditions of evil or error; we *ameliorate* poverty and misery, which we can not wholly remove. We *mend* a tool, *repair* a building, *correct* proof; we *amend* character or conduct that is faulty, or a statement or law that is defective. A text, writing, or statement is *amended* by the author or by some adequate authority; it is often *emended* by conjecture. A motion is *amended* by the mover or by the assembly; a constitution is *amended* by the people; an ancient text is *emended* by a critic who believes that what seems to him the better reading is what the author wrote. Compare ALLEVIATE.

Antonyms:

aggravate, blemish, corrupt, debase, depress, deteriorate, harm, impair, injure, mar, spoil, tarnish, vitiate.

AMIABLE.

Synonyms:

agreeable,	engaging,	lovable,	pleasing,
attractive,	gentle,	lovely,	sweet,
benignant,	good-natured,	loving,	winning,
charming,	kind,	pleasant,	winsome.

Amiable combines the senses of *lovable* or *lovely* and *loving;* the *amiable* character has ready affection and kindliness for others, with the qualities that are adapted to win their love; *amiable* is a higher and stronger word than *good-natured* or *agreeable. Lovely* is often applied to externals; as, a *lovely* face. *Amiable* denotes a disposition desirous to cheer, please, and make happy. A selfish man of the world may have the art to be *agreeable;* a handsome, brilliant, and witty person may be *charming* or even *attractive,* while by no means *amiable.* The *engaging, winning,* and *winsome* add to amiability something of beauty, accomplishments, and grace. The *benignant* are calmly kind, as from a height and a distance. *Kind, good-natured* people may be coarse and rude, and so fail to be *agreeable* or *pleasing;* the really *amiable* are likely to avoid such faults by their earnest desire to please. The *good-natured* have an easy disposition to get along comfortably with every one in all circumstances. A *sweet* disposition is very sure to be *amiable,* the *loving* heart bringing out all that is *lovable* and *lovely* in character.

Antonyms:

acrimonious,	crusty,	hateful,	ill-tempered,	surly,
churlish,	disagreeable,	ill-conditioned,	morose,	unamiable,
crabbed,	dogged,	ill-humored,	sour,	unlovely.
cruel,	gruff,	ill-natured,	sullen,	

AMID.

Synonyms:

amidst,	amongst,	betwixt,	mingled with,
among,	between,	in the midst of,	surrounded by.

Amid or *amidst* denotes *surrounded by; among* or *amongst* denotes *mingled with. Between* (archaic or poetic, *betwixt*) is said of two persons or objects, or of two groups of persons or objects. "Let there be no strife, I pray thee, *between* me and thee, and *between* my herdmen and thy herdmen," *Gen.* xiii, 9; the reference being to two bodies of herdmen. *Amid* denotes mere position; *among,* some active relation, as of companionship, hostility, etc. Lowell's "*Among* my Books" regards the books as companions; *amid* my books would suggest packing, storing, or some other incidental circumstance. We say *among* friends, or *among* enemies, *amidst* the woods, *amid* the shadows. *In the*

midst of may have merely the local meaning; as, I found myself *in the midst of* a crowd; or it may express even closer association than *among;* as, "I found myself *in the midst of* friends" suggests their pressing up on every side, oneself the central object; so, "where two or three are met together in my name, there am I *in the midst of* them," *Matt.* xviii, 20; in which case it would be feebler to say "*among* them," impossible to say "*amid* them," not so well to say "*amidst* them."

Antonyms:

afar from, away from, beyond, far from, outside, without.

AMPLIFY.

Synonyms:

augment, dilate, expand, extend, unfold, develop, enlarge, expatiate, increase, widen.

Amplify is now rarely used in the sense of *increase*, to add material substance, bulk, volume, or the like; it is now almost wholly applied to discourse or writing, signifying to make fuller in statement, whether with or without adding matter of importance, as by stating fully what was before only implied, or by adding illustrations to make the meaning more readily apprehended, etc. The chief difficulty of very young writers is to *amplify*, to get beyond the bare curt statement by *developing*, *expanding*, *unfolding* the thought. The chief difficulty of those who have more material and experience is to condense sufficiently. So, in the early days of our literature *amplify* was used in the favorable sense; but at present this word and most kindred words are coming to share the derogatory meaning that has long attached to *expatiate*. We may *develop* a thought, *expand* an illustration, *extend* a discussion, *expatiate* on a hobby, *dilate* on something joyous or sad, *enlarge* a volume, *unfold* a scheme, *widen* the range of treatment.

Antonyms:

abbreviate, abridge, amputate, "boil down," condense, curtail, cut down, epitomize, reduce, retrench, summarize, sum up.

Prepositions:

To amplify *on* or *upon* the subject is needless. Amplify this matter *by* illustrations.

ANALOGY.

Synonyms:

affinity, coincidence, comparison, likeness, parity, proportion, relation, resemblance, semblance, similarity, simile, similitude.

Analogy is specifically a *resemblance* of relations; a *resem-*

blance that may be reasoned from, so that from the *likeness* in certain respects we may infer that other and perhaps deeper relations exist. *Affinity* is a mutual attraction with or without seeming likeness; as, the *affinity* of iron for oxygen. *Coincidence* is complete agreement in some one or more respects; there may be a *coincidence* in time of most dissimilar events. *Parity* of reasoning is said of an argument equally conclusive on subjects not strictly analogous. *Similitude* is a rhetorical comparison of one thing to another with which it has some points in common. *Resemblance* and *similarity* are external or superficial, and may involve no deeper relation; as, the *resemblance* of a cloud to a distant mountain. Compare ALLEGORY.

Antonyms:
disagreement, disproportion, dissimilarity, incongruity, unlikeness.

Prepositions:
The analogy *between* (or *of*) nature and revelation; the analogy *of* sound *to* light; a family has some analogy *with* (or *to*) a state.

ANGER.

Synonyms:

animosity,	**fury,**	**offense,**	**rage,**
choler,	**impatience,**	**passion,**	**resentment,**
displeasure,	**indignation,**	**peevishness,**	**temper,**
exasperation,	**ire,**	**pettishness,**	**vexation,**
fretfulness,	**irritation,**	**petulance,**	**wrath.**

Displeasure is the mildest and most general word. *Choler* and *ire*, now rare except in poetic or highly rhetorical language, denote a still, and the latter a persistent, *anger*. *Temper* used alone in the sense of *anger* is colloquial, tho we may correctly say a hot *temper*, a fiery *temper*, etc. *Passion*, tho a word of far wider application, may, in the singular, be employed to denote *anger;* "did put me in a towering *passion*," SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act v, sc. 2. *Anger* is violent and vindictive emotion, which is sharp, sudden, and, like all violent passions, necessarily brief. *Resentment* (a feeling back or feeling over again) is persistent, the bitter brooding over injuries. *Exasperation*, a roughening, is a hot, superficial intensity of *anger*, demanding instant expression. *Rage* drives one beyond the bounds of prudence or discretion; *fury* is stronger yet, and sweeps one away into uncontrollable violence. *Anger* is personal and usually selfish, aroused by real or supposed wrong to oneself, and directed specifically and intensely against the person who is viewed as blameworthy. *Indignation* is impersonal and unselfish *displeasure* at unworthy acts (L. *indigna*), *i. e.*,

at wrong as wrong. Pure *indignation* is not followed by regret, and needs no repentance; it is also more self-controlled than *anger*. *Anger* is commonly a sin; *indignation* is often a duty. *Wrath* is deep and perhaps vengeful *displeasure*, as when the people of Nazareth were "filled with *wrath*" at the plain words of Jesus (*Luke* iv, 28); it may, however, simply express the culmination of righteous *indignation* without malice in a pure being; as, the *wrath* of God. *Impatience*, *fretfulness*, *irritation*, *peevishness*, *pettishness*, *petulance*, and *vexation* express the slighter forms of anger. *Irritation*, *petulance*, and *vexation* are temporary and for immediate cause. *Fretfulness*, *pettishness*, and *peevishness* are chronic states finding in any petty matter an occasion for their exercise. Compare ACRIMONY; ENMITY; HATRED.

Antonyms:

amiability,	gentleness,	long-suffering,	patience,	peacefulness,
charity,	leniency,	love,	peace,	self-control,
forbearance,	lenity,	mildness,	peaceableness,	self-restraint.

Prepositions:

Anger *at* the insult prompted the reply. Anger *toward* the offender exaggerates the offense.

ANIMAL.

Synonyms:

beast, brute, living creature, living organism, sentient being, fauna.

An *animal* is a *sentient being*, distinct from inanimate matter and from vegetable life on the one side and from mental and spiritual existence on the other. Thus man is properly classified as an *animal*. But because the animal life is the lowest and rudest part of his being and that which he shares with inferior *creatures*, to call any individual man an *animal* is to imply that the animal nature has undue supremacy, and so is deep condemnation or utter insult. The *brute* is the *animal* viewed as dull to all finer feeling; the *beast* is looked upon as a being of appetites. To call a man a *brute* is to imply that he is unfeeling and cruel; to call him a *beast* is to indicate that he is vilely sensual. We speak of the cruel father as a *brute* to his children; of the drunkard as making a *beast* of himself. So firmly are these figurative senses established that we now incline to avoid applying *brute* or *beast* to any creature, as a horse or dog, for which we have any affection; we prefer in such cases the word *animal*. *Creature* is a word of wide signification, including all the things that God

has created, whether inanimate objects, plants, animals, angels, or men. The *animals* of a region are collectively called its *fauna*.

Antonyms:

angel, man, mind, soul, substance (material),
inanimate object, matter, mineral, spirit, vegetable.

ANNOUNCE.

Synonyms:

advertise, circulate, communicate, declare, enunciate, give notice (of), give out, herald, make known, notify, proclaim, promulgate, propound, publish, report, reveal, say, spread abroad, state, tell.

To *announce* is to give intelligence of in some formal or public way. We may *announce* that which has occurred or that which is to occur, tho the word is chiefly used in the anticipative sense; we *announce* a book when it is in press, a guest when he arrives. We *advertise* our business, *communicate* our intentions, *enunciate* our views; we *notify* an individual, *give notice* to the public. *Declare* has often an authoritative force; to *declare* war is to cause war to be, where before there may have been only hostilities; we say *declare* war, *proclaim* peace. We *propound* a question or an argument, *promulgate* the views of a sect or party, or the decision of a court, etc. We *report* an interview, *reveal* a secret, *herald* the coming of some distinguished person or great event. *Publish*, in popular usage, is becoming closely restricted to the sense of issuing through the press; we *announce* a book that is to be *published*.

Antonyms:

bury, cover (up), hush, keep secret, suppress,
conceal, hide, keep back, secrete, withhold.

Prepositions:

The event was announced *to* the family *by* telegraph.

ANSWER.

Synonyms:

rejoinder, repartee, reply, response, retort.

A verbal *answer* is a return of words to something that seems to call for them, and is made to a charge as well as to a question; an *answer* may be even made to an unspoken implication or manifestation; see Luke v, 22. In a wider sense, anything said or done in return for some word, action, or suggestion of another may be called an *answer*. The blow of an enraged man, the whinny of a horse, the howling of the wind, the movement of a bolt in a lock, an echo, etc., may each be an *answer* to some word

or movement. A *reply* is an unfolding, and ordinarily implies thought and intelligence. A *rejoinder* is strictly an *answer* to a *reply*, tho often used in the general sense of *answer*, but always with the implication of something more or less controversial or opposed, tho lacking the conclusiveness implied in *answer;* an *answer*, in the full sense, to a charge, an argument, or an objection is adequate, and finally refutes and disposes of it; a *reply* or *rejoinder* may be quite inadequate, so that one may say, "This *reply* is not an *answer;*" "I am ready with an *answer*" means far more than "I am *ready* with a *reply*." A *response* is accordant or harmonious, designed or adapted to carry on the thought of the words that called it forth, as the *responses* in a liturgical service, or to meet the wish of him who seeks it; as, the appeal for aid met a prompt and hearty *response*. *Repartee* is a prompt, witty, and commonly good-natured *answer* to some argument or attack; a *retort* may also be witty, but is severe and may be even savage in its intensity.

Prepositions:

An answer *in* writing, or *by* word of mouth, *to* the question.

ANTICIPATE.

Synonyms:

apprehend, expect, forecast, foretaste, hope, look forward to.

To *anticipate* may be either to take before in fact or to take before in thought; in the former sense it is allied with *prevent;* in the latter, with the synonyms above given. This is coming to be the prevalent and favorite use. We *expect* that which we have good reason to believe will happen; as, a boy *expects* to grow to manhood. We *hope* for that which we much desire and somewhat *expect*. We *apprehend* what we both *expect* and fear. *Anticipate* is commonly used now, like *foretaste*, of that which we *expect* both with confidence and pleasure. In this use it is a stronger word than *hope*, where often "the wish is father to the thought." I *hope* for a visit from my friend, tho I have no word from him; I *expect* it when he writes that he is coming; and as the time draws near I *anticipate* it with pleasure. Compare ABIDE; PREVENT.

Antonyms:

despair of, distrust, doubt, dread, fear, recall, recollect, remember.

ANTICIPATION.

Synonyms:

antepast, apprehension, expectancy, expectation, foreboding, forecast, foresight, foretaste, forethought, hope, presentiment, prevision.

Expectation may be either of good or evil; *presentiment* almost always, *apprehension* and *foreboding* always, of evil; *anticipation* and *antepast*, commonly of good. Thus, we speak of the pleasures of *anticipation*. A *foretaste* may be of good or evil, and is more than imaginary; it is a part actually received in advance. *Foresight* and *forethought* prevent future evil and secure future good by timely looking forward, and acting upon what is foreseen. Compare ANTICIPATE.

Antonyms:

astonishment, consummation, despair, doubt, dread, enjoyment, fear, realization, surprise, wonder.

ANTIPATHY.

Synonyms:

abhorrence, antagonism, aversion, detestation, disgust, dislike, distaste, hatred, hostility, opposition, repugnance, repulsion, uncongeniality.

Antipathy, *repugnance*, and *uncongeniality* are instinctive; other forms of *dislike* may be acquired or cherished for cause. *Uncongeniality* is negative, a want of touch or sympathy. An *antipathy* to a person or thing is an instinctive recoil from connection or association with that person or thing, and may be physical or mental, or both. *Antagonism* may result from the necessity of circumstances; *opposition* may spring from conflicting views or interests; *abhorrence* and *detestation* may be the result of religious and moral training; *distaste* and *disgust* may be acquired; *aversion* is a deep and permanent *dislike*. A natural *antipathy* may give rise to *opposition* which may result in *hatred* and *hostility*. Compare ACRIMONY; ANGER; ENMITY; HATRED.

Antonyms

affinity, agreement, attraction, congeniality, fellow-feeling, harmony, kindliness, regard, sympathy.

Prepositions:

Antipathy *to* (less frequently *for* or *against*) a person or thing; antipathy *between* or *betwixt* two persons or things.

ANTIQUE.

Synonyms:

ancient, antiquated, old-fashioned, quaint, superannuated.

Antique refers to an *ancient*, *antiquated* to a discarded style.

Antique is that which is either *ancient* in fact or *ancient* in style. The reference is to the style rather than to the age. We can speak of the *antique* architecture of a church just built. The difference between *antiquated* and *antique* is not in the age, for a Puritan style may be scorned as *antiquated*, while a Roman or Renaissance style may be prized as *antique*. The *antiquated* is not so much out of date as out of vogue. *Old-fashioned* may be used approvingly or contemptuously. In the latter case it becomes a synonym for *antiquated;* in the good sense it approaches the meaning of *antique*, but indicates less duration. We call a wide New England fireplace *old-fashioned;* a coin of the Cæsars, *antique*. *Quaint* combines the idea of age with a pleasing oddity; as, a *quaint* gambrel-roofed house. *Antiquated* is sometimes used of persons in a sense akin to *superannuated*. The *antiquated* person is out of style and out of sympathy with the present generation by reason of age; the *superannuated* person is incapacitated for present activities by reason of age. Compare OLD.

Antonyms:
fashionable, fresh, modern, modish, new, recent, stylish.

ANXIETY.

Synonyms:

anguish,	disquiet,	foreboding,	perplexity,
apprehension,	disturbance,	fretfulness,	solicitude,
care,	dread,	fretting,	trouble,
concern,	fear,	misgiving,	worry.

Anxiety is, according to its derivation, a choking *disquiet*, akin to *anguish; anxiety* is mental; *anguish* may be mental or physical; *anguish* is in regard to the known, *anxiety* in regard to the unknown; *anguish* is because of what has happened, *anxiety* because of what may happen. *Anxiety* refers to some future event, always suggesting hopeful possibility, and thus differing from *apprehension, fear, dread, foreboding, terror*, all of which may be quite despairing. In matters within our reach, *anxiety* always stirs the question whether something can not be done, and is thus a valuable spur to doing; in this respect it is allied to *care*. *Foreboding, dread*, etc., commonly incapacitate for all helpful thought or endeavor. *Worry* is a more petty, restless, and manifest *anxiety; anxiety* may be quiet and silent; *worry* is communicated to all around. *Solicitude* is a milder *anxiety*. *Fretting* or *fretfulness* is a weak complaining without thought of accomplishing or changing anything, but merely as a relief to one's own *disquiet*. *Perplexity* often involves *anxiety*, but may be quite free from it.

A student may be perplexed regarding a translation, yet, if he has time enough, not at all anxious regarding it.

Antonyms:

apathy, assurance, calmness, carelessness, confidence, ease, light-heartedness, nonchalance, satisfaction, tranquility.

Prepositions:

Anxiety *for* a friend's return; anxiety *about, in regard to,* or *concerning* the future.

APATHY.

Synonyms:

calmness, composure, immobility, impassibility, indifference, insensibility, lethargy, phlegm, quietness, quietude, sluggishness, stillness, stoicism, tranquillity, unconcern, unfeelingness.

Apathy, according to its Greek derivation, is a simple absence of feeling or emotion. There are persons to whom a certain degree of *apathy* is natural, an innate *sluggishness* of the emotional nature. In the *apathy* of despair, a person gives up, without resistance or sensibility, to what he has fiercely struggled to avoid. While *apathy* is want of feeling, *calmness* is feeling without agitation. *Calmness* is the result of strength, courage, or trust; *apathy* is the result of dulness or weakness. *Composure* is freedom from agitation or disturbance, resulting ordinarily from force of will, or from perfect confidence in one's own resources. *Impassibility* is a philosophical term applied to the Deity, as infinitely exalted above all stir of passion or emotion. *Unfeelingness,* the Saxon word that should be the exact equivalent of *apathy,* really means more, a lack of the feeling one ought to have, a censurable hardness of heart. *Indifference* and *insensibility* designate the absence of feeling toward certain persons or things; *apathy,* entire absence of feeling. *Indifference* is a want of interest; *insensibility* is a want of feeling; *unconcern* has reference to consequences. We speak of *insensibility* of heart, *immobility* of countenance. *Stoicism* is an intentional suppression of feeling and deadening of sensibilities, while *apathy* is involuntary. Compare CALM; REST; STUPOR.

Antonyms:

agitation, alarm, anxiety, care, distress, disturbance, eagerness, emotion, excitement, feeling, frenzy, fury, passion, sensibility, sensitiveness, storm, susceptibility, sympathy, turbulence, vehemence, violence.

Prepositions:

The apathy *of* monastic life; apathy *toward* good.

APIECE.

Synonyms:
distributively, each, individually, separately, severally.

There is no discernible difference in sense between so much *apiece* and so much *each;* the former is the more common and popular, the latter the more elegant expression. *Distributively* is generally used of numbers and abstract relations. *Individually* emphasizes the independence of the individuals; *separately* and *severally* still more emphatically hold them apart. The signers of a note may become jointly and *severally* responsible, that is, *each* liable for the entire amount, as if he had signed it alone. Witnesses are often brought *separately* into court, in order that no one may be influenced by the testimony of another. If a company of laborers demand a dollar *apiece*, that is a demand that *each* shall receive that sum; if they *individually* demand a dollar, *each* individual makes the demand.

Antonyms:
accumulatively, collectively, confusedly, *en masse*, indiscriminately, synthetically, together, unitedly.

APOLOGY.

Synonyms:
acknowledgment, confession, defense, exculpation, excuse, justification, plea, vindication.

All these words express one's answer to a charge of wrong or error that is or might be made. *Apology* has undergone a remarkable change from its old sense of a valiant *defense*—as in Justin Martyr's *Apologies* for the Christian faith—to its present meaning of humble *confession* and concession. He who offers an *apology* admits himself, at least technically and seemingly, in the wrong. An *apology* is for what one has done or left undone; an *excuse* may be for what one proposes to do or leave undone as well; as, one sends beforehand his *excuse* for not accepting an invitation; if he should fail either to be present or to excuse himself, an *apology* would be in order. An *excuse* for a fault is an attempt at partial justification; as, one alleges haste as an *excuse* for carelessness. *Confession* is a full *acknowledgment* of wrong, generally of a grave wrong, with or without *apology* or *excuse*. *Plea* ranges in sense from a prayer for favor or pardon to an attempt at full *vindication*. *Defense*, *exculpation*, *justification*, and *vindication* are more properly antonyms than synonyms of *apology* in its modern sense, and should be so given, but for

their connection with its historic usage. Compare CONFESS; DEFENSE.

Antonyms:

accusation, charge, condemnation, injury, offense,
censure, complaint. imputation, insult, wrong.

Prepositions:

An apology *to* the guest *for* the oversight would be fitting.

APPARENT.

Synonyms.

likely, presumable, probable, seeming.

The *apparent* is that which appears; the word has two contrasted senses, either of that which is manifest, visible, certain, or of that which merely seems to be and may be very different from what is; as, the *apparent* motion of the sun around the earth. *Apparent* kindness casts a doubt on the reality of the kindness; *apparent* neglect implies that more care and pains may have been bestowed than we are aware of. *Presumable* implies that a thing may be reasonably supposed beforehand without any full knowledge of the facts. *Probable* implies that we know facts enough to make us moderately confident of it. *Seeming* expresses great doubt of the reality; *seeming* innocence comes very near in meaning to *probable* guilt. *Apparent* indicates less assurance than *probable*, and more than *seeming*. A man's *probable* intent we believe will prove to be his real intent; his *seeming* intent we believe to be a sham; his *apparent* intent may be the true one, tho we have not yet evidence on which to pronounce with certainty or even with confidence. *Likely* is a word with a wide range of usage, but always implying the belief that the thing is, or will be, true; it is often used with the infinitive, as the other words of this list can not be; as, it is *likely* to happen. Compare EVIDENT.

Antonyms:

doubtful, dubious, improbable, unimaginable, unlikely.

Prepositions:

(When *apparent* is used in the sense of evident): His guilt is apparent *in* every act *to* all observers.

APPEAR.

Synonyms:

have the appearance or semblance, look, seem.

Appear and *look* refer to what manifests itself to the senses; to a semblance or probability presented directly to the mind. *Seem*

applies to what is manifest to the mind on reflection. It suddenly *appears* to me that there is smoke in the distance; as I watch, it *looks* like a fire; from my knowledge of the locality and observation of particulars, it *seems* to me a farmhouse must be burning.

Antonyms:

be, be certain, real, or true, be the fact, exist.

Prepositions:

Appear *at* the front; *among* the first; *on* or *upon* the surface; *to* the eye; *in* evidence, *in* print; *from* reports; *near* the harbor; *before* the public; *in* appropriate dress; *with* the insignia of his rank; *above* the clouds; *below* the surface; *under* the lee; *over* the sea; *through* the mist; appear *for*, *in behalf of*, or *against* one in court.

APPENDAGE.

Synonyms:

accessory, accompaniment, addendum, addition, adjunct, appendix, appurtenance, attachment, auxiliary, concomitant, extension, supplement.

An *adjunct* (something joined to) constitutes no real part of the thing or system to which it is joined, tho perhaps a valuable *addition;* an *appendage* is commonly a real, tho not an essential or necessary part of that with which it is connected; an *appurtenance* belongs subordinately to something by which it is employed, especially as an instrument to accomplish some purpose. A horse's tail is at once an ornamental *appendage* and a useful *appurtenance;* we could not call it an *adjunct*, tho we might use that word of his iron shoes. An *attachment* in machinery is some mechanism that can be brought into optional connection with the principal movement; a hemmer is a valuable *attachment* of a sewing-machine. An *extension*, as of a railroad or of a franchise, carries out further something already existing. We add an *appendix* to a book, to contain names, dates, lists, etc., which would encumber the text; we add a *supplement* to supply omissions, as, for instance, to bring it up to date. An *appendix* may be called an *addendum;* but *addendum* may be used of a brief note, which would not be dignified by the name of *appendix;* such notes are often grouped as *addenda*. An *addition* might be matter interwoven in the body of the work, an index, plates, editorial notes, etc., which might be valuable *additions*, but not

within the meaning of *appendix* or *supplement*. Compare ACCESSORY; AUXILIARY.

Antonyms:
main body, original, total, whole.

Prepositions:
That which is thought of as added we call an appendage *to*; that which is looked upon as an integral part is called an appendage *of*.

APPETITE.

Synonyms:

appetency,	**impulse,**	**lust,**	**propensity,**
craving,	**inclination,**	**passion,**	**relish,**
desire,	**liking,**	**proclivity,**	**thirst,**
disposition,	**longing,**	**proneness,**	**zest.**

Appetite is used only of the demands of the physical system, unless otherwise expressly stated, as when we say an *appetite* for knowledge; *passion* includes all excitable impulses of our nature, as anger, fear, love, hatred, etc. *Appetite* is thus more animal than *passion*; and when we speak of *passions* and *appetites* as conjoined or contrasted, we think of the *appetites* as wholly physical and of the *passions* as, in part at least, mental or spiritual. We say an *appetite* for food, a *passion* for fame. Compare DESIRE.

Antonyms:

antipathy,	detestation,	dislike,	distaste,	indifference,	repugnance.
aversion,	disgust,	disrelish,	hatred,	loathing,	repulsion.

Compare ANTIPATHY.

Preposition:
He had an insatiable appetite *for* the marvellous.

APPORTION.

Synonyms:

allot,	**appropriate,**	**deal,**	**distribute,**	**grant,**
appoint,	**assign,**	**dispense,**	**divide,**	**share.**

To *allot* or *assign* may be to make an arbitrary division; the same is true of *distribute* or *divide*. That which is *apportioned* is given by some fixed rule, which is meant to be uniform and fair; as, representatives are *apportioned* among the States according to population. To *dispense* is to give out freely; as, the sun *dispenses* light and heat. A thing is *appropriated* to or for a specific purpose (to which it thus becomes *proper*, in the original sense of being its own); money *appropriated* by Congress for one purpose can not be expended for any other. One may *apportion* what he only holds in trust; he *shares* what is his own. Compare ALLOT.

Antonyms:
cling to, collect, consolidate, divide arbitrarily, gather together, keep together, receive, retain.

Prepositions:
Apportion *to* each a fair amount; apportion the property *among* the heirs, *between* two claimants; apportion *according to* numbers, etc.

APPROXIMATION.

Synonyms:
approach, contiguity, likeness, nearness, neighborhood, propinquity, resemblance, similarity.

In mathematics, *approximation* is not guesswork, not looseness, and not error. The process of *approximation* is as exact and correct at every point as that by which an absolute result is secured; the result only fails of exactness because of some inherent difficulty in the problem. The attempt to "square the circle" gives only an *approximate* result, because of the impossibility of expressing the circumference in terms of the radius. But the limits of error on either side are known, and the *approximation* has practical value. Outside of mathematics, the correct use of *approximation* (and the kindred words *approximate* and *approximately*) is to express as near an approach to accuracy and certainty as the conditions of human thought or action in any given case make possible. *Resemblance* and *similarity* may be but superficial and apparent; *approximation* is real. *Approach* is a relative term, indicating that one has come nearer than before, tho the distance may yet be considerable; an *approximation* brings one really near. *Nearness*, *neighborhood*, and *propinquity* are commonly used of place; *approximation*, of mathematical calculations and abstract reasoning; we speak of *approach* to the shore, *nearness* to the town, *approximation* to the truth.

Antonyms:
difference, distance, error, remoteness, unlikeness, variation.

Prepositions:
The approximation *of* the vegetable *to* the animal type.

ARMS.

Synonyms:
accouterments, armor, harness, mail, weapons.

Arms are implements of attack; *armor* is a defensive covering. The knight put on his *armor;* he grasped his *arms*. With the disuse of defensive *armor* the word has practically gone out of military use, but it is still employed in the navy, where the dis-

tinction is clearly preserved; any vessel provided with cannon is an *armed* vessel; an *armored* ship is an ironclad. Anything that can be wielded in fight may become a *weapon*, as a pitchfork or a paving-stone; *arms* are especially made and designed for conflict.

ARMY.

Synonyms:

armament,	forces,	military,	soldiers,
array,	host,	multitude,	soldiery,
force,	legions,	phalanx,	troops.

An *army* is an organized body of men armed for war, ordinarily considerable in numbers, always independent in organization so far as not to be a constituent part of any other command. Organization, unity, and independence, rather than numbers are the essentials of an *army*. We speak of the invading *army* of Cortes or Pizarro, tho either body was contemptible in numbers from a modern military standpoint. We may have a little *army*, a large *army*, or a vast *army*. *Host* is used for any vast and orderly assemblage; as, the stars are called the heavenly *host*. *Multitude* expresses number without order or organization; a *multitude* of armed men is not an *army*, but a mob. *Legion* (from the Latin) and *phalanx* (from the Greek) are applied by a kind of poetic license to modern *forces;* the plural *legions* is preferred to the singular. *Military* is a general word for land-*forces;* the *military* may include all the armed *soldiery* of a nation, or the term may be applied to any small detached company, as at a fort, in distinction from civilians. Any organized body of men by whom the law or will of a people is executed is a *force;* the word is a usual term for the police of any locality.

ARRAIGN.

Synonyms:

accuse,	charge,	impeach,	prosecute,
censure,	cite,	indict,	summon.

Arraign is an official word; a person accused of crime is *arraigned* when he is formally called into court, the indictment read to him, and the demand made of him to plead guilty or not guilty; in more extended use, to *arraign* is to call in question for fault in any formal, public, or official way. One may *charge* another with any fault, great or trifling, privately or publicly, formally or informally. *Accuse* is stronger than *charge*, suggesting more of the formal and criminal; a person may *charge* a

friend with unkindness or neglect; he may *accuse* a tramp of stealing. *Censure* carries the idea of fault, but not of crime; it may be private and individual, or public and official. A judge, a president, or other officer of high rank may be *impeached* before the appropriate tribunal for high crimes; the veracity of a witness may be *impeached* by damaging evidence. A person of the highest character may be *summoned* as defendant in a civil suit; or he may be *cited* to answer as administrator, etc. *Indict* and *arraign* apply strictly to criminal proceedings, and only an alleged criminal is *indicted* or *arraigned*. One is *indicted* by the grand jury, and *arraigned* before the appropriate court.

Antonyms:

acquit,	discharge,	exonerate,	overlook,	release,
condone,	excuse,	forgive,	pardon,	set free.

Prepositions:

Arraign *at* the bar, *before* the tribunal, *of* or *for* a crime; *on* or *upon* an indictment.

ARRAY.

Synonyms:

army,	**collection,**	**line of battle,**	**parade,**
arrangement,	**disposition,**	**order,**	**show,**
battle array,	**exhibition,**	**order of battle,**	**sight.**

The phrase *battle array* or *array of battle* is archaic and poetic; we now say in *line* or *order of battle*. The *parade* is for *exhibition* and oversight, and partial rehearsal of military manual and maneuvers. *Array* refers to a continuous *arrangement* of men, so that all may be seen or reviewed at once. This is practically impossible with the vast *armies* of our day. We say rather the *disposition* of troops, which expresses their location so as to sustain and support, though unable to see or readily communicate with each other. Compare DRESS.

ARREST.

Synonyms:

apprehend,	**detain,**	**restrain,**	**stop,**
capture,	**hold,**	**secure,**	**take into custody,**
catch,	**make prisoner,**	**seize,**	**take prisoner.**

The legal term *arrest* carries always the implication of a legal offense; this is true even of *arresting* for debt. But one may be *detained* by process of law when no offense is alleged against him, as in the case of a witness who is *held* in a house of detention till a case comes to trial. One may be *restrained* of his liberty without arrest, as in an insane asylum; an individual or corporation

may be *restrained* by injunction from selling certain property. In case of an arrest, an officer may *secure* his prisoner by fetters, by a locked door, or other means effectually to prevent escape. *Capture* is commonly used of seizure by armed force; as, to *capture* a ship, a fort, etc. Compare HINDER; OBSTRUCT.

Antonyms:
discharge, dismiss, free, liberate, release, set free.

Prepositions:
Arrested *for* crime, *on* suspicion, *by* the sheriff; *on*, *upon*, or *by virtue of* a warrant; *on* final process; *in* execution.

ARTIFICE.

Synonyms:
art, blind, cheat, contrivance, craft, cunning, device, dodge, finesse, fraud, guile, imposture, invention, machination, maneuver, ruse, stratagem, subterfuge, trick, wile.

A *contrivance* or *device* may be either good or bad. A *cheat* is a mean advantage in a bargain; a *fraud*, any form of covert robbery or injury. *Imposture* is a deceitful *contrivance* for securing charity, credit, or consideration. A *stratagem* or *maneuver* may be of the good against the bad, as it were a skilful movement of war. A *wile* is usually but not necessarily evil.

E'en children followed with endearing *wile*.
GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 184.

A *trick* is often low, injurious, and malicious; we say a mean *trick;* the word is sometimes used playfully with less than its full meaning. A *ruse* or a *blind* may be quite innocent and harmless. An *artifice* is a carefully and delicately prepared *contrivance* for doing indirectly what one could not well do directly. A *device* is something studied out for promoting an end, as in a mechanism; the word is used of indirect action, often, but not necessarily directed to an evil, selfish, or injurious end. *Finesse* is especially subtle *contrivance*, delicate *artifice*, whether for good or evil. Compare FRAUD.

Antonyms:
artlessness, candor, fairness, frankness, guilelessness, honesty, ingenuousness, innocence, openness, simplicity, sincerity, truth.

ARTIST.

Synonyms:
artificer, artisan, mechanic, operative, workman.

Artist, *artificer* and *artisan* are all from the root of *art*, but *artist* holds to the esthetic sense, while *artificer* and *artisan* follow the mechanical or industrial sense of the word (see ART under SCIENCE).

Artist thus comes only into accidental association with the other words of this group, not being a synonym of any one of them and having practically no synonym of its own. The work of the *artist* is creative; that of the *artisan* mechanical. The man who paints a beautiful picture is an *artist;* the man who makes pin-heads all day is an *artisan.* The *artificer* is between the two, putting more thought, intelligence, and taste into his work than the *artisan*, but less of the idealizing, creative power than the *artist.* The sculptor, shaping his model in clay, is *artificer*, as well as *artist;* patient *artisans*, working simply by rule and scale, chisel and polish the stone. The man who constructs anything by mere routine and rule is a *mechanic.* The man whose work involves thought, skill, and constructive power is an *artificer.* The hod-carrier is a *laborer;* the bricklayer is a *mechanic;* the master mason is an *artificer.* Those who operate machinery nearly self-acting are *operatives.*

ASK.

Synonyms:

beg, beseech, crave, demand, entreat, implore, petition, pray, request, require, solicit, supplicate.

One *asks* what he feels that he may fairly claim and reasonably expect; "if a son shall *ask* bread of any of you that is a father." *Luke* xi, 11; he *begs* for that to which he advances no claim but pity. *Demand* is a determined and often an arrogant word; one may rightfully *demand* what is his own or his due, when it is withheld or denied; or he may wrongfully *demand* that to which he has no claim but power. *Require* is less arrogant and obtrusive than *demand*, but is exceedingly strenuous; as, the court *requires* the attendance of witnesses. *Entreat* implies a special earnestness of asking, and *beseech*, a still added and more humble intensity; *beseech* was formerly often used as a polite intensive for *beg* or *pray;* as, I *beseech* you to tell me. To *implore* is to *ask* with weeping and lamentation; to *supplicate* is to *ask*, as it were, on bended knees. *Crave* and *request* are somewhat formal terms; *crave* has almost disappeared from conversation; *request* would seem distant between parent and child. *Pray* is now used chiefly of address to the Supreme Being; *petition* is used of written request to persons in authority; as, to *petition* the legislature to pass an act, or the governor to pardon an offender.

Antonyms:

claim, command, deny, enforce, exact, extort, insist, refuse, reject.

Prepositions:

Ask a person *for* a thing ; ask a thing *of* or *from* a person ; ask *after* or *about* one's health, welfare, friends, etc.

ASSOCIATE.

Synonyms:

accomplice, ally, chum, coadjutor, colleague, companion, comrade, confederate, consort, fellow, friend, helpmate, mate, partner, peer.

An *associate* as used officially implies a chief, leader, or principal, to whom the *associate* is not fully equal in rank. *Associate* is popularly used of mere friendly relations, but oftener implies some work, enterprise, or pursuit in which the associated persons unite. We rarely speak of *associates* in crime or wrong, using *confederates* or *accomplices* instead. *Companion* gives itself with equal readiness to the good or evil sense, as also does *comrade*. One may be a *companion* in travel who would not readily become an *associate* at home. A lady advertises for a *companion ;* she would not advertise for an *associate*. *Peer* implies equality rather than companionship ; as, a jury of his *peers*. *Comrade* expresses more fellowship and good feeling than *companion*. *Fellow* has almost gone out of use in this connection, except in an inferior or patronizing sense. *Consort* is a word of equality and dignity, as applied especially to the marriage relation. Compare ACCESSORY ; ACQUAINTANCE ; FRIENDSHIP.

Antonyms:

antagonist, enemy, foe, hinderer, opponent, opposer, rival, stranger.

Prepositions:

These were the associates *of* the leader *in* the enterprise.

ASSOCIATION.

Synonyms:

alliance, club, community, companionship, company, confederacy, confederation, conjunction, connection, corporation, familiarity, federation, fellowship, fraternity, friendship, lodge, participation, partnership, society, union.

We speak of an *alliance* of nations, a *club* of pleasure-seekers, a *community* of Shakers, a *company* of soldiers or of friends, a *confederacy*, *confederation*, *federation*, or *union* of separate states under one general government, a *partnership* or *company* of business men, a *conjunction* of planets. The whole body of Freemasons constitute a *fraternity ;* one of their local organizations is called a *lodge*. A *corporation* or *company* is formed for

purposes of business; an *association* or *society* (tho also incorporated) is for learning, literature, benevolence, religion, etc. Compare ASSOCIATE; ACQUAINTANCE; FRIENDSHIP.

Antonyms:
disintegration, independence, isolation, separation, solitude.

Prepositions:
An association *of* scholars *for* the advancement of knowledge; association *with* the good is ennobling.

ASSUME.

Synonyms:
accept, affect, appropriate, arrogate, claim, feign, postulate, presume, pretend, put on, take, usurp.

The distinctive idea of *assume* is to *take* by one's own independent volition, whether well or ill, rightfully or wrongfully. One may *accept* an obligation or *assume* an authority that properly belongs to him, or he may *assume* an obligation or indebtedness that could not be required of him. He may *assume* authority or office that is his right; if he *assumes* what does not belong to him, he is said to *arrogate* or *usurp* it. A man may *usurp* the substance of power in the most unpretending way; what he *arrogates* to himself he *assumes* with a haughty and overbearing manner. One *assumes* the robes or insignia of office by *putting* them *on*, with or without right. If he *takes* to himself the credit and appearance of qualities he does not possess, he is said to *affect* or *feign*, or to *pretend* to, the character he thus *assumes*. What a debater *postulates* he openly states and *takes* for granted without proof; what he *assumes* he may take for granted without mention. A favorite trick of the sophist is quietly to *assume* as true what would at once be challenged if expressly stated. What a man *claims* he asserts his right to *take*; what he *assumes* he *takes*.

ASSURANCE.

Synonyms:
arrogance, assertion, assumption, boldness, confidence, effrontery, impudence, presumption, self-assertion, self-confidence, self-reliance, trust.

Assurance may have the good sense of a high, sustained *confidence* and *trust*; as, the saint's *assurance* of heaven. *Confidence* is founded upon reasons; *assurance* is largely a matter of feeling. In the bad sense, *assurance* is a vicious courage, with belief of one's ability to outwit or defy others; the hardened criminal is

remarkable for habitual *assurance*. For the calm conviction of one's own rectitude and ability, *self-confidence* is a better word than *assurance*; *self-reliance* expresses confidence in one's own resources, independently of others' aid. In the bad sense *assurance* is less gross than *impudence*, which is (according to its etymology) a shameless *boldness*. *Assurance* is in act or manner; *impudence* may be in speech. *Effrontery* is *impudence* defiantly displayed. Compare FAITH; PRIDE.

Antonyms:

bashfulness, confusion,	consternation, dismay,	distrust, doubt,	hesitancy, misgiving,	shyness, timidity.

ASTUTE.

Synonyms:

acute,	**discerning,**	**penetrating,**	**sharp,**
clear-sighted,	**discriminating,**	**penetrative,**	**shrewd,**
crafty,	**keen,**	**perspicacious,**	**subtile,**
cunning,	**knowing,**	**sagacious,**	**subtle.**

Acute, from the Latin, suggests the sharpness of the needle's point; *keen*, from the Saxon, the sharpness of the cutting edge. *Astute*, from the Latin, with the original sense of *cunning* has come to have a meaning that combines the sense of *acute* or *keen* with that of *sagacious*. The *astute* mind adds to *acuteness* and *keenness* an element of cunning or finesse. The *astute* debater leads his opponents into a snare by getting them to make admissions, or urge arguments, of which he sees a result that they do not perceive. The *acute*, *keen* intellect may take no special advantage of these qualities; the *astute* mind has always a point to make for itself, and seldom fails to make it. A *knowing* look, air, etc., in general indicates practical knowledge with a touch of shrewdness, and perhaps of cunning; in regard to some special matter, it indicates the possession of reserved knowledge which the person could impart if he chose. *Knowing* has often a slightly invidious sense. We speak of a *knowing* rascal, meaning *cunning* or *shrewd* within a narrow range, but of a *knowing* horse or dog, in the sense of *sagacious*, implying that he knows more than could be expected of such an animal. A *knowing* child has more knowledge than would be looked for at his years, perhaps more than is quite desirable, while to speak of a child as *intelligent* is altogether complimentary.

Antonyms:

blind, dull,	idiotic, imbecile,	shallow, short-sighted,	stolid, stupid,	undiscerning, unintelligent.

ATTACHMENT.

Synonyms:

adherence,	**devotion,**	**friendship,**	**regard,**
adhesion,	**esteem,**	**inclination,**	**tenderness,**
affection,	**estimation,**	**love,**	**union.**

An *attachment* is a feeling that binds a person by ties of heart to another person or thing; we speak of a man's *adherence* to his purpose, his *adhesion* to his party, or to anything to which he clings tenaciously, tho with no special tenderness; of his *attachment* to his church, to the old homestead, or to any persons or objects that he may hold dear. *Affection* expresses more warmth of feeling; we should not speak of a mother's *attachment* to her babe, but of her *affection* or of her *devotion*. *Inclination* expresses simply a tendency, which may be good or bad, yielded to or overcome; as, an *inclination* to study; an *inclination* to drink. *Regard* is more distant than *affection* or *attachment*, but closer and warmer than *esteem;* we speak of high *esteem*, kind *regard*. Compare ACQUAINTANCE; APPENDAGE; FRIENDSHIP; LOVE; UNION.

Antonyms:

alienation,	aversion,	distance,	estrangement,	repugnance,
animosity,	coolness,	divorce,	indifference,	separation,
antipathy,	dislike,	enmity,	opposition,	severance.

Prepositions:

Attachment *of* a true man *to* his friends; attachment *to* a leader *for* his nobility of character; the attachments *between* two persons or things; attachment *by* muscular fibers, or *by* a rope, etc.

ATTACK, *v.*

Synonyms:

assail,	**beset,**	**combat,**	**invade,**
assault,	**besiege,**	**encounter,**	**set upon,**
beleaguer,	**charge,**	**fall upon,**	**storm.**

To *attack* is to begin hostilities of any kind. A general *invades* a country by marching in troops; he *attacks* a city by drawing up an army against it; he *assaults* it by hurling his troops directly upon its defenses. *Assail* and *assault*, tho of the same original etymology, have diverged in meaning, so that *assault* alone retains the meaning of direct personal violence. One may *assail* another with reproaches; he *assaults* him with a blow, a brandished weapon, etc. Armies or squadrons *charge; combat* and *encounter* may be said of individual contests. To *beset* is to set around, or, so to speak, to stud one's path, with menaces, attacks, or persuasions. To *besiege* and *beleaguer* are

the acts of armies. To *encounter* is to meet face to face, and may be said either of the *attacking* or of the resisting force or person, or of both.

Antonyms:

aid, befriend, cover, defend, protect, resist, shelter, shield, support, sustain, uphold, withstand.

Prepositions:

We were attacked *by* the enemy *with* cannon and musketry.

ATTACK, *n.*

Synonyms:

aggression, assault, encroachment, incursion, infringement, intrusion, invasion, onset, onslaught, trespass.

An *attack* may be by word; an *aggression* is always by deed. An *assault* may be upon the person, an *aggression* is upon rights, possessions, etc. An *invasion* of a nation's territories is an act of *aggression;* an *intrusion* upon a neighboring estate is a *trespass. Onslaught* signifies intensely violent *assault*, as by an army or a desperado, tho it is sometimes used of violent speech.

Antonyms:

defense, repulsion, resistance, retreat, submission, surrender.

Prepositions:

The enemy made an attack *upon* (or *on*) our works.

ATTAIN.

Synonyms:

accomplish, achieve, acquire, arrive at, compass, earn, gain, get, grasp, master, obtain, procure, reach, secure, win.

A person may *obtain* a situation by the intercession of friends, he *procures* a dinner by paying for it. *Attain* is a lofty word, pointing to some high or desirable result; a man *attains* the mountain summit, he *attains* honor or learning as the result of strenuous and earnest labor. Even that usage of *attain* which has been thought to refer to mere progress of time carries the thought of a result desired; as, to *attain* to old age; the man desires to live to a good old age; we should not speak of his *attaining* his dotage. One may *attain* an object that will prove not worth his labor, but what he *achieves* is in itself great and splendid; as, the Greeks at Marathon *achieved* a glorious victory. Compare DO; GET; REACH.

Antonyms:

abandon, fail, forfeit, give up, let go, lose, miss.

ATTITUDE.

Synonyms:
pose, position, posture.

Position as applied to the arrangement or situation of the human body or limbs may denote that which is conscious or unconscious, of the living or the dead; but we do not speak of the *attitude, pose,* or *posture* of a corpse; unless, in some rare case, we might say the body was found in a sitting *posture,* where the *posture* is thought of as assumed in life, or as, at first glance, suggesting life. A *posture* is assumed without any special reference to expression of feeling; as, an erect *posture,* a reclining *posture; attitude* is the *position* appropriate to the expression of some feeling; the *attitude* may be unconsciously taken through the strength of the feeling; as, an *attitude* of defiance; or it may be consciously assumed in the attempt to express the feeling; as, he assumed an *attitude* of humility. A *pose* is a *position* studied for artistic effect, or considered with reference to such effect; the unconscious *posture* of a spectator or listener may be an admirable *pose* from an artist's standpoint.

ATTRIBUTE, *v.*

Synonyms:
ascribe, associate, connect, impute, refer.
assign, charge,

We may *attribute* to a person either that which belongs to him or that which we merely suppose to be his. We *attribute* to God infinite power. We may *attribute* a wrong intent to an innocent person. We may *attribute* a result, rightly or wrongly, to a certain cause; in such case, however, *attribute* carries always a concession of uncertainty or possible error. Where we are quite sure, we simply *refer* a matter to the cause or class to which it belongs or *ascribe* to one what is surely his, etc. Many diseases formerly *attributed* to witchcraft are now *referred* to the action of micro-organisms. We may *attribute* a matter in silent thought; we *ascribe* anything openly in speech or writing; King Saul said of the singing women, "They have *ascribed* unto David ten thousands, and to me they have *ascribed* but thousands." We *associate* things which may have no necessary or causal relation; as, we may *associate* the striking of a clock with the serving of dinner, tho the two are not necessarily connected. We *charge* a person with what we deem blameworthy. We may *impute* good or evil, but more commonly evil.

Antonyms:
deny, disconnect, dissociate, separate, sever, sunder.
Prepositions:
It is uncharitable to attribute evil motives *to* (archaic *unto*) others.

ATTRIBUTE, *n.*

Synonyms:
property, quality.

A *quality* (L. *qualis*, such)—the "suchness" of anything, according to the German idiom—denotes what a thing really is in some one respect; an *attribute* is what we conceive a thing to be in some one respect; thus, while *attribute* may, *quality* must, express something of the real nature of that to which it is ascribed; we speak of the *attributes* of God, the *qualities* of matter. "Originally 'the *attributes* of God' was preferred, probably, because men assumed no knowledge of the actual *qualities* of the Deity, but only of those more or less fitly attributed to him." J. A. H. MURRAY. [M.] Holiness is an *attribute* of God; the *attributes* of many heathen deities have been only the *qualities* of wicked men joined to superhuman power. A *property* (L. *proprius*, one's own) is what belongs especially to one thing as its own peculiar possession, in distinction from all other things; when we speak of the *qualities* or the *properties* of matter, *quality* is the more general, *property* the more limited term. A *quality* is inherent; a *property* may be transient; physicists now, however, prefer to term those *qualities* manifested by all bodies (such as impenetrability, extension, etc), *general properties* of matter, while those peculiar to certain substances or to certain states of those substances (as fluidity, malleability, etc.) are termed *specific properties;* in this wider use of the word *property*, it becomes strictly synonymous with *quality*. Compare CHARACTERISTIC; EMBLEM.

Antonyms:
being, essence, nature, substance.

AUGUR.

Synonyms:
betoken, bode, divine, forebode, foretell, portend, predict, presage, prognosticate, prophesy.

"Persons or things *augur;* persons only *forebode* or *presage;* things only *betoken* or *portend*." CRABB *English Synonymes.* We *augur* well for a voyage from past good fortune and a good start; we *presage* success from the stanchness of the ship and the skill

of the captain. We *forebode* misfortune either from circumstances that *betoken* failure, or from gloomy fancies for which we could not give a reason. Dissipation among the officers and mutiny among the crew *portend* disaster. *Divine* has reference to the ancient soothsayers' arts (as in Gen. xliv, 5, 15), and refers rather to reading hearts than to reading the future. We say I could not *divine* his motive, or his intention.

Antonyms:

assure, calculate, demonstrate, determine, establish, insure, make sure, prove, settle, warrant.

Prepositions:

I augur *from* all circumstances a prosperous result; I augur ill *of* the enterprise; "augurs ill *to* the rights of the people," THOMAS JEFFERSON *Writings* vol. ii, p. 506. [T. & M. '53.] I augur well, or this augurs well, *for* your cause.

AUTHENTIC.

Synonyms:

accepted, accredited, authoritative, authorized, certain, current, genuine, legitimate, original, real, received, reliable, sure, true, trustworthy, veritable.

That is *authentic* which is true to the facts; that is *genuine* which is true to its own claims; as, *authentic* history; *genuine* money.

A '*genuine*' work is one written by the author whose name it bears; an '*authentic*' work is one which relates truthfully the matters of which it treats. For example, the apocryphal Gospel of St. Thomas is neither '*genuine*' nor '*authentic*.' It is not '*genuine*,' for St. Thomas did not write it; it is not '*authentic*,' for its contents are mainly fables and lies. TRENCH *On the Study of Words* lect. vi, p. 189. [W. J. W.]

Authentic is, however, used by reputable writers as synonymous with *genuine*, tho usually where genuineness carries a certain authority. We speak of *accepted* conclusions, *certain* evidence, *current* money, *genuine* letters, a *legitimate* conclusion or *legitimate* authority, *original* manuscripts, *real* value, *received* interpretation, *sure* proof, a *true* statement, a *trustworthy* witness, a *veritable* discovery.

Antonyms:

apocryphal, baseless, counterfeit, disputed, exploded, fabulous, false, fictitious, spurious, unauthorized.

AUXILIARY.

Synonyms:

accessory, aid, ally, assistant, coadjutor, confederate, helper, mercenary, promoter, subordinate.

An *auxiliary* is a person or thing that helps in a subordinate

capacity. *Allies* unite as equals; *auxiliaries* are, at least technically, inferiors or subordinates. Yet the *auxiliary* is more than a mere *assistant*. The word is oftenest found in the plural, and in the military sense; *auxiliaries* are troops of one nation uniting with the armies, and acting under the orders, of another. *Mercenaries* serve only for pay; *auxiliaries* often for reasons of state, policy, or patriotism as well. Compare ACCESSORY; APPENDAGE.

Antonyms:
antagonist, hinderer, opponent, opposer.

Prepositions:
The auxiliaries *of* the Romans; an auxiliary *in* a good cause; an auxiliary *to* learning.

AVARICIOUS.

Synonyms:
close, covetous, greedy, miserly, niggardly, parsimonious, penurious, rapacious, sordid, stingy.

Avaricious and *covetous* refer especially to acquisition, *miserly*, *niggardly*, *parsimonious*, and *penurious* to expenditure. The *avaricious* man has an eager craving for money, and ordinarily desires both to get and to keep, the *covetous* man to get something away from its possessor; tho one may be made *avaricious* by the pressure of great expenditures. *Miserly* and *niggardly* persons seek to gain by mean and petty savings; the *miserly* by stinting themselves, the *niggardly* by stinting others. *Parsimonious* and *penurious* may apply to one's outlay either for himself or for others; in the latter use, they are somewhat less harsh and reproachful terms than *niggardly*. The *close* man holds like a vise all that he gets. *Near* and *nigh* are provincial words of similar import. The *rapacious* have the robber instinct, and put it in practise in some form, as far as they dare. The *avaricious* and *rapacious* are ready to reach out for gain; the *parsimonious*, *miserly*, and *niggardly* prefer the safer and less adventurous way of avoiding expenditure. *Greedy* and *stingy* are used not only of money, but often of other things, as food, etc. The *greedy* child wishes to enjoy everything himself; the *stingy* child, to keep others from getting it.

Antonyms:
bountiful, free, generous, liberal, munificent, prodigal, wasteful.

Preposition:
The monarch was avaricious *of* power.

AVENGE.

Synonyms:
punish, retaliate, revenge, vindicate, visit.

Avenge and *revenge*, once close synonyms, are now far apart in meaning. To *avenge* is to *visit* some offense with punishment, in order to *vindicate* the righteous, or to uphold and illustrate the right by the suffering or destruction of the wicked. "And seeing one of them suffer wrong, he *avenged* him that was oppressed, and smote the Egyptian," *Acts* vii, 24. To *revenge* is to inflict harm or suffering upon another through personal anger and resentment at something done to ourselves. *Avenge* is unselfish; *revenge* is selfish. *Revenge*, according to present usage, could not be said of God. To *retaliate* may be necessary for self-defense, without the idea of *revenge*. Compare REVENGE.

Prepositions:

Avenge *on* or *upon* (rarely, avenge oneself *of*) a wrong-doer.

AVOW.

Synonyms:
acknowledge, aver, confess, own, profess, testify, admit, avouch, declare, proclaim, protest, witness.

Acknowledge, *admit*, and *declare* refer either to oneself or to others; all the other words refer only to one's own knowledge or action. To *avow* is to declare boldly and openly, commonly as something one is ready to justify, maintain, or defend. A man *acknowledges* another's claim or his own promise; he *admits* an opponent's advantage or his own error; he *declares* either what he has seen or experienced or what he has received from another; he *avers* what he is sure of from his own knowledge or consciousness; he gives his assurance as the voucher for what he *avouches*; he *avows* openly a belief or intention that he has silently held. *Avow* and *avouch* take a direct object; *aver* is followed by a conjunction: a man *avows* his faith, *avouches* a deed, *avers* that he was present. *Avow* has usually a good sense; what a person *avows* he at least does not treat as blameworthy, criminal, or shameful; if he did, he would be said to *confess* it; yet there is always the suggestion that some will be ready to challenge or censure what one *avows*; as, the clergyman *avowed* his dissent from the doctrine of his church. *Own* applies to all things, good or bad, great or small, which one takes as his own. Compare CONFESS; STATE.

Antonyms:
contradict, deny, disavow, disclaim, disown, ignore, repudiate.

AWFUL.

Synonyms:

alarming,	direful,	frightful,	majestic,	solemn,
appalling,	dread,	grand,	noble,	stately,
august,	dreadful,	horrible,	portentous,	terrible,
dire,	fearful,	imposing,	shocking,	terrific.

Awful should not be used of things which are merely disagreeable or annoying, nor of all that are *alarming* and *terrible*, but only of such as bring a solemn awe upon the soul, as in the presence of a superior power; as, the *awful* hush before the battle. That which is *awful* arouses an oppressive, that which is *august* an admiring reverence; we speak of the *august* presence of a mighty monarch, the *awful* presence of death. We speak of an *exalted* station, a *grand* mountain, an *imposing* presence, a *majestic* cathedral, a *noble* mein, a *solemn* litany, a *stately* march, an *august* assembly, the *awful* scene of the Judgment Day.

Antonyms:

base,	contemptible,	inferior,	paltry,
beggarly,	despicable,	lowly,	undignified,
commonplace,	humble,	mean,	vulgar.

AWKWARD.

Synonyms:

boorish,	clumsy,	rough,	unhandy,
bungling,	gawky,	uncouth,	unskilful.
clownish,	maladroit,	ungainly,	

Awkward, from *awk* (kindred with *off*, from the Norwegian), is *off-ward*, turned the wrong way; it was anciently used of a back-handed or left-handed blow in battle, of squinting eyes, etc. *Clumsy*, on the other hand (from *clumse*, also through the Norwegian), signifies benumbed, stiffened with cold; this is the original meaning of *clumsy* fingers, *clumsy* limbs. Thus, *awkward* primarily refers to action, *clumsy* to condition. A tool, a vehicle, or the human frame may be *clumsy* in shape or build, *awkward* in motion. The *clumsy* man is almost of necessity *awkward*, but the *awkward* man may not be naturally *clumsy*. The finest untrained colt is *awkward* in harness; a horse that is *clumsy* in build can never be trained out of awkwardness. An *awkward* statement has an uncomfortable, and perhaps recoiling force; a statement that contains ill-assorted and incongruous material in ill-chosen language is *clumsy*. We speak of an *awkward* predicament, an *awkward* scrape. An *awkward* excuse commonly reflects on the one who offers it. We say the admitted facts have an

awkward appearance. In none of these cases could *clumsy* be used. *Clumsy* is, however, applied to movements that seem as unsuitable as those of benumbed and stiffened limbs. A dancing bear is both *clumsy* and *awkward*.

Antonyms:

adroit, clever, dexterous, handy, skilful.

Prepositions:

The raw recruit is awkward *in* action; *at* the business.

AXIOM.

Synonym:

truism.

Both the *axiom* and the *truism* are instantly seen to be true, and need no proof; but in an *axiom* there is progress of thought, while the *truism* simply says the same thing over again, or says what is too manifest to need saying. The *axiom* that "things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another" unfolds in the latter part of the sentence the truth implied in the first part, which might have been overlooked if not stated. In the *truism* that "a man can do all he is capable of," the former and the latter part of the sentence are simply identical, and the mind is left just where it started Hence the *axiom* is valuable and useful, while the *truism* is weak and flat, unless the form of statement makes it striking or racy, as "all fools are out of their wits." Compare PROVERB.

Antonyms:

absurdity, contradiction, demonstration, nonsense, paradox, sophism.

BABBLE.

Synonyms

blab,	**cackle,**	**gabble,**	**murmur,**	**prattle,**
blurt,	**chat,**	**gossip,**	**palaver,**	**tattle,**
blurt out,	**chatter,**	**jabber,**	**prate,**	**twaddle.**

Most of these words are onomatopoetic. The *cackle* of a hen, the *gabble* of a goose, the *chatter* of a magpie, the *babble* of a running stream, as applied to human speech, indicate a rapid succession of what are to the listener meaningless sounds. *Blab* and *blurt* (commonly *blurt out*) refer to the letting out of what the lips can no longer keep in; *blab*, of a secret; *blurt out*, of passionate feeling. To *chat* is to talk in an easy, pleasant way, not without sense, but without special purpose. *Chatting* is the practise of adults, *prattling* that of children. To *prate* is to talk idly.

presumptuously, or foolishly, but not necessarily incoherently. To *jabber* is to utter a rapid succession of unintelligible sounds, generally more noisy than *chattering*. To *gossip* is to talk of petty personal matters, as for pastime or mischief. To *twaddle* is to talk feeble nonsense. To *murmur* is to utter suppressed or even inarticulate sounds, suggesting the notes of a dove, or the sound of a running stream, and is used figuratively of the half suppressed utterances of affection or pity, or of complaint, resentment, etc. Compare SPEAK.

Prepositions:

Babies babble *for* the moon; the crowd babbles *of* a hero; the sick man babbles *of* home.

BANISH.

Synonyms:

ban, dismiss, evict, expatriate, ostracize, discharge, drive out, exile, expel, oust. dislodge, eject,

Banish, primarily to put under *ban*, to compel by authority to leave a place or country, perhaps with restriction to some other place or country. From a country, a person may be *banished*, *exiled*, or *expatriated*; *banished* from any country where he may happen to be, but *expatriated* or *exiled* only from his own. One may *expatriate* or *exile* himself; he is *banished* by others. *Banish* is a word of wide import; one may *banish* disturbing thoughts; care may *banish* sleep. To *expel* is to *drive out* with violence or rudeness, and so often with disgrace.

Prepositions:

Cataline was banished *from* Rome; John the Apostle was banished *to* Patmos.

BANK.

Synonyms:

beach, bound, brink, edge, margin, shore, border, brim, coast, marge, rim, strand.

Bank is a general term for the land along the edge of a water course; it may also denote a raised portion of the bed of a river, lake, or ocean; as, the *Banks* of Newfoundland. A *beach* is a strip or expanse of incoherent wave-worn sand, which is often pebbly or full of boulders; we speak of the *beach* of a lake or ocean; a *beach* is sometimes found in the bend of a river. *Strand* is a more poetic term for a wave-washed shore, especially as a place for landing or embarking; as, the keel grates on the *strand*.

The whole line of a country or continent that borders the sea is a *coast*. *Shore* is any land, whether cliff, or sand, or marsh, bordering water. We do not speak of the *coast* of a river, nor of the *banks* of the ocean, tho there may be *banks* by or under the sea. *Edge* is the line where land and water meet; as, the water's *edge*. *Brink* is the place from which one may fall; as, the river's *brink;* the *brink* of a precipice; the *brink* of ruin.

BANTER.

Synonyms:

badinage, chaff, derision, irony, jeering, mockery, raillery, ridicule, sarcasm, satire.

Banter is the touching upon some fault, weakness, or fancied secret of another in a way half to pique and half to please; *badinage* is delicate, refined *banter*. *Raillery* has more sharpness, but is usually good-humored and well meant. *Irony*, the saying one thing that the reverse may be understood, may be either mild or bitter. All the other words have a hostile intent. *Ridicule* makes a person or thing the subject of contemptuous merriment; *derision* seeks to make the object derided seem utterly despicable —to laugh it to scorn. *Chaff* is the coarse witticism of the streets, perhaps merry, oftener malicious; *jeering* is loud, rude *ridicule*, as of a hostile crowd or mob. *Mockery* is more studied, and may include mimicry and personal violence, as well as scornful speech. A *satire* is a formal composition; a *sarcasm* may be an impromptu sentence. The *satire* shows up follies to keep people from them; the *sarcasm* hits them because they are foolish, without inquiring whether it will do good or harm; the *satire* is plainly uttered; the *sarcasm* is covert.

BARBAROUS.

Synonyms:

atrocious, barbarian, barbaric, brutal, cruel, inhuman, merciless, rude, savage, uncivilized, uncouth, untamed.

Whatever is not civilized is *barbarian; barbaric* indicates rude magnificence, uncultured richness; as, *barbaric* splendor, a *barbaric* melody. *Barbarous* refers to the worst side of *barbarian* life, and to revolting acts, especially of cruelty, such as a civilized man would not be expected to do; as, a *barbarous* deed. We may, however, say *barbarous* nations, *barbarous* tribes, without implying anything more than want of civilization and culture. *Savage*

is more distinctly bloodthirsty than *barbarous*. In this sense we speak of a *savage* beast and of *barbarous* usage.

Antonyms:

civilized, courtly, cultured, delicate, elegant, graceful, humane, nice, polite, refined, tender, urbane.

BARRIER.

Synonyms:

bar, barricade, breastwork, bulwark, hindrance, obstacle, obstruction, parapet, prohibition, rampart, restraint, restriction.

A *bar* is something that is or may be firmly fixed, ordinarily with intent to prevent entrance or egress; as, the *bars* of a prison cell; the *bars* of a wood-lot. A *barrier* obstructs, but is not necessarily impassable. *Barrier* is used of objects more extensive than those to which *bar* is ordinarily applied. A mountain range may be a *barrier* to exploration; but a mass of sand across the entrance to a harbor is called a *bar*. Discovered falsehood is a *bar* to confidence. *Barricade* has become practically a technical name for an improvised street fortification, and, unless in some way modified, is usually so understood. A *parapet* is a low or breast-high wall, as about the edge of a roof, terrace, etc., especially, in military use, such a wall for the protection of troops; a *rampart* is the embankment surrounding a fort, on which the *parapet* is raised; the word *rampart* is often used as including the *parapet*. *Bulwark* is a general word for any defensive wall or *rampart:* its only technical use at present is in nautical language, where it signifies the raised side of a ship above the upper deck, topped by the rail. Compare BOUNDARY; IMPEDIMENT.

Antonyms:

admittance, entrance, opening, passage, road, thoroughfare, transit, way.

Prepositions:

A barrier *to* progress, *against* invasion; a barrier *between* nations.

BATTLE.

Synonyms:

action, affair, bout, combat, conflict, contest, encounter, engagement, fight, passage of arms, skirmish, strife.

Conflict is a general word which describes opponents, whether individuals or hosts, as dashed together. One continuous *conflict* between entire armies is a *battle*. Another *battle* may be fought upon the same field after a considerable interval; or a new *battle*

may follow immediately, the armies meeting upon a new field. An *action* is brief and partial; a *battle* may last for days. *Engagement* is a somewhat formal expression for *battle;* as, it was the commander's purpose to avoid a general *engagement.* A protracted war, including many *battles,* may be a stubborn *contest. Combat,* originally a hostile *encounter* between individuals, is now used also for extensive *engagements.* A *skirmish* is between small detachments or scattered troops. An *encounter* may be either purposed or accidental, between individuals or armed forces. *Fight* is a word of less dignity than *battle;* we should not ordinarily speak of Waterloo as a *fight,* unless where the word is used in the sense of fighting; as, I was in the thick of the *fight.*

Antonyms:

armistice, concord, peace, suspension of hostilities, truce.

Prepositions:

A battle *of* giants; battle *between* armies; a battle *for* life, *against* invaders; a battle *to* the death; the battle *of* (more rarely *at*) Marathon.

BEAT.

Synonyms:

bastinado,	chastise,	overcome,	spank,	thrash,
batter,	conquer,	pommel,	strike,	vanquish,
belabor,	cudgel,	pound,	surpass,	whip,
bruise,	defeat,	scourge,	switch,	worst.
castigate,	flog,	smite,		

Strike is the word for a single blow; to *beat* is to *strike* repeatedly, as a bird *beats* the air with its wings. Others of the above words describe the manner of *beating,* as *bastinado,* to *beat* on the soles of the feet; *belabor,* to inflict a comprehensive and exhaustive *beating; cudgel,* to *beat* with a stick; *thrash,* as wheat was *beaten* out with the old hand-flail; to *pound* (akin to L. *pondus,* a weight) is to *beat* with a heavy, and *pommel* with a blunt, instrument. To *batter* and to *bruise* refer to the results of *beating;* that is *battered* which is broken or defaced by repeated blows on the surface (compare synonyms for SHATTER); that is *bruised* which has suffered even one severe contusion. The metaphorical sense of *beat,* however, so far preponderates that one may be very badly *bruised* and *battered,* and yet not be said to be *beaten,* unless he has got the worst of the *beating.* To *beat* a combatant is to disable or dishearten him for further fighting. Hence *beat* be-

comes the synonym for every word which implies getting the advantage of another. Compare CONQUER.

Antonyms:

fail, fall, get the worst of, go down, go under, surrender.

Almost all antonyms in this class are passive, and can be formed indefinitely from the conquering words by the use of the auxiliary *be ;* as, be beaten, be defeated, be conquered, etc.

Prepositions:

Beat *with* a stick *over* the head ; beat *by* a trick ; *out of* town ; beat *to* the ground ; *into* submission.

BEAUTIFUL.

Synonyms:

attractive,	charming,	exquisite,	handsome,
beauteous,	comely,	fair,	lovely,
bewitching,	delightful,	fine,	picturesque,
bonny,	elegant,	graceful,	pretty.

The definition of beauty, "perfection of form," is a good key to the meaning of *beautiful*, if we understand "form" in its widest sense. There must also be harmony and unity, and in human beings spiritual loveliness, to constitute an object or a person really *beautiful*. Thus, we speak of a *beautiful* landscape, a *beautiful* poem. But *beautiful* implies also, in concrete objects, softness of outline and delicacy of mold; it is opposed to all that is hard and rugged, hence we say a *beautiful* woman, but not a *beautiful* man. *Beautiful* has the further limit of not transcending our powers of appreciation. *Pretty* expresses in a far less degree that which is pleasing to a refined taste in objects comparatively small, slight, and dainty ; as, a *pretty* bonnet ; a *pretty* girl. That is *handsome* which is not only superficially pleasing, but well and harmoniously proportioned, with usually the added idea that it is made so by art, breeding, or training ; as, a *handsome* horse ; a *handsome* house. *Handsome* is a term far inferior to *beautiful ;* we may even say a *handsome* villain. *Fair* denotes what is bright, smooth, clear, and without blemish ; as, a *fair* face. The word applies wholly to what is superficial ; we can say "*fair*, yet false." In a specific sense, *fair* has the sense of blond, as opposed to dark or brunette. One who possesses vivacity, wit, good nature, or other pleasing qualities may be *attractive* without beauty. *Comely* denotes an aspect that is smooth, genial, and wholesome, with a certain fulness of contour and pleasing symmetry, tho falling

short of the *beautiful ;* as, a *comely* matron. That is *picturesque* which would make a striking picture.

Antonyms:

awkward,	frightful,	grotesque,	repulsive,	uncouth,
clumsy,	ghastly,	hideous,	shocking,	ungainly,
deformed,	grim,	horrid,	ugly,	unlovely,
disgusting,	grisly,	odious,	unattractive,	unpleasant.

Prepositions:

Beautiful *to* the eye ; beautiful *in* appearance, *in* spirit ; "beautiful *for* situation," *Ps.* xlviii, 2 ; beautiful *of* aspect, *of* its kind.

BECAUSE.

Synonyms:

as, for, inasmuch as, since.

Because, literally *by*-cause, is the most direct and complete word for giving the reason of a thing. *Since,* originally denoting succession in time, signifies a succession in a chain of reasoning, a natural inference or result. *As* indicates something like, coordinate, parallel. *Since* is weaker than *because ; as* is weaker than *since ;* either may introduce the reason before the main statement; thus, *since* or *as* you are going, I will accompany you. Often the weaker word is the more courteous, implying less constraint; for example, *as* you request it, I will come, rather than I will come *because* you request it. *Inasmuch as* is a formal and qualified expression, implying by just so much, and no more; thus, *inasmuch as* the debtor has no property, I abandon the claim. *For* is a loose connective, giving often mere suggestion or indication rather than reason or cause ; as, it is morning, *for* (not *because*) the birds are singing.

Antonyms:

altho, however, nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet.

Compare synonyms for BUT ; NOTWITHSTANDING.

BECOMING.

Synonyms:

befitting,	**congruous,**	**fit,**	**meet,**	**seemly,**
beseeming,	**decent,**	**fitting,**	**neat,**	**suitable,**
comely,	**decorous,**	**graceful,**	**proper,**	**worthy.**

That is *becoming* in dress which suits the complexion, figure, and other qualities of the wearer, so as to produce on the whole a pleasing effect. That is *decent* which does not offend modesty or propriety. That is *suitable* which is adapted to the age, station, situation, and other circumstances of the wearer ; coarse, heavy

boots are *suitable* for farm-work; a juvenile style of dress is not *suitable* for an old lady. In conduct much the same rules apply. The dignity and gravity of a patriarch would not be *becoming* to a child; at a funeral lively, cheery sociability would not be *decorous*, while noisy hilarity would not be *decent;* sumptuous display would not be *suitable* for a poor person. *Fit* is a compendious term for whatever fits the person, time, place, occasion, etc.; as, a *fit* person; a *fit* abode; a *fit* place. *Fitting*, or *befitting*, is somewhat more elegant, implying a nicer adaptation. *Meet*, a somewhat archaic word, expresses a moral fitness; as, *meet* for heaven. Compare BEAUTIFUL.

Antonyms:

awkward, ill-becoming, ill-fitting, improper, indecent, indecorous, unbecoming, unfit, unseemly, unsuitable.

Prepositions:

The dress was becoming *to* the wearer. Such conduct was becoming *in* him.

BEGINNING.

Synonyms:

arising, commencement, fount, fountain, inauguration, inception, initiation, opening, origin, outset, rise, source, spring, start.

The Latin *commencement* is more formal than the Saxon *beginning*, as the verb *commence*, is more formal than *begin*. *Commencement* is for the most part restricted to some form of action, while *beginning* has no restriction, but may be applied to action, state, material, extent, enumeration, or to whatever else may be conceived of as having a first part, point, degree, etc. The letter A is at the *beginning* (not the *commencement*) of every alphabet. If we were to speak of the *commencement* of the Pacific Railroad, we should be understood to refer to the enterprise and its initiatory act; if we were to refer to the roadway we should say "Here is the *beginning* of the Pacific Railroad." In the great majority of cases *begin* and *beginning* are preferable to *commence* and *commencement* as the simple, idiomatic English words, always accurate and expressive. "In the *beginning* was the word," *1 John* 1. An *origin* is the point from which something starts or sets out, often involving, and always suggesting causal connection; as, the *origin* of evil; the *origin* of a nation, a government, or a family. A *source* is that which furnishes a first and continuous supply, that which flows forth freely or may be readily recurred to; as, the *source* of a river; a *source* of knowledge; a *source* of inspiration;

fertile land is a *source* (not an *origin*) of wealth. A *rise* is thought of as in an action; we say that a lake is the source of a certain river, or that the river takes its *rise* from the lake. Motley wrote of "The *Rise* of the Dutch Republic." *Fount*, *fountain*, and *spring*, in their figurative senses, keep close to their literal meaning. Compare CAUSE.

Antonyms:

See synonyms for END.

BEHAVIOR.

Synonyms:

action, bearing, breeding, carriage, conduct, demeanor, deportment, life, manner, manners.

Behavior is our *action* in the presence of others; *conduct* includes also that which is known only to ourselves and our Maker. *Carriage* expresses simply the manner of holding the body, especially in sitting or walking, as when it is said of a lady "she has a fine *carriage*." *Bearing* refers to the bodily expression of feeling or disposition; as, a haughty *bearing;* a noble *bearing*. *Demeanor* is the bodily expression, not only of feelings, but of moral states; as, a devout *demeanor*. *Breeding*, unless with some adverse limitation, denotes that *manner* and *conduct* which result from good birth and training. *Deportment* is *behavior* as related to a set of rules; as, the pupil's *deportment* was faultless. A person's *manner* may be that of a moment, or toward a single person; his *manners* are his habitual style of *behavior* toward or before others, especially in matters of etiquette and politeness; as, good *manners* are always pleasing.

Prepositions:

The behavior *of* the pastor *to* or *toward* his people, *on* or *upon* the streets, *before* the multitude, or *in* the church, *with* the godly, or *with* the worldly, was alike faultless.

BEND.

Synonyms:

bias, bow, crook, curve, deflect, deviate, diverge, incline, influence, mold, persuade, stoop, submit, turn, twine, twist, warp, yield.

In some cases a thing is spoken of as *bent* where the parts make an angle; but oftener to *bend* is understood to be to draw to or through a curve; as, to *bend* a bow. To *submit* or *yield* is to *bend* the mind humbly to another's wishes. To *incline* or *influence* is to *bend* another's wishes toward our own; to *persuade* is to

draw them quite over. To *warp* is to *bend* silently through the whole fiber, as a board in the sun. To *crook* is to *bend* irregularly, as a *crooked* stick. *Deflect*, *deviate*, and *diverge* are said of any turning away; *deviate* commonly of a slight and gradual movement, *diverge* of a more sharp and decided one. To *bias* is to cut across the texture, or incline to one side; in figurative use always with an unfavorable import. *Mold* is a stronger work than *bend;* we may *bend* by a superior force that which still resists the constraint; as, a *bent* bow; we *mold* something plastic entirely to some desired form.

BENEVOLENCE.

Synonyms:

almsgiving,	charity,	kind-heartedness,	munificence,
beneficence,	generosity,	kindliness,	philanthropy,
benignity,	good-will,	kindness,	sympathy,
bounty,	humanity,	liberality,	unselfishness.

According to the etymology and original usage, *beneficence* is the doing well, *benevolence* the wishing or willing well to others; but *benevolence* has come to include *beneficence*, and to displace it. We should not now speak of *benevolence* which did not help, unless where there was no power to help; even then we should rather say *good-will* or *sympathy*. *Charity*, which originally meant the purest love for God and man (as in 1 Cor. xiii), is now almost universally applied to some form of *almsgiving*, and is much more limited in meaning than *benevolence*. *Benignity* suggests some occult power of blessing, such as was formerly ascribed to the stars; we may say a good man has an air of *benignity*. *Kindness* and *tenderness* are personal; *benevolence* and *charity* are general. *Kindness* extends to all sentient beings, whether men or animals, in prosperity or in distress. *Tenderness* especially goes out toward the young, feeble, and needy, or even to the dead. *Humanity* is so much *kindness* and *tenderness* toward man or beast as it would be inhuman not to have; we say of some act of care or *kindness*, "common *humanity* requires it." *Generosity* is self-forgetful *kindness* in disposition or action; it includes much besides giving; as, the *generosity* of forgiveness. *Bounty* applies to ample giving, which on a larger scale is expressed by *munificence*. *Liberality* indicates broad, genial kindly views, whether manifested in gifts or otherwise. We speak of the *bounty* of a generous host, the *liberality* or *munificence* of the founder of a college, or of the *liberality* of a theologian toward the holders of conflict-

ing beliefs. *Philanthropy* applies to wide schemes for human welfare, often, but not always, involving large expenditures in *charity* or *benevolence.* Compare MERCY.

Antonyms.

barbarity, brutality, churlishness, greediness, harshness, illiberality, ill-will, inhumanity, malevolence, malignity, niggardliness, selfishness, self-seeking, stinginess, unkindness.

Prepositions:

Benevolence *of, on the part of,* or *from* the wealthy, *to* or *toward* the poor.

BIND.

Synonyms:

compel, engage, fasten, fetter, fix, oblige, restrain, restrict, secure, shackle, tie.

Binding is primarily by something flexible, as a cord or bandage drawn closely around an object or group of objects, as when we *bind* up a wounded limb. We *bind* a sheaf of wheat with a cord; we *tie* the cord in a knot; we *fasten* by any means that will make things hold together, as a board by nails, or a door by a lock. The verbs *tie* and *fasten* are scarcely used in the figurative sense, tho, using the noun, we speak of the *ties* of affection. *Bind* has an extensive figurative use. One is *bound* by conscience or honor; he is *obliged* by some imperious necessity; *engaged* by his own promise; *compelled* by physical force or its moral equivalent.

Antonyms:

free, loose, set free, unbind, unfasten, unloose, untie.

Prepositions:

Bind *to* a pillar; *unto* an altar; *to* a service; bind one *with* chains or *in* chains; one is bound *by* a contract; a splint is bound *upon* a limb; the arms may be bound *to* the sides or *behind* the back; bind a wreath *about, around,* or *round* the head; twigs are bound *in* or *into* fagots; for military purposes, they are bound *at* both ends and *in* the middle; one is bound *by* a contract, or bound *under* a penalty to fulfil a contract.

BITTER.

Synonyms:

acerb, acetous, acid, acidulated, acidulous, acrid, acrimonious, biting, caustic, cutting, harsh, irate, pungent, savage, sharp, sour, stinging, tart, vinegarish, virulent.

Acid, sour, and *bitter* agree in being contrasted with *sweet,* but

the two former are sharply distinguished from the latter. *Acid* or *sour* is the taste of vinegar or lemon-juice; *bitter* that of quassia, quinin, or strychnin. *Acrid* is nearly allied to *bitter*. *Pungent* suggests the effect of pepper or snuff on the organs of taste or smell; as, a *pungent* odor. *Caustic* indicates the corroding effect of some strong chemical, as nitrate of silver. In a figurative sense, as applied to language or character, these words are very closely allied. We say a *sour* face, *sharp* words, *bitter* complaints, *caustic* wit, *cutting* irony, *biting* sarcasm, a *stinging* taunt, *harsh* judgment, a *tart* reply. *Harsh* carries the idea of intentional and severe unkindness, *bitter* of a severity that arises from real or supposed ill treatment. The *bitter* speech springs from the sore heart. *Tart* and *sharp* utterances may not proceed from an intention to wound, but merely from a wit recklessly keen; *cutting*, *stinging*, and *biting* speech indicates more or less of hostile intent, the latter being the more deeply malicious. The *caustic* utterance is meant to burn, perhaps wholesomely, as in the satire of Juvenal or Cervantes. Compare MOROSE.

Antonyms:

dulcet, honeyed, luscious, nectared, saccharine, sweet.

BLEACH, *v.*

Synonyms:

blanch, make white, whiten, whitewash.

To *whiten* is to *make white* in general, but commonly it means to overspread with white coloring-matter. *Bleach* and *blanch* both signify to *whiten* by depriving of color, the former permanently, as linen; the latter either permanently (as, to *blanch* celery) or temporarily (as, to *blanch* the cheek with fear). To *whitewash* is to *whiten* superficially, especially by false approval.

Antonyms:

blacken, color, darken, dye, soil, stain.

BLEMISH.

Synonyms:

blot,	**defacement,**	**disgrace,**	**injury,**	**spot,**
blur,	**defect,**	**dishonor,**	**reproach,**	**stain,**
brand,	**deformity,**	**fault,**	**smirch,**	**stigma,**
crack,	**dent,**	**flaw,**	**soil,**	**taint,**
daub,	**disfigurement,**	**imperfection,**	**speck,**	**tarnish.**

Whatever mars the beauty or completeness of an object is a *blemish*, whether original, as squinting eyes, or the result of accident or disease, etc., as the pits of smallpox. A *blemish* is superficial; a *flaw* or taint is in structure or substance. In the moral

sense, we speak of a *blot* or *stain* upon reputation; a *flaw* or *taint* in character. A *defect* is the want or lack of something; *fault*, primarily a failing, is something that fails of an apparent intent or disappoints a natural expectation; thus a sudden dislocation or displacement of geological strata is called a *fault*. Figuratively, a *blemish* comes from one's own ill-doing; a *brand* or *stigma* is inflicted by others; as, the *brand* of infamy.

BLOW.

Synonyms:

box,	concussion,	disaster,	misfortune,	stripe,
buffet,	cuff,	knock,	rap,	stroke,
calamity,	cut,	lash,	shock,	thump.

A *blow* is a sudden impact, as of a fist or a club; a *stroke* is a sweeping movement; as, the *stroke* of a sword, of an oar, of the arm in swimming. A *shock* is the sudden encounter with some heavy body; as, colliding railway-trains meet with a *shock*; the *shock* of battle. A *slap* is given with the open hand, a *lash* with a whip, thong, or the like; we speak also of the *cut* of a whip. A *buffet* or *cuff* is given only with the hand; a *blow* either with hand or weapon. A *cuff* is a somewhat sidelong *blow*, generally with the open hand; as, a *cuff* or *box* on the ear. A *stripe* is the effect or mark of a *stroke*. In the metaphorical sense, *blow* is used for sudden, stunning, staggering *calamity* or sorrow; *stroke* for sweeping *disaster*, and also for sweeping achievement and success. We say a *stroke* of paralysis, or a *stroke* of genius. We speak of the *buffets* of adverse fortune. *Shock* is used of that which is at once sudden, violent, and prostrating; we speak of a *shock* of electricity, the *shock* of an amputation, a *shock* of surprise. Compare BEAT.

BLUFF.

Synonyms:

abrupt,	brusk,	impolite,	rough,
blunt,	coarse,	inconsiderate,	rude,
blustering,	discourteous,	open,	uncivil,
bold,	frank,	plain-spoken,	unmannerly.

Bluff is a word of good meaning, as are *frank* and *open*. The *bluff* man talks and laughs loudly and freely, says and does whatever he pleases with fearless good nature, and with no thought of annoying or giving pain to others. The *blunt* man says things which he is perfectly aware are disagreeable, either from a defiant indifference to other's feelings, or from the pleasure of tormenting.

Antonyms:

bland, courteous, genial, polished, polite, refined, reserved, urbane.

BODY.

Synonyms:
ashes, carcass, clay, corpse, dust, form, frame, remains, system, trunk.

Body denotes the entire physical structure, considered as a whole, of man or animal; *form* looks upon it as a thing of shape and outline, perhaps of beauty; *frame* regards it as supported by its bony framework; *system* views it as an assemblage of many related and harmonious organs. *Body*, *form*, *frame*, and *system* may be either dead or living; *clay* and *dust* are sometimes so used in religious or poetic style, tho ordinarily these words are used only of the dead. *Corpse* and *remains* are used only of the dead. *Corpse* is the plain technical word for a dead body still retaining its unity; *remains* may be used after any lapse of time; the latter is also the more refined and less ghastly term; as, friends are invited to view the *remains*. *Carcass* applies only to the *body* of an animal, or of a human being regarded with contempt and loathing. Compare COMPANY.

Antonyms:
intellect, intelligence, mind, soul, spirit.

BOTH.

Synonyms:
twain, two.

Both refers to *two* objects previously mentioned, or had in mind, viewed or acting in connection; as, *both* men fired at once; "*two* men fired" might mean any two, out of any number, and without reference to any previous thought or mention. *Twain* is a nearly obsolete form of *two*. *The two*, or *the twain*, is practically equivalent to *both*; *both*, however, expresses a closer unity. We would say *both* men rushed against the enemy; the *two* men flew at each other. Compare EVERY.

Antonyms:
each, either, every, neither, none, no one, not any.

BOUNDARY.

Synonyms:
barrier, border, bound, bourn, bourne, confines, edge, enclosure, frontier, landmark, limit, line, marches, marge, margin, term, termination, verge.

The *boundary* was originally the *landmark*, that which marked off one piece of territory from another. The *bound* is the

limit, marked or unmarked. Now, however, the difference between the two words has come to be simply one of usage. As regards territory, we speak of the *boundaries* of a nation or of an estate; the *bounds* of a college, a ball-ground, etc. *Bounds* may be used for all within the *limits*, *boundary* for the limiting line only. *Boundary* looks to that which is without; *bound* only to that which is within. Hence we speak of the *bounds*, not the *boundaries*, of a subject, of the universe, etc.; we say the students were forbidden to go beyond the *bounds*. A *barrier* is something that bars ingress or egress. A *barrier* may be a *boundary*, as was the Great Wall of China. *Bourn*, or *bourne*, is a poetical expression for *bound* or *boundary*. A *border* is a strip of land along the *boundary*. *Edge* is a sharp terminal line, as where river or ocean meets the land. *Limit* is now used almost wholly in the figurative sense; as, the *limit* of discussion, of time, of jurisdiction. *Line* is a military term; as, within the *lines*, or through the *lines*, of an army. Compare BARRIER; END.

Antonyms:

center, citadel, estate, inside, interior, land, region, territory.

Prepositions:

The boundaries *of* an estate; the boundary *between* neighboring territories.

BRAVE.

Synonyms:

adventurous,	**courageous,**	**fearless,**	**undaunted,**
bold,	**daring,**	**gallant,**	**undismayed,**
chivalric,	**dauntless,**	**heroic,**	**valiant,**
chivalrous,	**doughty,**	**intrepid,**	**venturesome.**

The *adventurous* man goes in quest of danger; the *bold* man stands out and faces danger or censure; the *brave* man combines confidence with resolution in presence of danger; the *chivalrous* man puts himself in peril for others' protection. The *daring* step out to defy danger; the *dauntless* will not flinch before anything that may come to them; the *doughty* will give and take limitless hard knocks. The *adventurous* find something romantic in dangerous enterprises; the *venturesome* may be simply heedless, reckless, or ignorant. All great explorers have been *adventurous;* children, fools, and criminals are *venturesome*. The *fearless* and *intrepid* possess unshaken nerves in any place of danger. *Courageous* is more than *brave*, adding a moral element: the *courageous* man steadily encounters perils to which he may be keenly sensitive, at the call of duty; the *gallant* are *brave* in a dashing, showy, and

splendid way; the *valiant* not only dare great dangers, but achieve great results; the *heroic* are nobly *daring* and *dauntless*, truly *chivalrous*, sublimely *courageous*. Compare FORTITUDE.

Antonyms:

afraid, cowardly, cringing, faint-hearted, fearful, frightened, pusillanimous, shrinking, timid, timorous.

BREAK.

Synonyms:

bankrupt, burst, cashier, crack, crush, demolish, destroy, fracture, rend, rive, rupture, sever, shatter, shiver, smash, split, sunder, transgress.

To *break* is to divide sharply, with severance of particles, as by a blow or strain. To *burst* is to *break* by pressure from within, as a bombshell, but it is used also for the result of violent force otherwise exerted; as, to *burst* in a door, where the door yields as if to an explosion. To *crush* is to *break* by pressure from without, as an egg-shell. To *crack* is to *break* without complete severance of parts; a *cracked* cup or mirror may still hold together. *Fracture* has a somewhat similar sense. In a *fractured* limb, the ends of the *broken* bone may be separated, tho both portions are still retained within the common muscular tissue. A *shattered* object is *broken* suddenly and in numerous directions; as, a vase is *shattered* by a blow, a building by an earthquake. A *shivered* glass is *broken* into numerous minute, needle-like fragments. To *smash* is to *break* thoroughly to pieces with a crashing sound by some sudden act of violence; a watch once *smashed* will scarcely be worth repair. To *split* is to cause wood to crack or part in the way of the grain, and is applied to any other case where a natural tendency to separation is enforced by an external cause; as, to *split* a convention or a party. To *demolish* is to beat down, as a mound, building, fortress, etc.; to *destroy* is to put by any process beyond restoration physically, mentally, or morally; to *destroy* an army is so to *shatter* and scatter it that it can not be rallied or reassembled as a fighting force. Compare REND.

Antonyms:

attach, bind, fasten, join, mend, secure, solder, unite, weld.

Prepositions:

Break *to* pieces, or *in* pieces, *into* several pieces (when the object is thought of as divided rather than shattered); break *with* a friend; *from* or *away from* a suppliant; break *into* a house; *out of* prison; break *across* one's knee; break *through* a hedge; break *in upon* one's retirement; break *over* the rules; break *on* or *upon* the shore, *against* the rocks.

BRUTISH.

Synonyms:

animal,	brutal,	ignorant,	sensual,	swinish,
base,	brute,	imbruted,	sottish,	unintellectual,
beastly,	carnal,	insensible,	stolid,	unspiritual,
bestial,	coarse,	lascivious,	stupid,	vile.

A *brutish* man simply follows his *animal* instincts, without special inclination to do harm; the *brutal* have always a spirit of malice and cruelty. *Brute* has no special character, except as indicating what a brute might possess; much the same is true of *animal*, except that *animal* leans more to the side of sensuality, *brute* to that of force, as appears in the familiar phrase "*brute* force." Hunger is an *animal* appetite; a *brute* impulse suddenly prompts one to strike a blow in anger. *Bestial*, in modern usage, implies an intensified and degrading animalism. Any supremacy of the *animal* or *brute* instincts over the intellectual and spiritual in man is *base* and *vile*. *Beastly* refers largely to the outward and visible consequences of excess; as, *beastly* drunkenness. Compare ANIMAL.

Antonyms:

elevated,	exalted,	great,	intellectual,	noble,
enlightened,	grand,	humane,	intelligent.	refined.

BURN.

Synonyms:

blaze,	char,	flame,	incinerate,	set fire to,
brand,	consume,	flash,	kindle,	set on fire,
cauterize,	cremate,	ignite,	scorch,	singe.

To burn is to subject to the action of fire, or of intense heat so as to effect either partial change or complete combustion; as, to *burn* wood in the fire; to *burn* one's hand on a hot stove; the sun *burns* the face. One *brands* with a hot iron, but *cauterizes* with some corrosive substance, as silver nitrate. *Cremate* is now used specifically for *consuming* a dead body by intense heat. To *incinerate* is to reduce to ashes; the sense differs little from that of *cremate*, but it is in less popular use. To *kindle* is to *set on fire*, as if with a candle; *ignite* is the more learned and scientific word for the same thing, extending even to the heating of metals to a state of incandescence without burning. To *scorch* and to *singe* are superficial, and to *char* usually so. Both *kindle* and *burn* have an extensive figurative use; as, to *kindle* strife; to *burn* with wrath, love, devotion, curiosity. Compare LIGHT.

Antonyms:

cool, extinguish, put out, smother, stifle, subdue.

Prepositions:

To burn *in* the fire; burn *with* fire; burn *to* the ground; burn *to* ashes; burn *through* the skin, or the roof; burn *into* the soil, etc.

BUSINESS.

Synonyms:

affair,	commerce,	handicraft,	trading,
art,	concern,	job,	traffic,
avocation,	craft,	occupation,	transaction,
barter,	duty,	profession,	vocation,
calling,	employment,	trade,	work.

A *business* is what one follows regularly; an *occupation* is what he happens at any time to be engaged in; trout-fishing may be one's *occupation* for a time, as a relief from *business; business* is ordinarily for profit, while the *occupation* may be a matter of learning, philanthropy, or religion. A *profession* implies scholarship; as, the learned *professions*. *Pursuit* is an *occupation* which one follows with ardor. An *avocation* is what calls one away from other work: a *vocation* or *calling*, that to which one is called by some special fitness or sense of duty; thus, we speak of the gospel ministry as a *vocation* or *calling*, rather than a *business*. *Trade* or *trading* is, in general, the exchanging of one thing for another; in the special sense, a *trade* is an *occupation* involving manual training and skilled labor; as, the ancient Jews held that every boy should learn a *trade*. A *transaction* is a single action, whether in *business*, diplomacy, or otherwise; *affair* has a similar, but lighter meaning; as, this little *affair;* an important *transaction*. The plural *affairs* has a distinctive meaning, including all activities where men deal with one another on any considerable scale; as, a man of *affairs*. A *job* is a piece of work viewed as a single undertaking, and ordinarily paid for as such. *Trade* and *commerce* may be used as equivalents, but *trade* is capable of a more limited application; we speak of the *trade* of a village, the *commerce* of a nation. *Barter* is the direct exchange of commodities; *business*, *trade*, and *commerce* are chiefly transacted by means of money, bills of exchange, etc. *Business*, *occupation*, etc., may be what one does independently; *employment* may be in the service of another. *Work* is any application of energy to secure a result, or the result thus secured; thus, we speak of the *work* of God. *Art* in the industrial sense is a system of rules and accepted methods for the accomplishment of some practical result; as, the *art* of printing; collectively, the *arts*. A *craft* is some occupation requiring technical skill or manual dex-

terity, or the persons, collectively, engaged in its exercise; as, the weaver's *craft*.

Prepositions:

The business *of* a druggist; in business *with* his father; doing business *for* his father; have you business *with* me? business *in* New York; business *about*, *concerning*, or *in regard to* certain property.

BUT.

Synonyms:

and,	**however,**	**notwithstanding,**	**that,**
barely,	**just,**	**only,**	**tho,**
besides,	**merely,**	**provided,**	**unless,**
except,	**moreover,**	**save,**	**yet.**
further,	**nevertheless,**	**still,**	

But ranges from the faintest contrast to absolute negation; as, I am willing to go, *but* (on the other hand) content to stay; he is not an honest man, *but* (on the contrary) a villain. The contrast may be with a silent thought; as, *but* let us go (it being understood that we might stay longer). In restrictive use, *except* and *excepting* are slightly more emphatic than *but*; we say, no injury *but* a scratch; or, no injury *except* some painful bruises. Such expressions as "words are *but* breath" (nothing *but*) may be referred to the restrictive use by ellipsis. So may the use of *but* in the sense of *unless*; as, "it never rains *but* it pours." To the same head must be referred the conditional use; as, "you may go, *but* with your father's consent" (*i. e.*, "*provided* you have," "*except* that you must have," etc.). "Doubt *but*" is now less used than the more logical "doubt *that*." *But* never becomes a full synonym for *and*; *and* adds something like, *but* adds something different; "brave *and* tender" implies that tenderness is natural to the brave; "brave *but* tender" implies that bravery and tenderness are rarely combined. For the concessive use, compare NOTWITHSTANDING.

BY.

Synonyms:

by dint of, by means of, through, with.

By refers to the agent; *through*, to the means, cause, or condition; *with*, to the instrument. *By* commonly refers to persons; *with*, to things; *through* may refer to either. The road having become impassable *through* long disuse, a way was opened *by* pioneers *with* axes. *By* may, however, be applied to any object which is viewed as partaking of action and agency; as, the metal

was corroded *by* the acid; skill is gained *by* practise. We speak of communicating *with* a person *by* letter. *Through* implies a more distant connection than *by* or *with*, and more intervening elements. Material objects are perceived *by* the mind *through* the senses.

CABAL.

Synonyms:

combination,	**confederacy,**	**crew,**	**gang,**
conclave,	**conspiracy,**	**faction,**	**junto.**

A *conspiracy* is a *combination* of persons for an evil purpose, or the act of so combining. *Conspiracy* is a distinct crime under common, and generally under statutory, law. A *faction* is more extensive than a *conspiracy*, less formal in organization, less definite in plan. *Faction* and its adjective, *factious*, have always an unfavorable sense. *Cabal* commonly denotes a *conspiracy* of leaders. A *gang* is a company of workmen all doing the same work under one leader; the word is used figuratively only of *combinations* which it is meant to stigmatize as rude and mercenary; *crew* is used in a closely similar sense. A *conclave* is secret, but of larger numbers, ordinarily, than a *cabal*, and may have honorable use; as, the *conclave* of cardinals.

CALCULATE.

Synonyms:

account,	**consider,**	**enumerate,**	**rate,**
cast,	**count,**	**estimate,**	**reckon,**
compute,	**deem,**	**number,**	**sum up.**

Number is the generic term. To *count* is to *number* one by one. To *calculate* is to use more complicated processes, as multiplication, division, etc., more rapid but not less exact. *Compute* allows more of the element of probability, which is still more strongly expressed by *estimate*. We *compute* the slain in a great war from the number known to have fallen in certain great battles; *compute* refers to the present or the past, *estimate* more frequently to the future; as, to *estimate* the cost of a proposed building. To *enumerate* is to mention item by item; as, to *enumerate* one's grievances. To *rate* is to *estimate* by comparison, as if the object were one of a series. We *count* upon a desired future; we do not *count* upon the undesired. As applied to the present, we *reckon* or *count* a thing precious or worthless. Compare ESTEEM.

Prepositions:

It is vain to calculate *on* or *upon* an uncertain result.

CALL, *v.*

Synonyms:

bawl,	cry (out),	roar,	shriek,
bellow,	ejaculate,	scream,	vociferate,
clamor,	exclaim,	shout,	yell.

To *call* is to send out the voice in order to attract another's attention, either by word or by inarticulate utterance. Animals *call* their mates, or their young; a man *calls* his dog, his horse, etc. The sense is extended to include summons by bell, or any signal. To *shout* is to *call* or *exclaim* with the fullest volume of sustained voice; to *scream* is to utter a shriller cry; to *shriek* or to *yell* refers to that which is louder and wilder still. We *shout* words; in *screaming*, *shrieking*, or *yelling* there is often no attempt at articulation. To *bawl* is to utter senseless, noisy cries, as of a child in pain or anger. *Bellow* and *roar* are applied to the utterances of animals, and only contemptuously to those of persons. To *clamor* is to utter with noisy iteration; it applies also to the confused cries of a multitude. To *vociferate* is commonly applied to loud and excited speech where there is little besides the exertion of voice. In *exclaiming*, the utterance may not be strikingly, tho somewhat, above the ordinary tone and pitch; we may *exclaim* by mere interjections, or by connected words, but always by some articulate utterance. To *ejaculate* is to throw out brief, disconnected, but coherent utterances of joy, regret, and especially of appeal, petition, prayer; the use of such devotional utterances has received the special name of "ejaculatory prayer." To *cry out* is to give forth a louder and more excited utterance than in *exclaiming* or *calling;* one often *exclaims* with sudden joy as well as sorrow; if he *cries out*, it is oftener in grief or agony. In the most common colloquial usage, to *cry* is to express grief or pain by weeping or sobbing. One may *exclaim*, *cry out*, or *ejaculate* with no thought of others' presence; when he *calls*, it is to attract another's attention.

Antonyms:

be silent, be still, hark, hearken, hush, list, listen.

CALM.

Synonyms:

collected,	imperturbable,	sedate,	still,
composed,	peaceful,	self-possessed,	tranquil,
cool,	placid,	serene,	undisturbed,
dispassionate,	quiet,	smooth,	unruffled.

That is *calm* which is free from disturbance or agitation; in the physical sense, free from violent motion or action; in the mental

or spiritual realm, free from excited or disturbing emotion or passion. We speak of a *calm* sea, a *placid* lake, a *serene* sky, a *still* night, a *quiet* day, a *quiet* home. We speak, also, of "*still* waters," "*smooth* sailing," which are different modes of expressing freedom from manifest agitation. Of mental conditions, one is *calm* who triumphs over a tendency to excitement; *cool*, if he scarcely feels the tendency. One may be *calm* by the very reaction from excitement, or by the oppression of overpowering emotion, as we speak of the calmness of despair. One is *composed* who has subdued excited feeling; he is *collected* when he has every thought, feeling, or perception awake and at command. *Tranquil* refers to a present state, *placid*, to a prevailing tendency. We speak of a *tranquil* mind, a *placid* disposition. The *serene* spirit dwells as if in the clear upper air, above all storm and shadow.

> The star of the unconquered will,
> He rises in my breast,
> *Serene*, and resolute, and *still*,
> And *calm*, and *self-possessed*.
>
> LONGFELLOW *Light of Stars* st. 7.

Antonyms:

agitated,	excited,	frenzied,	passionate,	ruffled,	violent,
boisterous,	fierce,	furious,	raging,	stormy,	wild,
disturbed,	frantic,	heated,	roused,	turbulent,	wrathful.

CANCEL.

Synonyms:

abolish,	**discharge,**	**nullify,**	**rescind,**
abrogate,	**efface,**	**obliterate,**	**revoke,**
annul,	**erase,**	**quash,**	**rub off** or **out,**
blot out,	**expunge,**	**remove,**	**scratch out,**
cross off or **out,**	**make void,**	**repeal,**	**vacate.**

Cancel, *efface*, *erase*, *expunge*, and *obliterate* have as their first meaning the removal of written characters or other forms of record. To *cancel* is, literally, to make a lattice by cross-lines, exactly our English *cross out*; to *efface* is to *rub off*, smooth away the face, as of an inscription; to *erase* is to *scratch out*, commonly for the purpose of writing something else in the same space; to *expunge*, is to punch out with some sharp instrument, so as to show that the words are no longer part of the writing; to *obliterate* is to cover over or remove, as a letter, as was done by reversing the Roman stylus, and *rubbing out* with the rounded end what had been written with the point on the waxen tablet. What has been *canceled*, *erased*, *expunged*, may perhaps still be traced; what is *obliterated* is gone forever, as if it had never been. In

many establishments, when a debt is *discharged* by payment, the record is *cancelled*. The figurative use of the words keeps close to the primary sense. Compare ABOLISH.

Antonyms:

approve, confirm, enact, enforce, establish, maintain, perpetuate, record, reenact, sustain, uphold, write.

CANDID.

Synonyms:

aboveboard, artless, fair, frank, guileless, honest, impartial, ingenuous, innocent, naive, open, simple, sincere, straightforward, transparent, truthful, unbiased, unprejudiced, unreserved, unsophisticated.

A *candid* statement is meant to be true to the real facts and just to all parties; a *fair* statement is really so. *Fair* is applied to the conduct; *candid* is not; as, *fair* treatment, "a *fair* field, and no favor." One who is *frank* has a fearless and unconstrained truthfulness. *Honest* and *ingenuous* unite in expressing contempt for deceit. On the other hand, *artless*, *guileless*, *naive*, *simple*, and *unsophisticated* express the goodness which comes from want of the knowledge or thought of evil. As truth is not always agreeable or timely, *candid* and *frank* have often an objectionable sense; "to be *candid* with you," "to be perfectly *frank*," are regarded as sure preludes to something disagreeable. *Open* and *unreserved* may imply unstudied truthfulness or defiant recklessness; as, *open* admiration, *open* robbery. There may be *transparent* integrity or *transparent* fraud. *Sincere* applies to the feelings, as being all that one's words would imply.

Antonyms:

adroit, artful, crafty, cunning, deceitful, designing, diplomatic, foxy, insincere, intriguing, knowing, maneuvering, sharp, shrewd, sly, subtle, tricky, wily.

Prepositions:

Candid *in* debate; candid *to* or *toward* opponents; candid *with* friend or foe; to be candid *about* or *in regard to* the matter.

CAPARISON.

Synonyms

accouterments, harness, housings, trappings.

Harness was formerly used of the armor of a knight as well as of a horse; it is now used almost exclusively of the straps and appurtenances worn by a horse when attached to a vehicle; the animal is said to be "kind in *harness*." The other words apply to the ornamental outfit of a horse, especially under saddle. We

speak also of the *accouterments* of a soldier. *Caparison* is used rarely and somewhat slightingly, and *trappings* quite contemptuously, for showy human apparel. Compare ARMS; DRESS.

CAPITAL.

Synonyms:
chief city, metropolis, seat of government.

The *metropolis* is the chief city in the commercial, the *capital* in the political sense. The *capital* of an American State is rarely its *metropolis*.

CARE.

Synonyms:

anxiety,	**concern,**	**oversight,**	**trouble,**
attention,	**direction,**	**perplexity,**	**vigilance,**
caution,	**forethought,**	**precaution,**	**wariness.**
charge,	**heed,**	**prudence,**	**watchfulness,**
circumspection,	**management,**	**solicitude,**	**worry.**

Care concerns what we possess; *anxiety*, often, what we do not; riches bring many *cares;* poverty brings many *anxieties*. *Care* also signifies watchful *attention*, in view of possible harm; as, "This side up with *care;*" "Take *care* of yourself;" or, as a sharp warning, "Take *care!*" *Caution* has a sense of possible harm and risk only to be escaped, if at all, by careful deliberation and observation. *Care* inclines to the positive, *caution* to the negative; *care* is shown in doing, *caution* largely in not doing. *Precaution* is allied with *care*, *prudence* with *caution;* a man rides a dangerous horse with *care; caution* will keep him from mounting the horse; *precaution* looks to the saddle-girths, bit and bridle, and all that may make the rider secure. *Circumspection* is watchful observation and calculation, but without the timidity implied in *caution*. *Concern* denotes a serious interest, milder than *anxiety;* as, *concern* for the safety of a ship at sea. *Heed* implies *attention* without disquiet; it is now largely displaced by *attention* and *care*. *Solicitude* involves especially the element of desire, not expressed in *anxiety*, and of hopefulness, not implied in *care*. A parent feels constant *solicitude* for his children's welfare, *anxiety* as to dangers that threaten it, with *care* to guard against them. *Watchfulness* recognizes the possibility of danger, *wariness* the probability. A man who is not influenced by *caution* to keep out of danger may display great *wariness* in the midst of it. *Care* has also the sense of responsibility, with possible control, as expressed in *charge*, *management*,

oversight ; as, these children are under my *care ;* send the money to me in *care* of the firm. Compare ALARM ; ANXIETY ; PRUDENCE.

Antonyms:

carelessness, heedlessness, indifference, negligence, oversight, remissness, disregard, inattention, neglect, omission, recklessness, slight.

Prepositions:

Take care *of* the house ; *for* the future ; *about* the matter.

CAREER.

Synonyms

charge, course, flight, line of achievement, passage, public life, race, rush.

A *career* was originally the ground for a race, or, especially, for a knight's *charge* in tournament or battle ; whence *career* was early applied to the *charge* itself.

If you will use the lance, take ground for your *career*. . . . The four horsemen met in full *career*. SCOTT *Quentin Durward* ch. 14, p. 194. [D. F. & CO.]

In its figurative use *career* signifies some continuous and conspicuous work, usually a life-work, and most frequently one of honorable achievement. Compare BUSINESS.

CARESS.

Synonyms:

coddle, court, embrace, flatter, fondle, kiss, pamper, pet.

To *caress* is less than to *embrace ;* more dignified and less familiar than to *fondle.* A visitor *caresses* a friend's child ; a mother *fondles* her babe. *Fondling* is always by touch ; *caressing* may be also by words, or other tender and pleasing attentions.

Antonyms:

See synonyms for AFFRONT.

Prepositions:

Caressed *by* or *with* the hand ; caressed *by* admirers, *at* court.

CARICATURE.

Synonyms:

burlesque, exaggeration, extravaganza, imitation, mimicry, parody, take-off, travesty.

A *caricature* is a grotesque *exaggeration* of striking features or peculiarities, generally of a person ; a *burlesque* treats any subject in an absurd or incongruous manner. A *burlesque* is written or acted ; a *caricature* is more commonly in sketch or picture. A *parody* changes the subject, but keeps the style ; a *travesty* keeps

the subject, but changes the style; a *burlesque* does not hold itself to either subject or style; but is content with a general resemblance to what it may imitate. A *caricature*, *parody*, or *travesty* must have an original; a *burlesque* may be an independent composition. An account of a schoolboys' quarrel after the general manner of Homer's Iliad would be a *burlesque;* the real story of the Iliad told in newspaper style would be a *travesty*. An *extravaganza* is a fantastic composition, musical, dramatic, or narrative. *Imitation* is serious; *mimicry* is either intentionally or unintentionally comical.

CARRY.

Synonyms:

bear, bring, convey, lift, move, remove, sustain, take, transmit, transport.

A person may *bear* a load either when in motion or at rest; he *carries* it only when in motion. The stooping Atlas *bears* the world on his shoulders; swiftly moving Time *carries* the hour-glass and scythe; a person may be said either to *bear* or to *carry* a scar, since it is upon him whether in motion or at rest. If an object is to be *moved* from the place we occupy, we say *carry;* if to the place we occupy, we say *bring*. A messenger *carries* a letter to a correspondent, and *brings* an answer. *Take* is often used in this sense in place of *carry;* as, *take* that letter to the office. *Carry* often signifies to *transport* by personal strength, without reference to the direction; as, that is more than he can *carry;* yet, even so, it would not be admissible to say *carry* it to me, or *carry* it here; in such case we must say *bring*. To *lift* is simply to raise from the ground, tho but for an instant, with no reference to holding or moving; one may be able to *lift* what he could not *carry*. The figurative uses of *carry* are very numerous; as, to *carry* an election, *carry* the country, *carry* (in the sense of *capture*) a fort, *carry* an audience, *carry* a stock of goods, etc. Compare CONVEY; KEEP; SUPPORT.

Antonyms:

drop, fall under, give up, let go, shake off, throw down, throw off.

Prepositions:

To carry coals *to* Newcastle; carry nothing *from*, or *out of*, this house; he carried these qualities *into* all he did; carry *across* the street, *over* the bridge, *through* the woods, *around* or *round* the corner; *beyond* the river; the cable was carried *under* the sea.

CATASTROPHE.

Synonyms:

calamity, cataclysm, denouement, disaster, mischance, misfortune, mishap, sequel.

A *cataclysm* or *catastrophe* is some great convulsion or momentous event that may or may not be a cause of misery to man. In *calamity*, or *disaster*, the thought of human suffering is always present. It has been held by many geologists that numerous *catastrophes* or *cataclysms* antedated the existence of man. In literature, the final event of a drama is the *catastrophe*, or *denouement*. *Misfortune* ordinarily suggests less of suddenness and violence than *calamity* or *disaster*, and is especially applied to that which is lingering or enduring in its effects. In history, the end of every great war or the fall of a nation is a *catastrophe*, tho it may not be a *calamity*. Yet such an event, if not a *calamity* to the race, will always involve much individual *disaster* and *misfortune*. Pestilence is a *calamity;* a defeat in battle, a shipwreck, or a failure in business is a *disaster;* sickness or loss of property is a *misfortune;* failure to meet a friend is a *mischance;* the breaking of a teacup is a *mishap*.

Antonyms:

benefit, blessing, boon, comfort, favor, help, pleasure, privilege, prosperity, success.

Preposition:

The catastrophe *of* a play; *of* a siege; rarely, *to* a person, etc.

CATCH.

Synonyms:

apprehend, capture, clasp, clutch, comprehend, discover, ensnare, entrap, grasp, grip, gripe, lay hold of (on, upon), overtake, secure, seize, snatch, take, take hold of.

To *catch* is to come up with or take possession of something departing, fugitive, or illusive. We *catch* a runaway horse, a flying ball, a mouse in a trap. We *clutch* with a swift, tenacious movement of the fingers; we *grasp* with a firm but moderate closure of the whole hand; we *grip* or *gripe* with the strongest muscular closure of the whole hand possible to exert. We *clasp* in the arms. We *snatch* with a quick, sudden, and usually a surprising motion. In the figurative sense, *catch* is used of any act that brings a person or thing into our power or possession; as, to *catch* a criminal in the act; to *catch* an idea, in the sense of *apprehend* or *comprehend*. Compare ARREST.

Antonyms:

fail of, fall short of, give up, let go, lose, miss, release, restore, throw aside, throw away.

Prepositions:

To catch *at* a straw; to catch a fugitive *by* the collar; to catch a ball *with* the left hand; he caught the disease *from* the patient; the thief was caught *in* the act; the bird *in* the snare.

CAUSE.

Synonyms:

actor, agent, antecedent, author, causality, causation, condition, creator, designer, former, fountain, motive, occasion, origin, originator, power, precedent, reason, source, spring.

The efficient *cause*, that which makes anything to be or be done, is the common meaning of the word, as in the saying "There is no effect without a *cause*." Every man instinctively recognizes himself acting through will as the *cause* of his own actions. The *Creator* is the Great First *Cause* of all things. A *condition* is something that necessarily precedes a result, but does not produce it. An *antecedent* simply precedes a result, with or without any agency in producing it; as, Monday is the invariable *antecedent* of Tuesday, but not the *cause* of it. The direct antonym of *cause* is *effect*, while that of *antecedent* is *consequent*. An *occasion* is some event which brings a *cause* into action at a particular moment; gravitation and heat are the *causes* of an avalanche; the steep incline of the mountain-side is a necessary *condition*, and the shout of the traveler may be the *occasion* of its fall. *Causality* is the doctrine or principle of causes, *causation* the action or working of causes. Compare DESIGN; REASON.

Antonyms:

consequence, creation, development, effect, end, event, fruit, issue, outcome, outgrowth, product, result.

Prepositions:

The cause *of* the disaster; cause *for* interference.

CEASE.

Synonyms:

abstain, bring to an end, come to an end, conclude, desist, discontinue, end, finish, give over, intermit, leave off, pause, quit, refrain, stop, terminate.

Strains of music may gradually or suddenly *cease*. A man *quits* work on the instant; he may *discontinue* a practise grad-

ually ; he *quits* suddenly and completely ; he *stops* short in what he may or may not resume ; he *pauses* in what he will probably resume. What *intermits* or is *intermitted* returns again, as a fever that *intermits*. Compare ABANDON ; DIE ; END ; REST.

Antonyms:

begin, commence, enter upon, inaugurate, initiate, institute, originate, set about, set going, set in operation, set on foot, start,

Preposition:

Cease *from* anger.

CELEBRATE.

Synonyms:

commemorate, keep, observe, solemnize.

To *celebrate* any event or occasion is to make some demonstration of respect or rejoicing because of or in memory of it, or to perform such public rites or ceremonies as it properly demands. We *celebrate* the birth, *commemorate* the death of one beloved or honored. We *celebrate* a national anniversary with music and song, with firing of guns and ringing of bells ; we *commemorate* by any solemn and thoughtful service, or by a monument or other enduring memorial. We *keep* the Sabbath, *solemnize* a marriage, *observe* an anniversary ; we *celebrate* or *observe* the Lord's Supper in which believers *commemorate* the sufferings and death of Christ.

Antonyms:

contemn, despise, dishonor, disregard, forget, ignore, neglect, overlook, profane, violate.

Prepositions:

We celebrate the day *with* appropriate ceremonies ; the victory was celebrated *by* the people, *with* rejoicing.

CENTER.

Synonyms.

middle, midst.

We speak of the *center* of a circle, the *middle* of a room, the *middle* of the street, the *midst* of a forest. The *center* is equally distant from every point of the circumference of a circle, or from the opposite boundaries on each axis of a parallelogram, etc.; the *middle* is more general and less definite. The *center* is a point ; the *middle* may be a line or a space. We say *at* the *center ; in* the *middle*. *Midst* commonly implies a group or multitude of surrounding objects. Compare synonyms for AMID.

Antonyms:

bound, boundary, circumference, perimeter, rim.

CHAGRIN.

Synonyms:
confusion, discomposure, humiliation. shame,
disappointment, dismay, mortification, vexation.

Chagrin unites *disappointment* with some degree of *humiliation.* A rainy day may bring *disappointment;* needless failure in some enterprise brings *chagrin. Shame* involves the consciousness of fault, guilt, or impropriety; *chagrin* of failure of judgment, or harm to reputation. A consciousness that one has displayed his own ignorance will cause him *mortification,* however worthy his intent; if there was a design to deceive, the exposure will cover him with *shame.*

Antonyms:
delight, exultation, glory, rejoicing, triumph.

Prepositions:

He felt deep chagrin *at (because of, on account of)* failure.

CHANGE, *v.*

Synonyms:

alter,	**exchange,**	**shift,**	**transmute,**
commute,	**metamorphose,**	**substitute,**	**turn,**
convert,	**modify,**	**transfigure,**	**vary,**
diversify,	**qualify,**	**transform,**	**veer.**

To *change* is distinctively to make a thing other than it has been, in some respect at least; to *exchange* to put or take something else in its place; to *alter* is ordinarily to *change* partially, to make different in one or more particulars. To *exchange* is often to transfer ownership; as, to *exchange* city for country property. *Change* is often used in the sense of *exchange;* as, to *change* horses. To *transmute* is to *change* the qualities while the substance remains the same; as, to *transmute* the baser metals into gold. To *transform* is to *change* form or appearance, with or without deeper and more essential change; it is less absolute than *transmute,* tho sometimes used for that word, and is often used in a spiritual sense as *transmute* could not be; "Be ye *transformed* by the renewing of your mind," Rom. xii, 2. *Transfigure* is, as in its Scriptural use, to change in an exalted and glorious spiritual way; "Jesus . . . was *transfigured* before them, and his face did shine as the sun, and his raiment was white as the light," Matt. xvii, 1, 2. To *metamorphose* is to make some remarkable change, ordinarily in external qualities, but often in structure, use, or chemical constitution, as of a caterpillar into a

butterfly, of the stamens of a plant into petals, or of the crystalline structure of rocks, hence called "metamorphic rocks," as when a limestone is *metamorphosed* into a marble. To *vary* is to *change* from time to time, often capriciously. To *commute* is to put something easier, lighter, milder, or in some way more favorable in place of that which is *commuted;* as, to *commute* capital punishment to imprisonment for life; to *commute* daily fares on a railway to a monthly payment. To *convert* (L. con, *with*, and verto, *turn*) is to primarily *turn* about, and signifies to *change* in form, character, use, etc., through a wide range of relations; iron is *converted* into steel, joy into grief, a sinner into a saint. To *turn* is a popular word for *change* in any sense short of the meaning of *exchange*, being often equivalent to *alter*, *convert*, *transform*, *transmute*, etc. We *modify* or *qualify* a statement which might seem too strong; we *modify* it by some limitation, *qualify* it by some addition.

Antonyms:

abide,	continue,	hold,	persist,	retain,
bide,	endure,	keep,	remain,	stay.

Prepositions:

To change a home toilet *for* a street dress; to change *from* a caterpillar *to* or *into* a butterfly; to change clothes *with* a beggar.

CHANGE, *n.*

Synonyms:

alteration,	**mutation,**	**renewing,**	**transmutation,**
conversion,	**novelty.**	**revolution,**	**variation,**
diversity,	**regeneration,**	**transformation,**	**variety,**
innovation,	**renewal,**	**transition,**	**vicissitude.**

A *change* is a passing from one state or form to another, any act or process by which a thing becomes unlike what it was before, or the unlikeness so produced; we say a *change* was taking place, or the *change* that had taken place was manifest. *Mutation* is a more formal word for *change*, often suggesting repeated or continual *change;* as, the *mutations* of fortune. *Novelty* is a *change* to what is new, or the newness of that to which a change is made; as, he was perpetually desirous of *novelty*. *Revolution* is specifically and most commonly a *change* of government. *Variation* is a partial *change* in form, qualities, etc., but especially in position or action; as, the *variation* of the magnetic needle or of the pulse. *Variety* is a succession of *changes* or an intermixture of different things, and is always

thought of as agreeable. *Vicissitude* is sharp, sudden, or violent *change*, always thought of as surprising and often as disturbing or distressing; as, the *vicissitudes* of politics. *Transition* is *change* by passing from one place or state to another, especially in a natural, regular, or orderly way; as, the *transition* from spring to summer, or from youth to manhood. An *innovation* is a *change* that breaks in upon an established order or custom; as, an *innovation* in religion or politics. For the distinctions between the other words compare the synonyms for CHANGE, *v.* In the religious sense *regeneration* is the vital *renewing* of the soul by the power of the divine Spirit; *conversion* is the conscious and manifest *change* from evil to good, or from a lower to a higher spiritual state; as, in Luke xxii, 32, "when thou art *converted*, strengthen thy brethren." In popular use *conversion* is the most common word to express the idea of *regeneration*.

Antonyms:

constancy, continuance, firmness, fixedness, fixity, identity, invariability, permanence, persistence, steadiness, unchangeableness, uniformity.

Prepositions:

We have made a change *for* the better; the change *from* winter to spring; the change *of* a liquid *to* or *into* a gas; a change *in* quality; a change *by* absorption or oxidation.

CHARACTER.

Synonyms:

constitution, genius, personality, reputation, temper, disposition, nature, record, spirit, temperament.

Character is what one is; *reputation*, what he is thought to be; his *record* is the total of his known action or inaction. As a rule, a man's *record* will substantially express his *character;* his *reputation* may be higher or lower than his *character* or *record* will justify. *Repute* is a somewhat formal word, with the same general sense as *reputation*. One's *nature* includes all his original endowments or propensities; *character* includes both natural and acquired traits. We speak of one's physical *constitution* as strong or weak, etc., and figuratively, always with the adjective, of his mental or moral *constitution*. Compare CHARACTERISTIC.

Prepositions:

The witness has a character *for* veracity; his character is *above* suspicion; the character *of* the applicant.

CHARACTERISTIC.

Synonyms:
attribute, character, distinction, feature, indication, mark, peculiarity, property, quality, sign, singularity, trace, trait.

A *characteristic* belongs to the nature or *character* of the person, thing, or class, and serves to identify an object; as, a copper-colored skin, high cheek-bones, and straight, black hair are *characteristics* of the American Indian. A *sign* is manifest to an observer; a *mark* or a *characteristic* may be more difficult to discover; an insensible person may show *signs* of life, while sometimes only close examination will disclose *marks* of violence. Pallor is ordinarily a *mark* of fear; but in some brave natures it is simply a *characteristic* of intense earnestness. *Mark* is sometimes used in a good, but often in a bad sense; we speak of the *characteristic* of a gentleman, the *mark* of a villain. Compare ATTRIBUTE; CHARACTER.

CHARMING.

Synonyms:
bewitching, captivating, delightful, enchanting, enrapturing, entrancing, fascinating, winning.

That is *charming* or *bewitching* which is adapted to win others as by a magic spell. *Enchanting*, *enrapturing*, *entrancing* represent the influence as not only supernatural, but irresistible and *delightful*. That which is *fascinating* may win without delighting, drawing by some unseen power, as a serpent its prey; we can speak of horrible *fascination*. *Charming* applies only to what is external to oneself; *delightful* may apply to personal experiences or emotions as well; we speak of a *charming* manner, a *charming* dress, but of *delightful* anticipations. Compare AMIABLE; BEAUTIFUL.

CHASTEN.

Synonyms:
afflict, castigate, chastise, correct, discipline, humble, punish, purify, refine, soften, subdue, try.

Castigate and *chastise* refer strictly to corporal punishment, tho both are somewhat archaic; *correct* and *punish* are often used as euphemisms in preference to either. *Punish* is distinctly retributive in sense; *chastise*, partly retributive, and partly corrective; *chasten*, wholly corrective. *Chasten* is used exclusively in the spiritual sense, and chiefly of the visitation of God.

Prepositions:
"We are chastened *of* the Lord," *1 Cor.* xi, 32; "they . . .

chastened us *after* their own pleasure, but He *for* our profit," *Heb.* xii, 10; "chasten *in* thy hot displeasure," *Ps.* iv, 7; chasten *with* pain; *by* trials and sorrows.

CHERISH.

Synonyms:

cheer,	**encourage,**	**harbor,**	**nurse,**	**shelter.**
cling to,	**entertain,**	**hold dear,**	**nurture,**	**treasure,**
comfort,	**foster,**	**nourish,**	**protect,**	**value.**

To *cherish* is both to *hold dear* and to treat as dear. Mere unexpressed esteem would not be *cherishing*. In the marriage vow, "to love, honor, and *cherish*," the word *cherish* implies all that each can do by love and tenderness for the welfare and happiness of the other, as by support, protection, care in sickness, comfort in sorrow, sympathy, and help of every kind. To *nurse* is to tend the helpless or feeble, as infants, or the sick or wounded. To *nourish* is strictly to sustain and build up by food; to *nurture* includes careful mental and spiritual training, with something of love and tenderness; to *foster* is simply to maintain and care for, to bring up; a *foster*-child will be *nourished*, but may not be as tenderly *nurtured* or as lovingly *cherished* as if one's own. In the figurative sense, the opinion one *cherishes* he holds, not with mere cold conviction, but with loving devotion.

Antonyms:

See synonyms for ABANDON; CHASTEN.

CHOOSE.

Synonyms:

cull, elect, pick, pick out, prefer, select.

Prefer indicates a state of desire and approval; *choose*, an act of will. Prudence or generosity may lead one to *choose* what he does not *prefer*. *Select* implies a careful consideration of the reasons for preference and choice. Among objects so nearly alike that we have no reason to *prefer* any one to another we may simply *choose* the nearest, but we could not be said to *select* it. Aside from theology, *elect* is popularly confined to the political sense; as, a free people *elect* their own rulers. *Cull*, from the Latin *colligere*, commonly means to collect, as well as to *select*. In a garden we *cull* the choicest flowers.

Antonyms:

cast away,	decline,	dismiss,	refuse,	repudiate,
cast out,	disclaim,	leave,	reject,	throw aside.

Prepositions:

Choose *from* or *from among* the number; choose *out of* the

army ; choose *between* (or *betwixt*) two ; *among* many : choose *for* the purpose.

CIRCUMLOCUTION.

Synonyms:

diffuseness,	**prolixity,**	**surplusage,**	**verbiage,**
periphrasis,	**redundance,**	**tautology,**	**verbosity,**
pleonasm,	**redundancy,**	**tediousness,**	**wordiness.**

Circumlocution and *periphrasis* are roundabout ways of expressing thought ; *circumlocution* is the more common, *periphrasis* the more technical word. Constant *circumlocution* produces an affected and heavy style ; occasionally, skilful *periphrasis* conduces both to beauty and to simplicity. Etymologically, *diffuseness* is a scattering, both of words and thought ; *redundancy* is an overflow. *Prolixity* goes into endless petty details, without selection or perspective. *Pleonasm* is the expression of an idea already plainly implied ; *tautology* is the restatement in other words of an idea already stated, or a useless repetition of a word or words. *Pleonasm* may add emphasis ; *tautology* is always a fault. "I saw it with my eyes" is a *pleonasm ;* "all the members agreed unanimously" is *tautology. Verbiage* is the use of mere words without thought. *Verbosity* and *wordiness* denote an excess of words in proportion to the thought. *Tediousness* is the sure result of any of these faults of style.

Antonyms:

brevity,	compression,	condensation,	plainness,	succinctness,
compactness,	conciseness,	directness,	shortness,	terseness.

CIRCUMSTANCE.

Synonyms:

accompaniment,	**fact,**	**item,**	**point,**
concomitant,	**feature,**	**occurrence,**	**position,**
detail,	**incident,**	**particular,**	**situation.**
event,			

A *circumstance* (L. *circum,* around, and *sto,* stand), is something existing or occurring in connection with or relation to some other fact or event, modifying or throwing light upon the principal matter without affecting its essential character ; an *accompaniment* is something that unites with the principal matter, tho not necessary to it ; as, the piano *accompaniment* to a song ; a *concomitant* goes with a thing in natural connection, but in a subordinate capacity, or perhaps in contrast ; as, cheerfulness is a *concomitant* of virtue. A *circumstance* is not strictly, nor usually, an occasion, condition, effect, or result. (See these words under

CAUSE.) Nor is the *circumstance* properly an *incident*. (See under ACCIDENT.) We say, "My decision will depend upon *circumstances*"—not "upon *incidents*." That a man wore a blue necktie would not probably be the cause, occasion, condition, or *concomitant* of his committing murder; but it might be a very important *circumstance* in identifying him as the murderer. All the *circumstances* make up the *situation*. A certain disease is the cause of a man's death; his suffering is an *incident;* that he is in his own home, that he has good medical attendance, careful nursing, etc., are consolatory *circumstances*. With the same idea of subordination, we often say, "This is not a *circumstance* to that." So a person is said to be in easy *circumstances*. Compare EVENT.

Prepositions:

"Mere situation is expressed by '*in* the circumstances'; action affected is performed '*under* the circumstances.'" [M.]

CLASS.

Synonyms:

association, caste, circle, clan, clique, club, company, coterie, grade, order, rank, set.

A *class* is a number or body of persons or objects having common pursuits, purposes, attributes, or characteristics. A *caste* is hereditary; a *class* may be independent of lineage or descent; membership in a *caste* is supposed to be for life; membership in a *class* may be very transient; a religious and ceremonial sacredness attaches to the *caste*, as not to the *class*. The rich and the poor form separate *classes;* yet individuals are constantly passing from each to the other; the *classes* in a college remain the same, but their membership changes every year. We speak of *rank* among hereditary nobility or military officers; of various *orders* of the priesthood; by accommodation, we may refer in a general way to the higher *ranks*, the lower *orders* of any society. *Grade* implies some regular scale of valuation, and some inherent qualities for which a person or thing is placed higher or lower in the scale; as, the coarser and finer *grades* of wool; a man of an inferior *grade*. A *coterie* is a small company of persons of similar tastes, who meet frequently in an informal way, rather for social enjoyment than for any serious purpose. *Clique* has always an unfavorable meaning. A *clique* is always fractional, implying some greater gathering of which it is a part; the association breaks up into *cliques*. Persons unite in a *coterie* through simple liking

for one another; they withdraw into a *clique* largely through aversion to outsiders. A *set*, while exclusive, is more extensive than a *clique*, and chiefly of persons who are united by common social station, etc. *Circle* is similar in meaning to *set*, but of wider application; we speak of scientific and religious as well as of social *circles*.

Prepositions:

A class *of* merchants; the senior class *at* (sometimes *of*) Harvard; the classes *in* college.

CLEANSE.

Synonyms:

brush, clean, disinfect, dust, lave, mop, purify, rinse, scour, scrub, sponge, sweep, wash, wipe.

To *clean* is to make clean by removing dirt, impurities, or soil of any kind. *Cleanse* implies a worse condition to start from, and more to do, than *clean*. Hercules *cleansed* the Augean stables. *Cleanse* is especially applied to purifying processes where liquid is used, as in the flushing of a street, etc. We *brush* clothing if dusty, *sponge* it, or *sponge* it off, if soiled; or *sponge* off a spot. Furniture, books, etc., are *dusted;* floors are *mopped* or *scrubbed;* metallic utensils are *scoured;* a room is *swept;* soiled garments are *washed;* foul air or water is *purified*. *Cleanse* and *purify* are used extensively in a moral sense; *wash* in that sense is archaic. Compare AMEND.

Antonyms:

befoul, besmirch, contaminate, debase, deprave, soil, stain, taint, besmear, bespatter, corrupt, defile, pollute, spoil, sully, vitiate.

Prepositions:

Cleanse *of* or *from* physical or moral defilement; cleanse *with* an instrument; *by* an agent; the room was cleansed *by* the attendants *with* soap and water.

CLEAR.

Synonyms:

apparent, diaphanous, distinct, evident, explicit, intelligible, limpid, lucid, manifest, obvious, pellucid, perspicuous, plain, straightforward, translucent, transparent, unadorned, unambiguous, unequivocal. unmistakable.

Clear (L. *clarus*, bright, brilliant) primarily refers to that which shines, and impresses the mind through the eye with a

sense of luster or splendor. A substance is said to be *clear* that offers no impediment to vision—is not dim, dark, or obscure. *Transparent* refers to the medium through which a substance is seen, *clear* to the substance itself, without reference to anything to be seen through it; we speak of a stream as *clear* when we think of the water itself; we speak of it as *transparent* with reference to the ease with which we see the pebbles at the bottom. *Clear* is also said of that which comes to the senses without dimness, dulness, obstruction, or obscurity, so that there is no uncertainty as to its exact form, character, or meaning, with something of the brightness or brilliancy implied in the primary meaning of the word *clear;* as, the outlines of the ship were *clear* against the sky; a *clear* view; a *clear* note; "*clear* as a bell"; a *clear*, frosty air; a *clear* sky; a *clear* statement; hence, the word is used for that which is free from any kind of obstruction; as, a *clear* field. *Lucid* and *pellucid* refer to a shining clearness, as of crystal. A *transparent* body allows the forms and colors of objects beyond to be seen through it; a *translucent* body allows light to pass through, but may not permit forms and colors to be distinguished; plate glass is *transparent*, ground glass is *translucent*. *Limpid* refers to a liquid clearness, or that which suggests it; as, *limpid* streams. That which is *distinct* is well defined, especially in outline, each part or object standing or seeming apart from any other, not confused, indefinite, or blurred; *distinct* enunciation enables the hearer to catch every word or vocal sound without perplexity or confusion; a *distinct* statement is free from indefiniteness or ambiguity; a *distinct* apprehension of a thought leaves the mind in no doubt or uncertainty regarding it. That is *plain*, in the sense here considered, which is, as it were, level to the thought, so that one goes straight on without difficulty or hindrance; as, *plain* language; a *plain* statement; a *clear* explanation. *Perspicuous* is often equivalent to *plain*, but *plain* never wholly loses the meaning of *unadorned*, so that we can say the style is *perspicuous* tho highly ornate, when we could not call it at once ornate and *plain*. Compare EVIDENT.

Antonyms:

ambiguous, cloudy, dim, dubious, foggy, indistinct, mysterious, obscure, opaque, turbid, unintelligible, vague.

Prepositions:

Clear *to* the mind; clear *in* argument; clear *of* or *from* annoyances.

CLEVER.

Synonyms:

able,	**capable,**	**happy,**	**keen,**	**sharp,**
adroit,	**dexterous,**	**ingenious,**	**knowing,**	**skilful,**
apt,	**expert,**	**intellectual,**	**quick,**	**smart,**
bright,	**gifted,**	**intelligent,**	**quick-witted,**	**talented.**

Clever, as used in England, especially implies an aptitude for study or learning, and for excellent tho not preeminent mental achievement. The early New England usage as implying simple and weak good nature has largely affected the use of the word throughout the United States, where it has never been much in favor. *Smart*, indicating dashing ability, is now coming to have a suggestion of unscrupulousness, similar to that of the word *sharp*, which makes its use a doubtful compliment. The discriminating use of such words as *able*, *gifted*, *talented*, etc., is greatly preferable to an excessive use of the word *clever*. Compare ACUMEN; ASTUTE; POWER.

Antonyms:

awkward,	clumsy,	foolish,	ignorant,	slow,	thick-headed,
bungling,	dull,	idiotic,	senseless,	stupid,	witless.

COLLISION.

Synonyms:

clash,	**concussion,**	**contact,**	**impact,**	**opposition,**
clashing,	**conflict,**	**encounter,**	**meeting,**	**shock.**

Collision, the act or fact of striking violently together, is the result of motion or action, and is sudden and momentary; *contact* may be a condition of rest, and be continuous and permanent; *collision* is sudden and violent *contact*. *Concussion* is often by transmitted force rather than by direct *impact;* two railway-trains come into *collision;* an explosion of dynamite shatters neighboring windows by *concussion*. *Impact* is the blow given by the striking body; as, the *impact* of the cannon-shot upon the target. An *encounter* is always violent, and generally hostile. *Meeting* is neutral, and may be of the dearest friends or of the bitterest foes; of objects, of persons, or of opinions; of two or of a multitude. *Shock* is the result of *collision*. In the figurative use, we speak of *clashing* of views, *collision* of persons. *Opposition* is used chiefly of persons, more rarely of opinions or interests; *conflict* is used indifferently of all.

Antonyms:

agreement,	coincidence,	concord,	conformity,	unison,
amity,	concert,	concurrence,	harmony,	unity.

Prepositions:

Collision *of* one object *with* another; *of* or *between* opposing objects.

COMFORTABLE.

Synonyms:

agreeable,	**cheery,**	**genial,**	**snug.**
at ease,	**commodious,**	**pleasant,**	**well-off.**
at rest,	**contented,**	**satisfactory,**	**well-provided,**
cheerful,	**convenient,**	**satisfied,**	**well-to-do.**

A person is *comfortable* in mind when *contented* and measurably *satisfied*. A little additional brightness makes him *cheerful*. He is *comfortable* in body when free from pain, quiet, *at ease*, *at rest*. He is *comfortable* in circumstances, or in *comfortable* circumstances, when things about him are generally *agreeable* and *satisfactory*, usually with the suggestion of sufficient means to secure that result.

Antonyms:

cheerless,	discontented,	distressed,	forlorn,	uncomfortable,
disagreeable,	dissatisfied,	dreary,	miserable,	wretched.

COMMIT.

Synonyms:

assign, confide, consign, entrust, relegate, trust.

Commit, in the sense here considered, is to give in charge, put into care or keeping; to *confide* or *intrust* is to *commit* especially to one's fidelity, *confide* being used chiefly of mental or spiritual, *intrust* also of material things; we *assign* a duty, *confide* a secret, *intrust* a treasure; we *commit* thoughts to writing; *commit* a paper to the flames, a body to the earth; a prisoner is *committed* to jail. *Consign* is a formal word in mercantile use; as, to *consign* goods to an agent. Religiously, we *consign* the body to the grave, *commit* the soul to God. Compare DO.

Prepositions:

Commit *to* a friend *for* safe-keeping; in law, commit *to* prison; *for* trial; *without* bail · in default *of* bail; *on* suspicion.

COMPANY.

Synonyms:

assemblage,	**concourse,**	**convocation,**	**host,**
assembly,	**conference,**	**crowd,**	**meeting,**
collection,	**congregation,**	**gathering,**	**multitude,**
conclave,	**convention,**	**group,**	**throng.**

Company, from the Latin *cum*, with, and *panis*, bread, denotes primarily the association of those who eat at a common table, or the persons so associated, table-companions, messmates, friends, and hence is widely extended to include any association of those united permanently or temporarily, for business, pleasure,

festivity, travel, etc., or by sorrow, misfortune, or wrong; *company* may denote an indefinite number (ordinarily more than two), but less than a *multitude;* in the military sense a *company* is a limited and definite number of men; *company* implies more unity of feeling and purpose than *crowd*, and is a less formal and more familiar word than *assemblage* or *assembly*. An *assemblage* may be of persons or of objects; an *assembly* is always of persons. An *assemblage* is promiscuous and unorganized; an *assembly* is organized and united in some common purpose. A *conclave* is a secret *assembly*. A *convocation* is an *assembly* called by authority for a special purpose; the term *convention* suggests less dependence upon any superior authority or summons. A *group* is small in number and distinct in outline, clearly marked off from all else in space or time. *Collection*, *crowd*, *gathering*, *group*, and *multitude* have the unorganized and promiscuous character of the *assemblage;* the other terms come under the general idea of *assembly*. *Congregation* is now almost exclusively religious; *meeting* is often so used, but is less restricted, as we may speak of a *meeting* of armed men. *Gathering* refers to a coming together, commonly of numbers, from far and near; as, the *gathering* of the Scottish clans.

Antonyms:

dispersion, loneliness, privacy, retirement, seclusion, solitude.

COMPEL.

Synonyms:

coerce, constrain, drive, force, make, necessitate, oblige.

To *compel* one to an act is to secure its performance by the use of irresistible physical or moral force. *Force* implies primarily an actual physical process, absolutely subduing all resistance. *Coerce* implies the actual or potential use of so much force as may be necessary to secure the surrender of the will; the American secessionists contended that the Federal government had no right to *coerce* a State. *Constrain* implies the yielding of judgment and will, and in some cases of inclination or affection, to an overmastering power; as, "the love of Christ *constraineth* us," *2 Cor.* v, 14. Compare DRIVE; INFLUENCE.

Antonyms:

See synonyms for HINDER.

Prepositions:

The soldiers were compelled *to* desertion: preferably with the infinitive, compelled *to* desert.

COMPLAIN.

Synonyms:

croak,	**growl,**	**grunt,**	**remonstrate,**
find fault,	**grumble,**	**murmur,**	**repine.**

To *complain* is to give utterance to dissatisfaction or objection, express a sense of wrong or ill treatment. One *complains* of a real or assumed grievance; he may *murmur* through mere peevishness or ill temper; he *repines*, with vain distress, at the irrevocable or the inevitable. *Complaining* is by speech or writing; *murmuring* is commonly said of half-repressed utterance; *repining* of the mental act alone. One may *complain* of an offense to the offender or to others; he *remonstrates* with the offender only. *Complain* has a formal and legal meaning, which the other words have not, signifying to make a formal accusation, present a specific charge; the same is true of the noun *complaint.*

Antonyms:

applaud, approve, commend, eulogize, laud, praise.

Prepositions:

Complain *of* a thing *to* a person; *of* one person *to* another, *of* or *against* a person *for* an act; *to* an officer; *before* the court; *about* a thing.

COMPLEX.

Synonyms:

abstruse,	**confused,**	**intricate,**	**mixed,**
complicated,	**conglomerate,**	**involved,**	**multiform,**
composite,	**entangled,**	**manifold,**	**obscure,**
compound,	**heterogeneous,**	**mingled,**	**tangled.**

That is *complex* which is made up of several connected parts. That is *compound* in which the parts are not merely connected, but fused, or otherwise combined into a single substance. In a *composite* object the different parts have less of unity than in that which is *complex* or *compound*, but maintain their distinct individuality. In a *heterogeneous* body unlike parts or particles are intermingled, often without apparent order or plan. *Conglomerate* (literally, globed together) is said of a *confused* mingling of masses or lumps of various substances. The New England pudding-stone is a *conglomerate* rock. In a *complex* object the arrangement and relation of parts may be perfectly clear; in a *complicated* mechanism the parts are so numerous, or so combined, that the mind can not readily grasp their mutual relations; in an *intricate* arrangement the parts are so intertwined that it is difficult to follow their windings; things are *involved* which are rolled

together so as not to be easily separated, either in thought or in fact; things which are *tangled* or *entangled* mutually hold and draw upon each other. The conception of a material object is usually *complex*, involving form, color, size, and other elements; a clock is a *complicated* mechanism; the Gordian knot was *intricate;* the twining serpents of the Laocoon are *involved.* We speak of an *abstruse* statement, a *complex* conception, a *confused* heap, a *heterogeneous* mass, a *tangled* skein, an *intricate* problem: of *composite* architecture, an *involved* sentence; of the *complicated* or *intricate* accounts of a great business, the *entangled* accounts of an incompetent or dishonest bookkeeper.

Antonyms:

clear, direct, homogeneous, obvious, plain, simple, uncombined, uncompounded, uniform, unraveled.

CONDEMN.

Synonyms:

blame, censure, convict, denounce, doom, reprobate, reprove, sentence.

To *condemn* is to pass judicial sentence or render judgment or decision against. We may *censure* silently; we *condemn* ordinarily by open and formal utterance. *Condemn* is more final than *blame* or *censure;* a *condemned* criminal has had his trial; a *condemned* building can not stand; a *condemned* ship can not sail. A person is *convicted* when his guilt is made clearly manifest to others; in somewhat archaic use, a person is said to be *convicted* when guilt is brought clearly home to his own conscience (*convict* in this sense being allied with *convince*, which see under PERSUADE); in legal usage one is said to be *convicted* only by the verdict of a jury. In stating the penalty of an offense, the legal word *sentence* is now more common than *condemn;* as, he was *sentenced* to imprisonment; but it is good usage to say, he was *condemned* to imprisonment. To *denounce* is to make public or official declaration against, especially in a violent and threatening manner.

> From the pulpits in the northern States Burr was *denounced* as an assassin.
> COFFIN *Building the Nation* ch. 10, p. 137. [H. '83.]

To *doom* is to *condemn* solemnly and consign to evil or destruction or to predetermine to an evil destiny; an inferior race in presence of a superior is *doomed* to subjugation or extinction. Compare ARRAIGN; REPROVE.

Antonyms:

absolve,	applaud,	exonerate,	pardon,
acquit,	approve,	justify,	praise.

Prepositions:

The bandit was condemned *to* death *for* his crime.

CONFESS.

Synonyms:

accept,	**allow,**	**concede,**	**grant,**
acknowledge,	**avow,**	**disclose,**	**own,**
admit,	**certify,**	**endorse,**	**recognize.**

We *accept* another's statement; *admit* any point made against us; *acknowledge* what we have said or done, good or bad; *avow* our individual beliefs or feelings; *certify* to facts within our knowledge; *confess* our own faults; *endorse* a friend's note or statement; *grant* a request; *own* our faults or obligations; *recognize* lawful authority; *concede* a claim. *Confess* has a high and sacred use in the religious sense; as, to *confess* Christ before men. It may have also a playful sense (often with *to*); as, one *confesses to* a weakness for confectionery. The chief present use of the word, however, is in the sense of making known to others one's own wrong-doing; in this sense *confess* is stronger than *acknowledge* or *admit*, and more specific than *own;* a person *admits* a mistake; *acknowledges* a fault; *confesses* sin or crime. Compare APOLOGY; AVOW.

Antonyms:

cloak,	deny,	disown,	hide,	screen,
conceal,	disavow,	dissemble,	mask,	secrete,
cover,	disguise,	dissimulate,	repudiate,	veil.

CONFIRM.

Synonyms:

assure,	**fix,**	**sanction,**	**substantiate,**
corroborate,	**prove,**	**settle,**	**sustain,**
establish,	**ratify,**	**strengthen,**	**uphold.**

Confirm (L. *con*, together, and *firmus*, firm) is to add firmness or give stability to. Both *confirm* and *corroborate* presuppose something already existing to which the confirmation or corroboration is added. Testimony is *corroborated* by concurrent testimony or by circumstances; *confirmed* by *established* facts. That which is thoroughly *proved* is said to be *established;* so is that which is official and has adequate power behind it; as, the *established* government; the *established* church. The continents are *fixed.* A treaty is *ratified;* an appointment *confirmed.* An act is *sanctioned* by any person or authority that passes upon it

approvingly. A statement is *substantiated;* a report *confirmed;* a controversy *settled;* the decision of a lower court *sustained* by a higher. Just government should be *upheld.* The beneficent results of Christianity *confirm* our faith in it as a divine revelation.

Antonyms.

abrogate, annul, cancel, destroy, overthrow, shake, shatter, unsettle, upset, weaken.

Prepositions:

Confirm a statement *by* testimony; confirm a person *in* a belief.

CONGRATULATE.

Synonym:

felicitate.

To *felicitate* is to pronounce one happy or wish one joy; to *congratulate* is to express hearty sympathy in his joys or hopes. *Felicitate* is cold and formal. We say one *felicitates* himself; tho to *congratulate* oneself, which is less natural, is becoming prevalent.

Antonyms:

condole with, console.

Prepositions:

Congratulate one *on* or *upon* his success.

CONQUER.

Synonyms.

beat, checkmate, crush, defeat, discomfit, down, humble, master, overcome, overmaster, overmatch, overpower, overthrow, prevail over, put down, reduce, rout, subdue, subject, subjugate, surmount, vanquish, win, worst.

To *defeat* an enemy is to gain an advantage for the time; to *vanquish* is to win a signal victory; to *conquer* is to *overcome* so effectually that the victory is regarded as final. *Conquer,* in many cases, carries the idea of possession; as, to *conquer* respect, affection, peace, etc. A country is *conquered* when its armies are defeated and its territory is occupied by the enemy; it may be *subjected* to indemnity or to various disabilities; it is *subjugated* when it is held helplessly and continuously under military control; it is *subdued* when all resistance has died out. An army is *defeated* when forcibly driven back; it is *routed* when it is converted into a mob of fugitives. Compare BEAT.

Antonyms:

capitulate, cede, fail, fall, fly, forfeit, lose, resign, retire, retreat, submit, succumb, surrender, yield.

CONSCIOUS.

Synonyms:

advised, assured, certain, cognizant, sensible,
apprised, aware, certified, informed, sure.

One is *aware* of that which exists without him; he is *conscious* of the inner workings of his own mind. *Sensible* may be used in the exact sense of *conscious*, or it may partake of both the senses mentioned above. One may be *sensible* of his own or another's error; he is *conscious* only of his own. A person may feel *assured* or *sure* of something false or non-existent; what he is *aware* of, still more what he is *conscious* of, must be fact. *Sensible* has often a reference to the emotions where *conscious* might apply only to the intellect; to say a culprit is *sensible* of his degradation is more forcible than to say he is *conscious* of it.

Antonyms:

cold, dead, deaf, ignorant, insensible, unaware, unconscious.

Preposition:

On the stormy sea, man is conscious *of* the limitation of human power.

CONSEQUENCE.

Synonyms:

consequent, end, issue, outgrowth, sequel,
effect, event, outcome, result, upshot.

Effect is the strongest of these words; it is that which is directly produced by the action of an efficient cause; we say, "Every *effect* must have an adequate cause" (compare CAUSE). In regard to human actions, *effect* commonly relates to intention; as, the shot took *effect*, *i. e.*, the *effect* intended. A *consequence* is that which follows an act naturally, but less directly than the *effect*. The motion of the piston is the *effect*, and the agitation of the water under the paddle-wheels a *consequence* of the expansion of steam in the cylinder. The *result* is, literally, the rebound of an act, depending on many elements; the *issue* is that which flows forth directly; we say the *issue* of a battle, the *result* of a campaign. A *consequent* commonly is that which follows simply in order of time, or by logical inference. The *end* is the actual *outcome* without determination of its relation to what has gone before; it is ordinarily viewed as either the necessary, natural, or logical *outcome*, any *effect*, *consequence*, or *result* being termed an *end;* as, the *end* of such a course must be ruin. The *event* (L. *e*, out, and *venio*, come) is primarily exactly the same in meaning as *outcome;* but in use it is more nearly equivalent to *upshot*

signifying the sum and substance of all *effects*, *consequences*, and *results* of a course of action. Compare ACCIDENT; CAUSE; CIRCUMSTANCE; END; EVENT.

CONSOLE.

Synonyms:
comfort, condole with, encourage, sympathize with.

One *condoles with* another by the expression of kindly sympathy in his trouble; he *consoles* him by considerations adapted to soothe and sustain the spirit, as by the assurances and promises of the gospel; he *encourages* him by the hope of some relief or deliverance; he *comforts* him by whatever act or word tends to bring mind or body to a state of rest and cheer. We *sympathize with* others, not only in sorrow, but in joy. Compare ALLEVIATE; PITY.

Antonyms:
annoy, distress, disturb, grieve, hurt, sadden, trouble, wound.

CONTAGION.

Synonyms:
infection.

Infection is frequently confused with *contagion*, even by medical men. The best usage now limits *contagion* to diseases that are transmitted by contact with the diseased person, either directly by touch or indirectly by use of the same articles, by breath, effluvia, etc. *Infection* is applied to diseases produced by no known or definable influence of one person upon another, but where common climatic, malarious, or other wide-spread conditions are believed to be chiefly instrumental.

CONTINUAL.

Synonyms:

ceaseless,	**incessant,**	**regular,**	**uninterrupted,**
constant,	**invariable,**	**unbroken,**	**unremitting,**
continuous,	**perpetual,**	**unceasing,**	**unvarying.**

Continuous describes that which is absolutely without pause or break; *continual*, that which often intermits, but as regularly begins again. A *continuous* beach is exposed to the *continual* beating of the waves. A similar distinction is made between *incessant* and *ceaseless*. The *incessant* discharge of firearms makes the *ceaseless* roar of battle. *Constant* is sometimes used in the sense of *continual;* but its chief uses are mental and moral.

CONTRACT.

Synonyms:

agreement,	cartel,	engagement,	pledge,
arrangement,	compact,	obligation,	promise,
bargain,	covenant,	pact,	stipulation.

All these words involve at least two parties, tho an *engagement* or *promise* may be the act of but one. A *contract* is a formal agreement between two or more parties for the doing or leaving undone some specified act or acts, and is ordinarily in writing. Mutual *promises* may have the force of a *contract*. A consideration, or compensation, is essential to convert an *agreement* into a *contract*. A *contract* may be oral or written. A *covenant* in law is a written *contract* under seal. *Covenant* is frequent in religious usage, as *contract* is in law and business. *Compact* is essentially the same as *contract*, but is applied to international *agreements*, treaties, etc. A *bargain* is a mutual *agreement* for an exchange of values, without the formality of a *contract*. A *stipulation* is a single item in an *agreement* or *contract*. A *cartel* is a military *agreement* for the exchange of prisoners or the like.

CONTRAST.

Synonyms:

compare, differentiate, discriminate, oppose.

To *compare* (L. *con*, together, and *par*, equal) is to place together in order to show likeness or unlikeness; to *contrast* (L. *contra*, against, and *sto*, stand) is to set in opposition in order to show unlikeness. We *contrast* objects that have been already *compared*. We must *compare* them, at least momentarily, even to know that they are different. We *contrast* them when we observe their unlikeness in a general way; we *differentiate* them when we note the difference exactly and point by point. We distinguish objects when we note a difference that may fall short of *contrast*; we *discriminate* them when we classify or place them according to their differences.

Preposition:

We contrast one object *with* another.

CONVERSATION.

Synonyms:

chat,	communion,	converse,	intercourse,
colloquy,	confabulation,	dialogue,	parley,
communication,	conference,	discourse,	talk.

Conversation (Latin *con*, with) is, etymologically, an interchange of ideas with some other person or persons. *Talk* may be

wholly one-sided. Many brilliant talkers have been incapable of *conversation*. There may be *intercourse* without *conversation*, as by looks, signs, etc.; *communion* is of hearts, with or without words; *communication* is often by writing, and may be uninvited and unreciprocated. *Talk* may denote the mere utterance of words with little thought; thus, we say idle *talk*, empty *talk*, rather than idle or empty *conversation*. *Discourse* is now applied chiefly to public addresses. A *conference* is more formal than a *conversation*. *Dialog* denotes ordinarily an artificial or imaginary *conversation*, generally of two persons, but sometimes of more. A *colloquy* is indefinite as to number, and generally somewhat informal. Compare BEHAVIOR.

Prepositions:

Conversation *with* friends; *between* or *among* the guests; *about* a matter.

CONVERT.

Synonyms:

disciple, neophyte, proselyte.

The name *disciple* is given to the follower of a certain faith, without reference to any previous belief or allegiance; a *convert* is a person who has come to one faith from a different belief or from unbelief. A *proselyte* is one who has been led to accept a religious system, whether with or without true faith; a *convert* is always understood to be a believer. A *neophyte* is a new *convert*, not yet fully indoctrinated, or not admitted to full privileges. The antonyms *apostate*, *pervert*, and *renegade* are condemnatory names applied to the *convert* by those whose faith he forsakes.

CONVEY.

Synonyms:

carry, change, give, move, remove, sell, shift, transfer, transmit, transport.

Convey, *transmit*, and *transport* all imply delivery at a destination; as, I will *convey* the information to your friend; air *conveys* sound (to a listener); *carry* does not necessarily imply delivery, and often does not admit of it. A man *carries* an appearance, *conveys* an impression, the appearance remaining his own, the impression being given to another; I will *transmit* the letter; *transport* the goods. A horse *carries* his mane and tail, but does not *convey* them. *Transfer* may or may not imply delivery to another person; as, items may be *transferred* from one account to another

or a word *transferred* to the following line. In law, real estate, which can not be moved, is *conveyed* by simply *transferring* title and possession. *Transport* usually refers to material, *transfer*, *transmit*, and *convey* may refer to immaterial objects; we *transfer* possession, *transmit* intelligence, *convey* ideas, but do not *transport* them. In the case of *convey* the figurative sense now predominates. Compare CARRY.

Antonyms:

cling to, hold, keep, possess, preserve, retain.

Prepositions:

Convey *to* a friend, a purchaser, etc.; convey *from* the house *to* the station; convey *by* express, *by* hand, etc.

CONVOKE.

Synonyms:

assemble, call together, convene, muster, call, collect, gather, summon.

A convention is *called* by some officer or officers, as by its president, its executive committee, or some eminent leaders; the delegates are *assembled* or *convened* in a certain place, at a certain hour. *Convoke* implies an organized body and a superior authority; *assemble* and *convene* express more independent action; Parliament is *convoked*; Congress *assembles*. Troops are *mustered*; witnesses and jurymen are *summoned*.

Antonyms:

adjourn, disband, dismiss, dissolve, scatter.
break up, discharge, disperse, prorogue, separate.

CRIMINAL.

Synonyms:

abominable, flagitious, immoral, sinful, vile, culpable, guilty, iniquitous, unlawful, wicked, felonious, illegal, nefarious, vicious, wrong.

Every *criminal* act is *illegal* or *unlawful*, but *illegal* or *unlawful* acts may not be *criminal*. Offenses against public law are *criminal;* offenses against private rights are merely *illegal* or *unlawful*. As a general rule, all acts punishable by fine or imprisonment or both, are *criminal* in view of the law. It is *illegal* for a man to trespass on another's land, but it is not *criminal;* the trespasser is liable to a civil suit for damages, but not to indictment, fine, or imprisonment. A *felonious* act is a *criminal* act of an aggravated kind, which is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary or by death. A *flagitious* crime is one that brings

public odium. *Vicious* refers to the indulgence of evil appetites, habits, or passions; *vicious* acts are not necessarily *criminal*, or even *illegal;* we speak of a *vicious* horse. That which is *iniquitous, i. e.*, contrary to equity, may sometimes be done under the forms of law. Ingratitude is *sinful*, hypocrisy is *wicked*, but neither is punishable by human law; hence, neither is *criminal* or *illegal*. Compare SIN.

Antonyms:
innocent, just, lawful, legal, meritorious, moral, right, virtuous.

DAILY.

Synonym:
diurnal.

Daily is the Saxon and popular, *diurnal* the Latin and scientific term. In strict usage, *daily* is the antonym of *nightly* as *diurnal* is of *nocturnal*. *Daily* is not, however, held strictly to this use; a physician makes *daily* visits if he calls at some time within each period of twenty-four hours. *Diurnal* is more exact in all its uses; a *diurnal* flower opens or blooms only in daylight; a *diurnal* bird or animal flies or ranges only by day: in contradistinction to *nocturnal* flowers, birds, etc. A *diurnal* motion exactly fills an astronomical day or the time of one rotation of a planet on its axis, while a *daily* motion is much less definite.

Antonyms:
nightly, nocturnal.

DANGER.

Synonyms:
hazard, insecurity, jeopardy, peril, risk.

Danger is exposure to possible evil, which may be either near and probable or remote and doubtful; *peril* is exposure to imminent and sharply threatening evil, especially to such as results from violence. An invalid may be in *danger* of consumption; a disarmed soldier is in *peril* of death. *Jeopardy* is nearly the same as *peril*, but involves, like *risk*, more of the element of chance or uncertainty; a man tried upon a capital charge is said to be put in *jeopardy* of life. *Insecurity* is a feeble word, but exceedingly broad, applying to the placing of a dish, or the possibilities of a life, a fortune, or a government. Compare HAZARD.

Antonyms:
defense, immunity, protection, safeguard, safety, security, shelter.

DARK.

Synonyms:

black,	**dusky,**	**mysterious,**	**sable,**	**somber,**
dim,	**gloomy,**	**obscure,**	**shadowy,**	**swart.**
dismal,	**murky,**	**opaque,**	**shady,**	**swarthy.**

Strictly, that which is *black* is absolutely destitute of color; that which is *dark* is absolutely destitute of light. In common speech, however, a coat is *black*, tho not optically colorless; the night is *dark*, tho the stars shine. That is *obscure*, *shadowy*, or *shady* from which the light is more or less cut off. *Dusky* is applied to objects which appear as if viewed in fading light; the word is often used, as are *swart* and *swarthy*, of the human skin when quite *dark*, or even verging toward *black*. *Dim* refers to imperfection of outline, from distance, darkness, mist, etc., or from some defect of vision. *Opaque* objects, as smoked glass, are impervious to light. *Murky* is said of that which is at once *dark*, *obscure*, and *gloomy*; as, a *murky* den; a *murky* sky. Figuratively, *dark* is emblematic of sadness, agreeing with *somber*, *dismal*, *gloomy*, also of moral evil; as, a *dark* deed. Of intellectual matters, *dark* is now rarely used in the old sense of a *dark* saying, etc. See MYSTERIOUS; OBSCURE.

Antonyms:

bright,	crystalline,	glowing,	lucid,	shining,
brilliant,	dazzling,	illumined,	luminous,	transparent,
clear,	gleaming,	light,	radiant,	white.

Compare synonyms for LIGHT.

DECAY.

Synonyms:

corrupt, decompose, molder, putrefy, rot, spoil.

Rot is a strong word, ordinarily esteemed coarse, but on occasion capable of approved emphatic use; as, "the name of the wicked shall *rot*," *Prov.* x, 7.; *decay* and *decompose* are now common euphemisms. A substance is *decomposed* when resolved into its original elements by any process; it is *decayed* when resolved into its original elements by natural processes; it *decays* gradually, but may be instantly *decomposed*, as water into oxygen and hydrogen; to say that a thing is *decayed* may denote only a partial result, but to say it is *decomposed* ordinarily implies that the change is complete or nearly so. *Putrefy* and the adjectives *putrid* and *putrescent*, and the nouns *putridity* and *putrescence*, are used almost exclusively of animal matter in a state of decomposition, the more general word *decay* being used of either animal or vegetable substances.

DECEPTION.

Synonyms:

craft,	dissimulation,	finesse,	lie,
cunning,	double-dealing,	fraud,	lying,
deceit,	duplicity,	guile,	prevarication,
deceitfulness,	fabrication,	hypocrisy,	trickery,
delusion,	falsehood,	imposition,	untruth.

Deceit is the habit, *deception* the act; *guile* applies to the disposition out of which *deceit* and *deception* grow, and also to their actual practise. A *lie*, *lying*, or *falsehood*, is the uttering of what one knows to be false with intent to deceive. The novel or drama is not a *lie*, because not meant to deceive; the ancient teaching that the earth was flat was not a *lie*, because not then known to be false. *Untruth* is more than lack of accuracy, implying always lack of veracity; but it is a somewhat milder and more dignified word than *lie*. *Falsehood* and *lying* are in utterance; *deceit* and *deception* may be merely in act or implication. *Deception* may be innocent, and even unintentional, as in the case of an optical illusion; *deceit* always involves injurious intent. *Craft* and *cunning* have not necessarily any moral quality; they are common traits of animals, but stand rather low in the human scale. *Duplicity* is the habitual speaking or acting with intent to appear to mean what one does not. *Dissimulation* is rather a concealing of what is than a pretense of what is not. *Finesse* is simply an adroit and delicate management of a matter for one's own side, not necessarily involving *deceit*. Compare ARTIFICE; FICTION; FRAUD; HYPOCRISY.

Antonyms:

candor,	frankness,	honesty,	simplicity,	truth,
fair dealing,	guilelessness,	openness,	sincerity,	veracity.

DEFENSE.

Synonyms:

apology,	guard,	rampart,	shelter,
bulwark,	justification,	resistance,	shield,
fortress,	protection,	safeguard,	vindication.

The weak may speak or act in *defense* of the strong; none but the powerful can assure others of *protection*. A *defense* is ordinarily against actual attack; *protection* is against possible as well as actual dangers. We speak of *defense* against an assault, *protection* from the cold. *Vindication* is a triumphant *defense* of character and conduct against charges of error or wrong. Compare APOLOGY.

Antonyms:

abandonment, betrayal, capitulation, desertion, flight, surrender.

Prepositions:

Defense *against* assault or assailants; in law, defense *to* an action, *from* the testimony.

DEFILE.

Synonyms:

befoul, corrupt, pollute, spoil, sully, tarnish, contaminate, infect, soil, stain, taint, vitiate.

The hand may be *defiled* by a touch of pitch; swine that have been wallowing in the mud are *befouled*. *Contaminate* and *infect* refer to something evil that deeply pervades and permeates, as the human body or mind. *Pollute* is used chiefly of liquids; as, water *polluted* with sewage. *Tainted* meat is repulsive; *infected* meat contains germs of disease. A *soiled* garment may be cleansed by washing; a *spoiled* garment is beyond cleansing or repair. Bright metal is *tarnished* by exposure; a fair sheet is *sullied* by a dirty hand. In figurative use, *defile* may be used merely in the ceremonial sense; "they themselves went not into the judgment hall, lest they should be *defiled*," *John* xviii, 28; *contaminate* refers to deep spiritual injury. *Pollute* has also a reference to sacrilege; as, to *pollute* a sanctuary, an altar, or an ordinance. The innocent are often *contaminated* by association with the wicked; the vicious are more and more *corrupted* by their own excesses. We speak of a *vitiated* taste or style; fraud *vitiates* a title or a contract.

Antonyms.

clean, cleanse, disinfect, hallow, purify, sanctify, wash.

Prepositions:

The temple was defiled *with* blood; defiled *by* sacrilegious deeds.

DEFINITION.

Synonyms:

comment, description, exposition, rendering, commentary, explanation, interpretation, translation.

A *definition* is exact, an *explanation* general; a *definition* is formal, a *description* pictorial. A *definition* must include all that belongs to the object defined, and exclude all that does not; a *description* may include only some general features; an *explanation* may simply throw light upon some point of special difficulty. An *exposition* undertakes to state more fully what is compactly given or only implied in the text; as, an *exposition* of Scripture. *Interpretation* is ordinarily from one language into another, or from the language of one period into that of another; it may also

be a statement giving the doubtful or hidden meaning of that which is recondite or perplexing; as, the *interpretation* of a dream, a riddle, or of some difficult passage. *Definition, explanation, exposition,* and *interpretation* are ordinarily blended in a *commentary,* which may also include *description.* A *comment* is upon a single passage; a *commentary* may be the same, but is usually understood to be a volume of *comments.*

DELEGATE.

Synonyms:
deputy, legate, proxy, representative, substitute.

These words agree in designating one who acts in the place of some other or others. The *legate* is an ecclesiastical officer representing the Pope. In strict usage the *deputy* or *delegate* is more limited in functions and more closely bound by instructions than a *representative.* A single officer may have a *deputy;* many persons combine to choose a *delegate* or *representative.* In the United States informal assemblies send *delegates* to nominating conventions with no legislative authority; *representatives* are legally elected to Congress and the various legislatures, with lawmaking power.

DELIBERATE.

Synonyms:
confer, consult, meditate, reflect, consider, debate, ponder, weigh.

An individual *considers, meditates, ponders, reflects,* by himself; he *weighs* a matter in his own mind, and is sometimes said even to *debate* with himself. *Consult* and *confer* always imply two or more persons, as does *debate,* unless expressly limited as above. *Confer* suggests the interchange of counsel, advice, or information; *consult* indicates almost exclusively the receiving of it. A man *confers* with his associates about a new investment; he *consults* his physician about his health; he may *confer* with him on matters of general interest. He *consults* a dictionary, but does not *confer* with it. *Deliberate,* which can be applied to a single individual, is also the word for a great number, while *consult* is ordinarily limited to a few; a committee *consults;* an assembly *deliberates. Deliberating* always carries the idea of slowness; *consulting* is compatible with haste; we can speak of a hasty consultation, not of a hasty deliberation. *Debate* implies opposing views; *deliberate,* simply a gathering and balancing of

all facts and reasons. We *consider* or *deliberate* with a view to action, while meditation may be quite purposeless.

Prepositions:

We deliberate *on* or *upon*, also *about* or *concerning* a matter: the first two are preferable.

DELICIOUS.

Synonyms:

dainty, delightful, exquisite, luscious, savory.

That is *delicious* which affords a gratification at once vivid and delicate to the senses, especially to those of taste and smell; as, *delicious* fruit; a *delicious* odor; *luscious* has a kindred but more fulsome meaning, inclining toward a cloying excess of sweetness or richness. *Savory* is applied chiefly to cooked food made palatable by spices and condiments. *Delightful* may be applied to the higher gratifications of sense, as *delightful* music, but is chiefly used for that which is mental and spiritual. *Delicious* has a limited use in this way; as, a *delicious* bit of poetry; the word is sometimes used ironically for some pleasing absurdity; as, this is *delicious!* Compare DELIGHTFUL.

Antonyms:

acrid, bitter, loathsome, nauseous, repulsive, unpalatable, unsavory

DELIGHTFUL.

Synonyms:

acceptable, agreeable, congenial, delicious, grateful, gratifying, pleasant, pleasing, pleasurable, refreshing, satisfying, welcome.

Agreeable refers to whatever gives a mild degree of pleasure; as, an *agreeable* perfume. *Acceptable* indicates a thing to be worthy of acceptance; as, an *acceptable* offering. *Grateful* is stronger than *agreeable* or *gratifying*, indicating whatever awakens a feeling akin to gratitude. A *pleasant* face and *pleasing* manners arouse *pleasurable* sensations, and make the possessor an *agreeable* companion; if possessed of intelligence, vivacity, and goodness, such a person's society will be *delightful*. Criminals may find each other's company *congenial*, but scarcely *delightful*. *Satisfying* denotes anything that is received with calm acquiescence, as substantial food, or established truth. That is *welcome* which is received with joyful heartiness; as, *welcome* tidings. Compare BEAUTIFUL; CHARMING; DELICIOUS.

Antonyms:

depressing, disappointing, distressing, hateful, horrible, melancholy, miserable, mournful, painful, saddening, woful, wretched.

DELUSION.

Synonyms:
error, fallacy, hallucination, illusion, phantasm.

A *delusion* is a mistaken conviction, an *illusion* a mistaken perception or inference. An *illusion* may be wholly of the senses; a *delusion* always involves some mental error. In an optical *illusion* the observer sees either what does not exist, or what exists otherwise than as he sees it, as when in a mirage distant springs and trees appear close at hand. We speak of the *illusions* of fancy or of hope, but of the *delusions* of the insane. A *hallucination* is a false image or belief which has nothing, outside of the disordered mind, to suggest it; as, the *hallucinations* of delirium tremens. Compare DECEPTION; INSANITY.

Antonyms:
actuality, certainty, fact, reality, truth, verity.

DEMOLISH.

Synonyms:
destroy, overthrow, overturn, raze, ruin.

A building, monument, or other structure is *demolished* when reduced to a shapeless mass; it is *razed* when leveled with the ground; it is *destroyed* when its structural unity is gone, whether or not its component parts remain. An edifice is *destroyed* by fire or earthquake; it is *demolished* by bombardment; it is *ruined* when, by violence or neglect, it has become unfit for human habitation. Compare ABOLISH; BREAK.

Antonyms:
build, construct, create, make, repair, restore.

DEMONSTRATION.

Synonyms:
certainty, consequence, evidence, inference, conclusion, deduction, induction, proof.

Demonstration, in the strict and proper sense, is the highest form of *proof*, and gives the most absolute *certainty*, but can not be applied outside of pure mathematics or other strictly deductive reasoning; there can be *proof* and *certainty*, however, in matters that do not admit of *demonstration*. A *conclusion* is the absolute and necessary result of the admission of certain premises; an *inference* is a probable *conclusion* toward which known facts, statements, or admissions point, but which they do not absolutely establish; sound premises, together with their necessary *conclusion*, constitute a *demonstration*. *Evidence* is that which

tends to show a thing to be true; in the widest sense, as including self-*evidence* or consciousness, it is the basis of all knowledge. *Proof* in the strict sense is complete, irresistible *evidence;* as, there was much *evidence* against the accused, but not amounting to *proof* of guilt. Moral *certainty* is a conviction resting on such *evidence* as puts a matter beyond reasonable doubt, while not so irresistible as *demonstration.* Compare HYPOTHESIS; INDUCTION.

DESIGN.

Synonyms:

aim,	**final cause,**	**object,**	**proposal,**
device,	**intent,**	**plan,**	**purpose,**
end,	**intention,**	**project,**	**scheme.**

Design refers to the adaptation of means to an *end*, the correspondence and coordination of parts, or of separate acts, to produce a result; *intent* and *purpose* overleap all particulars, and fasten on the *end* itself. *Intention* is simply the more familiar form of the legal and philosophical *intent*. *Plan* relates to details of form, structure, and action, in themselves; *design* considers these same details all as a means to an *end*. The *plan* of a campaign may be for a series of sharp attacks, with the *design* of thus surprising and overpowering the enemy. A man comes to a fixed *intention* to kill his enemy; he forms a *plan* to entrap him into his power, with the *design* of then compassing his death; as the law can not read the heart, it can only infer the *intent* from the evidences of *design*. *Intent* denotes a straining, stretching forth toward an *object; purpose* simply the placing it before oneself; hence, we speak of the *purpose* rather than the *intent* or *intention* of God. We hold that the marks of *design* in nature prove it the work of a great Designer. *Intention* contemplates the possibility of failure; *purpose* looks to assured success; *intent* or *intention* refers especially to the state of mind of the actor; *purpose* to the result of the action. Compare AIM; CAUSE; IDEA; MODEL.

Prepositions:

The design *of* defrauding; the design *of* a building; a design *for* a statue.

DESIRE.

Synonyms:

appetency,	**concupisence,**	**hankering,**	**proclivity,**
appetite,	**coveting,**	**inclination,**	**propensity,**
aspiration,	**craving,**	**longing,**	**wish.**

Inclination is the mildest of these terms; it is a quiet, or even a vague or unconscious, tendency. Even when we speak of a

strong or decided *inclination* we do not express the intensity of *desire*. *Desire* has a wide range, from the highest objects to the lowest; *desire* is for an object near at hand, or near in thought, and viewed as attainable; a *wish* may be for what is remote or uncertain, or even for what is recognized as impossible. *Craving* is stronger than *hankering; hankering* may be the result of a fitful and capricious *appetite; craving* may be the imperious and reasonable demand of the whole nature. *Longing* is a reaching out with deep and persistent demand for that which is viewed as now distant but at some time attainable; as, the captive's *longing* for release. *Coveting* ordinarily denotes wrong *desire* for that which is another's. Compare APPETITE.

Antonyms:

See synonyms for ANTIPATHY.

Prepositions:

The desire *of* fame; a desire *for* excellence.

DESPAIR.

Synonyms:

desperation, despondency, discouragement, hopelessness.

Discouragement is the result of so much repulse or failure as wears out courage. *Discouragements* too frequent and long continued may produce a settled *hopelessness*. *Hopelessness* is negative, and may result from simple apathy; *despondency* and *despair* are more emphatic and decided. *Despondency* is an incapacity for the present exercise of hope; *despair* is the utter abandonment of hope. *Despondency* relaxes energy and effort and is always attended with sadness or distress; *despair* may produce a stony calmness, or it may lead to *desperation*. *Desperation* is energized *despair*, vigorous in action, reckless of consequences.

Antonyms:

anticipation, assurance, cheer, confidence, courage, elation, encouragement, expectancy, expectation, hope, hopefulness, trust.

DEXTERITY.

Synonyms:

adroitness, aptitude, cleverness, expertness, readiness, skill.

Adroitness (F. *à*, to, and *droit*, right) and *dexterity* (L. *dexter*, right, right-hand) might each be rendered "right-handedness"; but *adroitness* carries more of the idea of eluding, parrying, or checking some hostile movement, or taking advantage of another in controversy; *dexterity* conveys the idea of doing, accomplishing something readily and well, without reference to any action

of others. We speak of *adroitness* in fencing, boxing, or debate; of *dexterity* in horsemanship, in the use of tools, weapons, etc. *Aptitude* (L. *aptus*, fit, fitted) is a natural *readiness*, which by practise may be developed into *dexterity*. *Skill* is more exact to line, rule, and method than *dexterity*. *Dexterity* can not be communicated, and, oftentimes can not even be explained by its possessor; *skill* to a very great extent can be imparted; "*skilled* workmen" in various trades are numbered by thousands. Compare ADDRESS; CLEVER; POWER; SKILFUL.

Prepositions:

Dexterity *of* hand, *of* movement, *of* management; *with* the pen; *in* action, *in* manipulating men; *at* cards.

DICTION.

Synonyms:

expression, phrase, style, vocabulary, language, phraseology, verbiage, wording.

An author's *diction* is strictly his choice and use of words, with no special reference to thought; *expression* regards the words simply as the vehicle of the thought. *Phrase* and *phraseology* apply to words or combinations of words which are somewhat technical; as, in legal *phraseology;* in military *phrase*. *Diction* is general; *wording* is limited; we speak of the *diction* of an author or of a work, the *wording* of a proposition, of a resolution, etc. *Verbiage* never bears this sense (see CIRCUMLOCUTION.) The *language* of a writer or speaker may be the national speech he employs; as, the English or French *language;* or the word may denote his use of that *language;* as, the author's *language* is well (or ill) chosen. *Style* includes *diction*, *expression*, rhetorical figures such as metaphor and simile, the effect of an author's prevailing tone of thought, of his personal traits — in short, all that makes up the clothing of thought in words; thus, we speak of a figurative *style*, a frigid or an argumentative *style*, etc., or of the *style* of Macaulay, Prescott, or others. An author's *vocabulary* is the range of words which he brings into his use. Compare LANGUAGE.

DIE.

Synonyms:

cease, decline, expire, perish, decease, depart, fade, wither.

Die, to go out of life, become destitute of vital power and

action, is figuratively applied to anything which has the appearance of life.

Where the *dying* night-lamp flickers. TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* st. 40.

An echo, a strain of music, a tempest, a topic, an issue, *dies*. *Expire* (literally, to breathe out) is a softer word for *die;* it is used figuratively of things that *cease* to exist by reaching a natural limit; as, a lease *expires;* the time has *expired*. To *perish* (literally, in Latin, to go through, as in English we say, "the fire goes out") is oftenest used of death by privation or exposure; as, "I *perish* with hunger," *Luke* xv, 17; sometimes, of death by violence. Knowledge and fame, art and empires, may be said to *perish;* the word denotes utter destruction and decay.

Antonyms:

be born,	come into being,	flourish,	rise again,
begin,	come to life,	grow,	rise from the dead,
be immortal,	exist,	live,	survive.

Prepositions:

To die *of* fever; *by* violence; rarely, *with* the sword, famine, etc. (*Ezek.* vii, 15); to die *for* one's country; to die *at* sea; *in* one's bed; *in* agony; die *to* the world.

DIFFERENCE.

Synonyms:

contrariety,	**discrimination,**	**distinction,**	**inequality,**
contrast,	**disparity,**	**divergence,**	**unlikeness,**
disagreement,	**dissimilarity,**	**diversity,**	**variation,**
discrepancy,	**dissimilitude,**	**inconsistency,**	**variety.**

Difference is the state or quality of being unlike or the amount of such unlikeness. A *difference* is in the things compared; a *discrimination* is in our judgment of them; a *distinction* is in our definition or description or mental image of them. Careful *discrimination* of real *differences* results in clear *distinctions*. *Disparity* is stronger than *inequality*, implying that one thing falls far below another; as, the *disparity* of our achievements when compared with our ideals. *Dissimilarity* is between things sharply contrasted; there may be a *difference* between those almost alike. There is a *discrepancy* in accounts that fail to balance. *Variety* involves more than two objects; so, in general, does *diversity; variation* is a *difference* in the condition or action of the same object at different times. *Disagreement* is not merely the lack, but the opposite, of agreement; it is a mild word for opposition and conflict; *difference* is sometimes used in the same sense.

Antonyms:
agreement, harmony, likeness, sameness, uniformity.
consonance, identity, resemblance, similarity, unity.

Prepositions:
Difference *between* the old and the new; differences *among* men; a difference *in* character; *of* action; *of* style; (less frequently) a difference (controversy) *with* a person; a difference *of* one thing *from* (incorrectly *to*) another.

DIFFICULT.

Synonyms:
arduous, hard, onerous, toilsome, exhausting, laborious, severe, trying.

Arduous (L. *arduus*, steep) signifies primarily so steep and lofty as to be difficult of ascent, and hence applies to that which involves great and sustained exertion and ordinarily for a lofty aim; great learning can only be won by *arduous* toil. *Hard* applies to anything that resists our endeavors as a scarcely penetrable mass resists our physical force. Anything is *hard* that involves tax and strain whether of the physical or mental powers. *Difficult* is not used of that which merely taxes physical force; a dead lift is called *hard* rather than *difficult*; breaking stone on the road would be called *hard* rather than *difficult* work; that is *difficult* which involves skill, sagacity, or address, with or without a considerable expenditure of physical force; a geometrical problem may be *difficult* to solve, a tangled skein to unravel; a mountain *difficult* to ascend. *Hard* may be active or passive; a thing may be *hard* to do or *hard* to bear. *Arduous* is always active. That which is *laborious* or *toilsome* simply requires the steady application of labor or toil till accomplished; *toilsome* is the stronger word. That which is *onerous* (L. *onus*, a burden) is mentally burdensome or oppressive. Responsibility may be *onerous* even when it involves no special exertion.

Antonyms:
easy, facile, light, pleasant, slight, trifling, trivial.

DIRECTION.

Synonyms:
aim, bearing, course, inclination, tendency, way.

The *direction* of an object is the line of motion or of vision toward it, or the line in which the object is moving, considered from our own actual or mental standpoint. *Way*, literally the road or path, comes naturally to mean the *direction* of the road or path;

conversationally, *way* is almost a perfect synonym of *direction*; as, which *way* did he go? or, in which *direction*? *Bearing* is the direction in which an object is seen with reference to another, and especially with reference to the points of the compass. *Course* is the *direction* of a moving object; *inclination*, that toward which a stationary object leans; *tendency*, the *direction* toward which anything stretches or reaches out; *tendency* is stronger and more active than *inclination*. Compare AIM; CARE; ORDER; OVERSIGHT.

DISCERN.

Synonyms:
behold, descry, discriminate, distinguish, observe, perceive, recognize, see.

What we *discern* we *see* apart from all other objects; what we *discriminate* we judge apart; what we *distinguish* we mark apart, or recognize by some special mark or manifest difference. We *discriminate* by real differences; we *distinguish* by outward signs; an officer is readily *distinguished* from a common soldier by his uniform. Objects may be dimly *discerned* at twilight, when yet we can not clearly *distinguish* one from another. We *descry* (originally *espy*) what is difficult to discover. Compare DISCOVER; LOOK.

DISCOVER.

Synonyms:
ascertain, descry, detect, discern, disclose, expose, ferret out, find, find out, invent.

Of human actions or character, *detect* is used, almost without exception, in a bad sense; *discover* may be used in either the good or the bad sense, oftener in the good; he was *detected* in a fraud; real merit is sure to be *discovered*. In scientific language, *detect* is used of delicate indications that appear in course of careful watching; as, a slight fluttering of the pulse could be *detected*. We *discover* what has existed but has not been known to us; we *invent* combinations or arrangements not before in use; Columbus *discovered* America; Morse *invented* the electric telegraph. *Find* is the most general word for every means of coming to know what was not before certainly known. A man *finds* in the road some stranger's purse, or *finds* his own which he is searching for. The expert *discovers* or *detects* an error in an account; the auditor *finds* the account to be correct. Compare DISCERN.

Antonyms:
See synonyms for HIDE.

DISEASE.

Synonyms:
affection, ailment, complaint, disorder, distemper, illness, indisposition, infirmity, malady, sickness, unhealthiness, unsoundness.

Disease is the general term for any deviation from health; in a more limited sense it denotes some definite morbid condition; *disorder* and *affection* are rather partial and limited; as, a nervous *affection;* a *disorder* of the digestive system. *Sickness* was generally used in English speech and literature, till the close of the eighteenth century at least, for every form of physical *disorder*, as abundantly appears in the English Bible: "Jesus went about . . . healing all manner of *sickness* and all manner of *disease* among the people," *Matt.* iv, 23; "Elisha was fallen *sick* of his *sickness* whereof he died," *2 Kings* xiii, 14. There is now, in England, a tendency to restrict the words *sick* and *sickness* to nausea, or "*sickness* at the stomach," and to hold *ill* and *illness* as the only proper words to use in a general sense. This distinction has received but a very limited acceptance in the United States, where *sick* and *sickness* have the earlier and wider usage. We speak of trifling *ailments*, a slight *indisposition*, a serious or a deadly *disease;* a slight or severe *illness;* a painful *sickness*. *Complaint* is a popular term, which may be applied to any degree of ill health, slight or severe. *Infirmity* denotes a chronic or lingering weakness or disability, as blindness or lameness.

Antonyms:
health, robustness, soundness, strength, sturdiness, vigor.

DISPARAGE.

Synonyms:
belittle, carp at, decry, depreciate, derogate from, detract from, discredit, dishonor, lower, underestimate, underrate, undervalue.

To *decry* is to cry down, in some noisy, public, or conspicuous manner. A witness or a statement is *discredited;* the currency is *depreciated;* a good name is *dishonored* by unworthy conduct; we *underestimate* in our own minds; we may *underrate* or *undervalue* in statement to others. These words are used, with few exceptions, of things such as qualities, merits, attainments, etc. To *disparage* is to *belittle* by damaging comparison or suggestion; it is used only of things. A man's achievements are *disparaged*, his motives *depreciated*, his professions *discredited;* he himself is calumniated, slandered, etc. Compare SLANDER.

Antonyms:
See synonyms for PRAISE.

DISPLACE.

Synonyms:

confuse, derange, disturb, mislay, remove, crowd out, disarrange, jumble, misplace, unsettle.

Objects are *displaced* when moved out of the place they have occupied; they are *misplaced* when put into a place where they should not be. One may know where to find what he has *misplaced;* what he has *mislaid* he can not locate.

Antonyms:

adjust, assort, dispose, order, put in order, set in order, array, classify, group, place, put in place, sort.

DO.

Synonyms:

accomplish, carry out, discharge, perform, achieve, carry through, effect, perpetrate, actualize, commit, execute, realize, bring about, complete, finish, transact, bring to pass, consummate, fulfil, work out.

Do is the one comprehensive word which includes this whole class. We may say of the least item of daily work, "It is *done*," and of the grandest human achievement, "Well *done!*" *Finish* and *complete* signify to bring to an end what was previously begun; there is frequently the difference in usage that *finish* is applied to the fine details and is superficial, while *complete* is comprehensive, being applied to the whole ideal, plan, and execution; as, to *finish* a statue; to *complete* a scheme of philosophy. To *discharge* is to *do* what is given in charge, expected, or required; as, to *discharge* the duties of the office. To *fulfil* is to *do* or to be what has been promised, expected, hoped, or desired; as, a son *fulfils* a father's hopes. *Realize, effect, execute,* and *consummate* all signify to embody in fact what was before in thought. One may *realize* that which he has done nothing to *bring about;* he may *realize* the dreams of youth by inheriting a fortune; but he can not *effect* his early designs except by *doing* the utmost that is necessary to make them fact. *Effect* includes all that is *done* to *accomplish* the intent; *execute* refers rather to the final steps; *consummate* is limited quite sharply to the concluding act. An officer *executes* the law when he proceeds against its violators; a purchase is *consummated* when the money is paid and the property delivered. *Execute* refers more commonly to the commands of another, *effect* and *consummate* to one's own designs; as, the commander *effected* the capture of the fort, because his officers and men promptly *executed* his commands. *Achieve*—to *do* something worthy of a chief

—signifies always to *perform* some great and generally some worthy exploit. *Perform* and *accomplish* both imply working toward the end; but *perform* always allows a possibility of not attaining, while *accomplish* carries the thought of full completion. In Longfellow's lines, "Patience; *accomplish* thy labor," etc., *perform* could not be substituted without great loss. As between *complete* and *accomplish*, *complete* considers rather the thing as *done*; *accomplish*, the whole process of doing it. *Commit*, as applied to actions, is used only of those that are bad, whether grave or trivial; *perpetrate* is used chiefly of aggravated crimes or, somewhat humorously, of blunders. A man may *commit* a sin, a trespass, or a murder; *perpetrate* an outrage or a felony. We *finish* a garment or a letter, *complete* an edifice or a life-work, *consummate* a bargain or a crime, *discharge* a duty, *effect* a purpose, *execute* a command, *fulfil* a promise, *perform* our daily tasks, *realize* an ideal, *accomplish* a design, *achieve* a victory. Compare TRANSACT; TRANSACTION.

Antonyms:

baffle, come short, defeat, destroy, fail, frustrate, mar, miscarry, miss, neglect, ruin, spoil.

DOCILE.

Synonyms:

amenable, compliant, gentle, manageable, obedient, pliable, pliant, submissive, tame, teachable, tractable, yielding.

One who is *docile* is easily taught; one who is *tractable* is easily led; one who is *pliant* is easily bent in any direction; *compliant* represents one as inclined or persuaded to agreement with another's will. Compare DUTY.

Antonyms:

determined, dogged, firm, inflexible, intractable, obstinate, opinionated, resolute, self-willed, stubborn, wilful, unyielding.

DOCTRINE.

Synonyms:

article of belief, article of faith, belief, dogma, precept, principle, teaching, tenet.

Doctrine primarily signifies that which is taught; *principle*, the fundamental basis on which the *teaching* rests. A *doctrine* is reasoned out, and may be defended by reasoning; a *dogma* rests on authority, as of direct revelation, the decision of the church, etc. A *doctrine* or *dogma* is a statement of some one item of *belief*; a *creed* is a summary of *doctrines* or *dogmas*. *Dogma* has

commonly, at the present day, an offensive signification, as of a *belief* arrogantly asserted. *Tenet* is simply that which is held, and is applied to a single item of *belief;* it is a neutral word, neither approving nor condemning; we speak of the *doctrines* of our own church; of the *tenets* of others. A *precept* relates not to *belief*, but to conduct. Compare FAITH; LAW.

DOGMATIC.

Synonyms:
arrogant, authoritative, dictatorial, doctrinal, domineering, imperious, magisterial, opinionated, overbearing, positive, self-opinionated, systematic.

Dogmatic is technically applied in a good sense to that which is formally enunciated by adequate authority; *doctrinal* to that which is stated in the form of doctrine to be taught or defended. *Dogmatic* theology, called also "dogmatics," gives definite propositions, which it holds to be delivered by authority; *systematic* theology considers the same propositions in their logical connection and order as parts of a system; a *doctrinal* statement is less absolute in its claims than a *dogmatic* treatise, and may be more partial than the term *systematic* would imply. Outside of theology, *dogmatic* has generally an offensive sense; a *dogmatic* statement is one for which the author does not trouble himself to give a reason, either because of the strength of his convictions, or because of his contempt for those whom he addresses; thus *dogmatic* is, in common use, allied with *arrogant* and kindred words.

DOUBT, *v.*

Synonyms:
distrust, mistrust, surmise, suspect.

To *doubt* is to lack conviction. Incompleteness of evidence may compel one to *doubt*, or some perverse bias of mind may incline him to. *Distrust* may express simply a lack of confidence; as, I *distrust* my own judgment; or it may be nearly equivalent to *suspect;* as, I *distrusted* that man from the start. *Mistrust* and *suspect* imply that one is almost assured of positive evil; one may *distrust* himself or others; he *suspects* others. *Mistrust* is now rarely, if ever, used of persons, but only of motives, intentions, etc. *Distrust* is always serious; *mistrust* is often used playfully. Compare SUPPOSE. Compare synonyms for DOUBT, *n.*

Antonyms:
believe, confide in, depend on, depend upon, rely on, rely upon, trust.

DOUBT, *n.*

Synonyms:

disbelief,	**incredulity,**	**perplexity,**	**suspense,**
distrust,	**indecision,**	**question,**	**suspicion,**
hesitancy,	**irresolution,**	**scruple,**	**unbelief.**
hesitation,	**misgiving,**	**skepticism,**	**uncertainty.**

Doubt is a lack of conviction that may refer either to matters of belief or to matters of practise. As regards belief, while *doubt* is lack of conviction *disbelief* is conviction, to the contrary; *unbelief* refers to a settled state of mind, generally accompanied with opposition of heart. *Perplexity* is active and painful; *doubt* may be quiescent. *Perplexity* presses toward a solution; *doubt* may be content to linger unresolved. Any improbable statement awakens *incredulity*. In theological usage *unbelief* and *skepticism* have a condemnatory force, as implying wilful rejection of manifest truth. As regards practical matters, *uncertainty* applies to the unknown or undecided; *doubt* implies some negative evidence. *Suspense* regards the future, and is eager and anxious; *uncertainty* may relate to any period, and be quite indifferent. *Misgiving* is ordinarily in regard to the outcome of something already done or decided; *hesitation*, *indecision*, and *irresolution* have reference to something that remains to be decided or done, and are due oftener to infirmity of will than to lack of knowledge. *Distrust* and *suspicion* apply especially to the motives, character, etc., of others, and are more decidedly adverse than *doubt*. *Scruple* relates to matters of conscience and duty.

Antonyms:

assurance,	**certainty,**	**conviction,**	**determination,**	**resolution.**
belief,	**confidence,**	**decision,**	**persuasion,**	**resolve.**

DRAW.

Synonyms:

allure,	**drag,**	**haul,**	**induce,**	**lure,**	**tow,**
attract,	**entice**	**incline,**	**lead,**	**pull,**	**tug.**

One object *draws* another when it moves it toward itself or in the direction of its own motion by the exertion of adequate force, whether slight or powerful. To *attract* is to exert a force that tends to *draw*, tho it may produce no actual motion; all objects are *attracted* toward the earth, tho they may be sustained from falling. To *drag* is to *draw* against strong resistance; as, to *drag* a sled over bare ground, or a carriage up a steep hill. To *pull* is to exert a *drawing* force, whether adequate or inadequate;

as, the fish *pulls* on the line; a dentist *pulls* a tooth. To *tug* is to *draw*, or try to *draw*, a resisting object with a continuous straining motion; as, to *tug* at the oar. To *haul* is to *draw* somewhat slowly a heavy object; as, to *haul* a seine; to *haul* logs. One vessel *tows* another. In the figurative sense, *attract* is more nearly akin to *incline*, *draw* to *induce*. We are *attracted* by one's appearance, *drawn* to his side. Compare ALLURE; ARRAY; INFLUENCE.

Antonyms:
alienate, estrange, rebuff, reject, repel, repulse.
See synonyms for DRIVE.

Prepositions:
To draw water *from* or *out of* the well; draw the boat *through* the water, *to* the shore; draw air *into* the lungs; draw *with* cords of love; the wagon is drawn *by* horses, *along* the road, *across* the field, *over* the stones, *through* the woods, *to* the barn.

DREAM.

Synonyms:
day-dream, fancy, fantasy, hallucination, reverie, romance, trance, vision.

A *dream* is strictly a train of thoughts, fantasies, and images passing through the mind during sleep; a *vision* may occur when one is awake, and in clear exercise of the senses and mental powers; *vision* is often applied to something seen by the mind through supernatural agency, whether in sleep or wakefulness, conceived as more real and authoritative than a *dream*; a *trance* is an abnormal state, which is different from normal sleep or wakefulness. A *reverie* is a purposeless drifting of the mind when awake, under the influence of mental images; a *day-dream* that which passes before the mind in such condition. A *fancy* is some image presented to the mind, often in the fullest exercise of its powers. *Hallucination* is the seeming perception of non-existent objects, as in insanity or delirium. In the figurative sense, we speak of *dreams* of fortune, *visions* of glory, with little difference of meaning except that the *vision* is thought of as fuller and more vivid. We speak of a *trance* of delight when the emotion almost sweeps one away from the normal exercise of the faculties.

Antonyms:
certainty, fact, reality, realization, substance, verity.

DRESS.

Synonyms:

apparel,	clothes,	garb,	habit,	uniform,
array,	clothing,	garments,	raiment,	vestments,
attire,	costume,	habiliments,	robes,	vesture.

Clothing denotes the entire covering of the body, taken as a whole; *clothes* and *garments* view it as composed of separate parts. *Clothes*, *clothing*, and *garments* may be used of inner or outer covering; all the other words in the list (with possible rare exceptions in the case of *raiment*) refer to the outer *garments*. *Array*, *raiment*, and *vesture* are archaic or poetic; so, too, is *habit*, except in technical use to denote a lady's riding-*dress*. The word *vestments* is now rare, except in ecclesiastical use. *Apparel* and *attire* are most frequently used of somewhat complete and elegant outer *clothing*, tho Shakespeare speaks of "poor and mean *attire*." *Dress* may be used, specifically, for a woman's gown, and in that sense may be either rich or shabby; but in the general sense it denotes outer *clothing* which is meant to be elegant, complete, and appropriate to some social or public occasion; as, full *dress*, court *dress*, evening *dress*, etc. *Dress* has now largely displaced *apparel* and *attire*. *Garb* denotes the *clothing* characteristic of some class, profession, or the like; as, the *garb* of a priest. *Costume* is chiefly used for that which befits an assumed character; as, a threatrical *costume*; we sometimes speak of a national *costume*, etc.

Antonyms:

bareness, disarray, dishabille, exposure, nakedness, nudity, undress.

DRIVE.

Synonyms:

compel,	propel,	repel,	resist,	thrust.
impel,	push,	repulse,	ride,	urge on.

To *drive* is to move an object with some force or violence before or away from oneself; it is the direct reverse of *draw*, *lead*, etc. A man leads a horse by the halter, *drives* him with whip and rein. One may be *driven* to a thing or from it; hence, *drive* is a synonym equally for *compel* or for *repel* or *repulse*. *Repulse* is stronger and more conclusive than *repel*; one may be *repelled* by the very aspect of the person whose favor he seeks, but is not *repulsed* except by the direct refusal or ignoring of his suit. A certain conventional modern usage, especially in England, requires us to say that we *drive* in a carriage, *ride* upon a horse; tho in Scripture we read of *riding* in a chariot (2 *Kings* ix, 16; *Jer.* xvii, 25, etc.); good examples of the same usage may be

found abundantly in the older English. The propriety of a person's saying that he is going to *drive* when he is simply to be conveyed in a carriage, where some one else, as the coachman, does all the *driving*, is exceedingly questionable. Many good authorities prefer to use *ride* in the older and broader sense as signifying to be supported and borne along by any means of conveyance. Compare BANISH; COMPEL; INFLUENCE.

Antonyms:

See synonyms for DRAW.

Prepositions:

Drive *to* market; *to* despair; drive *into* exile; *from* one's presence; *out of* the city; drive *by*, *with*, or *under* the lash; drive *by* or *past* beautiful estates; *along* the beach; *beside* the river; *through* the park; *across* the field; *around* the square; *to* the door; *into* the barn; *out of* the sunshine.

DUPLICATE.

Synonyms:

copy, facsimile, likeness, reproduction, counterpart, imitation, replica, transcript.

A *copy* is as nearly like the original as the copyist has power to make it; a *duplicate* is exactly like the original; a carbon *copy* of a typewritten document must be a *duplicate*; we may have an inaccurate *copy*, but never an inaccurate *duplicate*. A *facsimile* is like the original in appearance; a *duplicate* is the same as the original in substance and effect; a *facsimile* of the Declaration of Independence is not a *duplicate*. A *facsimile* of a key might be quite useless; a *duplicate* will open the lock. A *counterpart* exactly corresponds to another object, but perhaps without design, while a *copy* is intentional. An *imitation* is always thought of as inferior to the original; as, an *imitation* of Milton. A *replica* is a *copy* of a work of art by the maker of the original. In law, a *copy* of an instrument has in itself no authority; the signatures, as well as other matters, may be copied; a *duplicate* is really an original, containing the same provisions and signed by the same persons, so that it may have in all respects the same force and effect; a *transcript* is an official *copy*, authenticated by the signature of the proper officer, and by the seal of the appropriate court. While strictly there could be but one *duplicate*, the word is now extended to an indefinite number of exact *copies*. *Reproduction* is chiefly applied to living organisms.

Antonyms:

archetype, model, original, pattern, prototype.

DUTY.

Synonyms:

accountability,	**function,**	**office,**	**right,**
business,	**obligation,**	**responsibility,**	**righteousness.**

Etymologically, *duty* is that which is owed or due; *obligation*, that to or by which one is bound; *right*, that which is correct, straight, or in the direct line of truth and goodness; *responsibility*, that for which one must answer. *Duty* and *responsibility* are thought of as to some person or persons; *right* is impersonal. One's *duty* may be to others or to himself; his *obligations* and *responsibilities* are to others. *Duty* arises from the nature of things; *obligation* and *responsibility* may be created by circumstances, as by one's own promise, or by the acceptance of a trust, etc. We speak of a parent's *duty*, a debtor's *obligation;* or of a child's *duty* of obedience, and a parent's *responsibility* for the child's welfare. *Right* is that which accords with the moral system of the universe. *Righteousness* is *right* incarnated in action. In a more limited sense, *right* may be used of what one may rightly claim, and so be the converse of *duty*. It is the creditor's *right* to demand payment, and the debtor's *duty* to pay. Compare BUSINESS.

EAGER.

Synonyms:

animated,	**desirous,**	**glowing,**	**importunate,**	**longing,**
anxious,	**earnest,**	**hot,**	**intense,**	**vehement,**
ardent,	**enthusiastic,**	**impatient,**	**intent,**	**yearning,**
burning,	**fervent,**	**impetuous,**	**keen,**	**zealous.**

One is *eager* who impatiently desires to accomplish some end; one is *earnest* with a desire that is less impatient, but more deep, resolute, and constant; one is *anxious* with a desire that foresees rather the pain of disappointment than the delight of attainment. One is *eager* for the gratification of any appetite or passion; he is *earnest* in conviction, purpose, or character. *Eager* usually refers to some specific and immediate satisfaction, *earnest* to something permanent and enduring; the patriotic soldier is *earnest* in his devotion to his country, *eager* for a decisive battle.

Antonyms:

apathetic,	**cool,**	**indifferent,**	regardless,	unconcerned,
calm,	dispassionate,	negligent,	stolid,	uninterested,
careless,	**frigid,**	phlegmatic,	stony,	**unmindful,**
cold,	**heedless,**	purposeless,	stupid,	unmoved.

Prepositions:

Eager *for* (more rarely *after*) favor, honor, etc.; eager *in* pursuit.

EASE.

Synonyms:
easiness, expertness, facility, knack, readiness.

Ease in the sense here considered denotes freedom from conscious or apparent effort, tax, or strain. *Ease* may be either of condition or of action; *facility* is always of action; *readiness* is of action or of expected action. One lives at *ease* who has no pressing cares; one stands at *ease*, moves or speaks with *ease*, when wholly without constraint. *Facility* is always active; *readiness* may be active or passive; the speaker has *facility* of expression, *readiness* of wit; any appliance is in *readiness* for use. *Ease* of action may imply merely the possession of ample power; *facility* always implies practise and skill; any one can press down the keys of a typewriter with *ease;* only the skilled operator works the machine with *facility*. *Readiness* in the active sense includes much of the meaning of *ease* with the added idea of promptness or alertness. *Easiness* applies to the thing done, rather than to the doer. *Expertness* applies to the more mechanical processes of body and mind; we speak of the *readiness* of an orator, but of the *expertness* of a gymnast. Compare COMFORTABLE; DEXTERITY; POWER.

Antonyms:
annoyance, awkwardness, constraint, difficulty, discomfort, disquiet, irritation, perplexity, trouble, uneasiness, vexation, worry.

EDUCATION.

Synonyms:
breeding, cultivation, culture, development, discipline, information, instruction, knowledge, learning, nurture, reading, schooling, study, teaching, training, tuition.

Education (L. *educere*, to lead or draw out) is the systematic development and cultivation of the mind and other natural powers. "*Education* is the harmonious development of all our faculties. It begins in the nursery, and goes on at school, but does not end there. It continues through life, whether we will or not. . . . 'Every person,' says Gibbon, 'has two educations, one which he receives from others, and one more important, which he gives himself.'" JOHN LUBBOCK *The Use of Life* ch. vii, p. 111. [Macm, '94.] *Instruction*, the impartation of *knowledge* by others (L. *instruere*, to build in or into) is but a part of education, often the smallest part. *Teaching* is the more familiar and less formal word for *instruction*. *Training* refers not merely to the

impartation of *knowledge*, but to the exercising of one in actions with the design to form habits. *Discipline* is systematic and rigorous *training*, with the idea of subjection to authority and perhaps of punishment. *Tuition* is the technical term for *teaching* as the business of an instructor or as in the routine of a school; *tuition* is narrower than *teaching*, not, like the latter word, including *training*. *Study* is emphatically what one does for himself. We speak of the *teaching*, *training*, or *discipline*, but not of the *education* or *tuition* of a dog or a horse. *Breeding* and *nurture* include *teaching* and *training*, especially as directed by and dependent upon home life and personal association; *breeding* having reference largely to manners with such qualities as are deemed distinctively characteristic of high birth; *nurture* (literally *nourishing*) having more direct reference to moral qualities, not overlooking the physical and mental. *Knowledge* and *learning* tell nothing of mental development apart from the capacity to acquire and remember, and nothing whatever of that moral development which is included in *education* in its fullest and noblest sense; *learning*, too, may be acquired by one's unaided industry, but any full *education* must be the result in great part of *instruction*, *training*, and personal association. *Study* is emphatically what one does for himself, and in which *instruction* and *tuition* can only point the way, encourage the student to advance, and remove obstacles; vigorous, persevering *study* is one of the best elements of *training*. *Study* is also used in the sense of the thing studied, a subject to be mastered by *study*, a studious pursuit. Compare KNOWLEDGE; REFINEMENT; WISDOM.

Antonyms:

ignorance, illiteracy.

Compare synonyms for IGNORANT.

EFFRONTERY.

Synonyms:

assurance, audacity, boldness, brass, hardihood, impudence, insolence, shamelessness.

Audacity, in the sense here considered, is a reckless defiance of law, decency, public opinion, or personal rights, claims, or views, approaching the meaning of *impudence* or *shamelessness*, but always carrying the thought of the personal risk that one disregards in such defiance; the merely *impudent* or *shameless* person may take no thought of consequences; the *audacious* person

recognizes and recklessly braves them. *Hardihood* defies and disregards the rational judgment of men. *Effrontery* (L. *effrons*, barefaced, shameless) adds to *audacity* and *hardihood* the special element of defiance of considerations of propriety, duty, and respect for others, yet not to the extent implied in *impudence* or *shamelessness*. *Impudence* disregards what is due to superiors: *shamelessness* defies decency. *Boldness* is forward-stepping courage, spoken of with reference to the presence and observation of others; *boldness*, in the good sense, is courage viewed from the outside; but the word is frequently used in an unfavorable sense to indicate a lack of proper sensitiveness and modesty. Compare ASSURANCE; BRAVE.

Antonyms:

bashfulness, coyness, diffidence, modesty, sensitiveness, shrinking, shyness, timidity.

EGOTISM.

Synonyms:

conceit, egoism, self-assertion, self-conceit, self-confidence, self-consciousness, self-esteem, vanity.

Egoism is giving the "I" undue supremacy in thought; *egotism* is giving the "I" undue prominence in speech. *Egotism* is sometimes used in the sense of *egoism*, or supreme regard for oneself. *Self-assertion* is the claim by word, act, or manner of what one believes to be his due; *self-conceit* is an overestimate of one's own powers or deserts. *Conceit* is a briefer expression for *self-conceit*, with always an offensive implication; *self-conceit* is ridiculous or pitiable; *conceit* arouses resentment. There is a worthy *self-confidence* which springs from consciousness of rectitude and of power equal to demands. *Self-assertion* at times becomes a duty; but *self-conceit* is always a weakness. *Self-consciousness* is the keeping of one's thoughts upon oneself, with the constant anxious question of what others will think. *Vanity* is an overweening admiration of self, craving equal admiration from others; *self-consciousness* is commonly painful to its possessor, *vanity* always a source of satisfaction, except as it fails to receive its supposed due. *Self-esteem* is more solid and better founded than *self-conceit;* but is ordinarily a weakness, and never has the worthy sense of *self-confidence*. Compare ASSURANCE; PRIDE.

Antonyms:

bashfulness, deference, diffidence, humility, modesty, self-distrust, self-forgetfulness, shyness, unobtrusiveness, unostentatiousness.

EMBLEM.

Synonyms: attribute, figure, image, sign, symbol, token, type.

Emblem is the English form of *emblema*, a Latin word of Greek origin, signifying a figure beaten out on a metallic vessel by blows from within; also, a figure inlaid in wood, stone, or other material as a copy of some natural object. The Greek word *symbolon* denoted a victor's wreath, a check, or any object that might be compared with, or found to correspond with another, whether there was or was not anything in the objects compared to suggest the comparison. Thus an *emblem* resembles, a *symbol* represents. An *emblem* has some natural fitness to suggest that for which it stands; a *symbol* has been chosen or agreed upon to suggest something else, with or without natural fitness; a *sign* does actually suggest the thing with or without reason, and with or without intention or choice. A *symbol* may be also an *emblem;* thus the elements of bread and wine in the Lord's Supper are both appropriate *emblems* and his own chosen *symbols* of suffering and death. A statement of doctrine is often called a *symbol* of faith; but it is not an *emblem*. On the other hand, the same thing may be both a *sign* and a *symbol;* a letter of the alphabet is a *sign* which indicates a sound; but letters are often used as mathematical, chemical, or astronomical *symbols*. A *token* is something given or done as a pledge or expression of feeling or intent; while the *sign* may be unintentional, the *token* is voluntary; kind looks may be *signs* of regard; a gift is a *token;* a ring, which is a natural *emblem* of eternity, and also its accepted *symbol*, is frequently given as a *token* of friendship or love. A *figure* in the sense here considered is something that represents an idea to the mind somewhat as a form is represented to the eye, as in drawing, painting, or sculpture; as representing a future reality, a *figure* may be practically the same as a *type*. An *image* is a visible representation, especially in sculpture, having or supposed to have a close resemblance to that which it represents. A *type* is in religion a representation of a greater reality to come; we speak of one object as the *type* of the class whose characteristics it exhibits, as in the case of animal or vegetable *types*. An *attribute* in art is some accessory used to characterize a *figure* or scene; the *attribute* is often an *emblem* or *symbol;* thus the eagle is the *attribute* of St. John as an *emblem* of lofty spiritual vision. Compare SIGN.

EMIGRATE.

Synonyms:
immigrate, migrate.

To *migrate* is to change one's dwelling-place, usually with the idea of repeated change, or of periodical return; it applies to wandering tribes of men, and to many birds and animals. *Emigrate* and *immigrate* carry the idea of a permanent change of residence to some other country or some distant region; the two words are used distinctively of human beings, and apply to the same person and the same act, according to the side from which the action is viewed.

Prepositions:

A person emigrates *from* the land he leaves, and immigrates *to* the land where he takes up his abode.

EMPLOY.

Synonyms:
call, engage, engross, hire, make use of, use, use up.

In general terms it may be said that to *employ* is to devote to one's purpose, to *use* is to render subservient to one's purpose; what is *used* is viewed as more absolutely an instrument than what is *employed;* a merchant *employs* a clerk; he *uses* pen and paper; as a rule, *use* is not said of persons, except in a degrading sense; as, the conspirators *used* him as a go-between. Hence the expression common in some religious circles "that God would *use* me" is not to be commended; it has also the fault of representing the human worker as absolutely a passive and helpless instrument; the phrase is altogether unscriptural; the Scripture says, "We are laborers together with (co-workers with) God." That which is *used* is often consumed in the *using*, or in familiar phrase *used up;* as, we *used* twenty tons of coal last winter; in such cases we could not substitute *employ*. A person may be *employed* in his own work or in that of another; in the latter case the service is always understood to be for pay. In this connection *employ* is a word of more dignity than *hire;* a general is *employed* in his country's service; a mercenary adventurer is *hired* to fight a tyrant's battles. It is unsuitable, according to present usage, to speak of *hiring* a pastor; the Scripture, indeed, says of the preacher, "The laborer is worthy of his hire"; but this sense is archaic, and *hire* now implies that the one *hired* works directly and primarily for the pay, as expressed in the noun "hireling"; a pastor is properly said to be *called*, or when the business side

of the transaction is referred to, *engaged*, or possibly *employed*, at a certain salary.

Prepositions:

Employ *in*, *on*, *upon*, or *about* a work, business, etc.; *for* a purpose; *at* a stipulated salary.

END, *v.*

Synonyms:

break off, close, conclude, expire, quit, terminate, cease, complete, desist, finish, stop, wind up.

That *ends*, or is *ended*, of which there is no more, whether or not more was intended or needed; that is *closed*, *completed*, *concluded*, or *finished* which has come to an expected or appropriate end. A speech may be *ended* almost as soon as begun, because of the speaker's illness, or of tumult in the audience; in such a case, the speech is neither *closed*, *completed*, nor *finished*, nor, in the strict sense, *concluded*. An argument may be *closed* with nothing proved; when an argument is *concluded* all that is deemed necessary to prove the point has been stated. To *finish* is to do the last thing there is to do; as, "I have *finished* my course," *2 Tim.* iv, 7. *Finish* has come to mean, not merely to *complete* in the essentials, but to perfect in all the minute details, as in the expression "to add the *finishing* touches." The enumeration is *completed;* the poem, the picture, the statue is *finished*. To *terminate* may be either to bring to an arbitrary or to an appropriate end; as, he *terminated* his remarks abruptly; the spire *terminates* in a cross. A thing *stops* that comes to rest from motion; or the motion *stops* or *ceases* when the object comes to rest; *stop* frequently signifies to bring or come to a sudden and decided cessation of motion, progress, or action of any kind. Compare DO; TRANSACT.

Antonyms:

See synonymns for BEGIN.

END, *n.*

Synonyms:

accomplishment, achievement, bound, boundary, cessation, close, completion, conclusion, consequence, consummation, design, effect, expiration, extent, extremity, finale, finis, finish, fulfilment, goal, intent, issue, limit, outcome, period, point, purpose, result, termination, terminus, tip, utmost, uttermost.

The *end* is the terminal part of a material object that has length; the *extremity* is distinctively the terminal *point*, and may thus be but part of the *end* in the general sense of that word; the *extremity* is viewed as that which is most remote from some center, or some mean or standard position; the southern *end* of South America includes all Patagonia, the southern *extremity* or *point* is Cape Horn. *Tip* has nearly the same meaning as *extremity*, but is said of small or slight and tapering objects; as, the *tip* of the finger; *point* in such connections is said of that which is drawn out to exceeding fineness or sharpness, as the *point* of a needle, a fork, or a sword; *extremity* is said of something considerable; we do not speak of the *extremity* of a needle. *Terminus* is chiefly used to designate the *end* of a line of travel or transportation: specifically, the furthermost station in any direction on a railway, or by extension the town or village where it is situated. *Termination* is the Latin and more formal word for the Saxon *end*, but is chiefly used of time, words, undertakings, or abstractions of any kind. *Expiration* signifies the coming to an *end* in the natural course of things; as, the *expiration* of a year, or of a lease; it is used of things of some consequence; we do not ordinarily speak of the *expiration* of an hour or of a day. *Limit* implies some check to or restraint upon further advance, right, or privilege; as, the *limits* of an estate (compare BOUNDARY). A *goal* is an *end* sought or striven for, as in a race. For the figurative senses of *end* and its associated words, compare the synonyms for the verb END; also for AIM; CONSEQENCE; DESIGN.

Antonyms:

See synonyms for BEGINNING.

ENDEAVOR, *v.*

Synonyms:

attempt, essay, strive, try, undertake.

To *attempt* is to take action somewhat experimentally with the hope and purpose of accomplishing a certain result; to *endeavor* is to *attempt* strenuously and with firm and enduring purpose. To *attempt* expresses a single act; to *endeavor*, a continuous exertion; we say I will *endeavor* (not I will *attempt*) while I live. To *attempt* is with the view of accomplishing; to *essay*, with a view of testing our own powers. To *undertake* is to accept or take upon oneself as an obligation, as some business, labor, or trust; the word often implies complete assurance of success; as,

I will *undertake* to produce the witness. To *strive* suggests little of the result, much of toil, strain, and contest, in seeking it; I will *strive* to fulfil your wishes, *i. e.*, I will spare no labor and exertion to do it. *Try* is the most comprehensive of these words. The original idea of testing or experimenting is not thought of when a man says "I will *try*." To *attempt* suggests giving up, if the thing is not accomplished at a stroke; to *try* implies using other means and studying out other ways if not at first successful. *Endeavor* is more mild and formal; the pilot in the burning pilot-house does not say "I will *endeavor*" or "I will *attempt* to hold the ship to her course," but "I'll *try*, sir!"

Antonyms:

abandon,	give up,	omit,	throw away,
dismiss,	let go,	overlook,	throw over,
drop,	neglect,	pass by,	throw up.

ENDEAVOR, *n.*

Synonyms:

attempt, effort, essay, exertion, struggle, trial.

Effort denotes the voluntary putting forth of power to attain or accomplish some specific thing; it reaches toward a definite end; *exertion* is a putting forth of power without special reference to an object. Every *effort* is an *exertion*, but not every *exertion* is an *effort*. *Attempt* is more experimental than *effort*, *endeavor* less strenuous but more continuous. An *effort* is a single act, an *endeavor* a continued series of acts; an *endeavor* is sustained and enduring, and may be lifelong; we do not have a society of Christian *Attempt*, or of Christian *Effort*, but of Christian *Endeavor*. A *struggle* is a violent *effort* or strenuous *exertion*. An *essay* is an *attempt*, *effort*, or *endeavor* made as a test of the powers of the one who makes it. Compare ENDEAVOR, *v.*

ENDURE.

Synonyms:

abide,	**bear,**	**brook,**	**submit to,**	**sustain,**
afford,	**bear up under,**	**permit,**	**suffer,**	**tolerate,**
allow,	**bear with,**	**put up with,**	**support,**	**undergo.**

Bear is the most general of these words; it is metaphorically to hold up or keep up a burden of care, pain, grief, annoyance, or the like, without sinking, lamenting, or repining. *Allow* and *permit* involve large concession of the will; *put up with* and *tolerate* imply decided aversion and reluctant withholding of opposition or

interference; whispering is *allowed* by the school-teacher who does not forbid nor censure it; one *puts up with* the presence of a disagreeable visitor; a state *tolerates* a religion which it would be glad to suppress. To *endure* is to *bear with* strain and resistance, but with conscious power; *endure* conveys a fuller suggestion of contest and conquest than *bear*. One may choose to *endure* the pain of a surgical operation rather than take anesthetics; he *permits* the thing to come which he must brace himself to *endure* when it comes. To *afford* is to be equal to a pecuniary demand, *i. e.*, to be able to *bear* it. To *brook* is quietly to *put up with* provocation or insult. *Abide* combines the senses of await and *endure;* as, I will *abide* the result. Compare ABIDE; SUPPORT.

Antonyms:

break, break down, despair, droop, fail, faint, fall, falter, give out, give up, sink, succumb, surrender, yield.

ENEMY.

Synonyms:

adversary, antagonist, competitor, foe, opponent, rival.

An *enemy* in private life is one who is moved by hostile feeling with active disposition to injure; but in military language all who fight on the opposite side are called *enemies* or collectively "the *enemy*," where no personal animosity may be implied; *foe*, which is rather a poetical and literary word, implies intensely hostile spirit and purpose. An *antagonist* is one who opposes and is opposed actively and with intensity of effort; an *opponent*, one in whom the attitude of resistance is the more prominent; a *competitor*, one who seeks the same object for which another is striving; *antagonists* in wrestling, *competitors* in business, *opponents* in debate may contend with no personal ill will; *rivals* in love, ambition, etc, rarely avoid inimical feeling. *Adversary* was formerly much used in the general sense of *antagonist* or *opponent*, but is now less common, and largely restricted to the hostile sense; an *adversary* is ordinarily one who not only opposes another in fact, but does so with hostile spirit, or perhaps out of pure malignity; as, the great *Adversary*. Compare synonyms for AMBITION.

Antonyms:

abettor, accessory, accomplice, ally, friend, helper, supporter.

Prepositions:

He was the enemy *of* my friend *in* the contest.

ENMITY.

Synonyms:

acrimony,	bitterness,	ill will,	malignity,
animosity,	hatred,	malevolence,	rancor,
antagonism,	hostility,	malice,	spite.

Enmity is the state of being an enemy or the feeling and disposition characterizing an enemy (compare ENEMY). *Animosity* denotes a feeling more active and vehement, but often less enduring and determined, than *enmity*. *Enmity* distinctly recognizes its object as an enemy, to be met or dealt with accordingly. *Hostility* is *enmity* in action; the term *hostilities* between nations denotes actual armed collision. *Bitterness* is a resentful feeling arising from a belief that one has been wronged; *acrimony* is a kindred feeling, but deeper and more persistent, and may arise from the crossing of one's wishes or plans by another, where no injustice or wrong is felt. *Antagonism*, as between two competing authors or merchants, does not necessarily imply *enmity*, but ordinarily suggests a shade, at least, of hostile feeling. *Malice* is a disposition or intent to injure others, for the gratification of some evil passion; *malignity* is intense and violent *enmity*, *hatred*, or *malice*. Compare synonyms for ACRIMONY; ANGER; HATRED.

Antonyms:

agreement,	amity,	friendship,	kindliness,	regard,
alliance,	concord,	harmony,	kindness,	sympathy.

ENTERTAIN.

Synonyms:

amuse, beguile, cheer, delight, disport, divert, enliven, gratify, interest, occupy, please, recreate.

To *entertain*, in the sense here considered, is to engage and pleasantly occupy the attention; to *amuse* is to occupy the attention in an especially bright and cheerful way, often with that which excites merriment or laughter; as, he *entertained* us with an *amusing* story. To *divert* is to turn from serious thoughts or laborious pursuits to something that lightly and agreeably occupies the mind; one may be *entertained* or *amused* who has nothing serious or laborious from which to be *diverted*. To *recreate*, literally to re-create, is to engage mind or body in some pleasing activity that restores strength and energy for serious work. To *beguile* is, as it were, to cheat into cheer and comfort by something that insensibly draws thought or feeling away from pain or disquiet. We *beguile* a weary hour, *cheer* the despondent, *divert* the preoccupied, *enliven* a dull evening or company, *gratify* our

friends' wishes, *entertain*, *interest*, *please* a listening audience, *occupy* idle time, *disport* ourselves when merry, *recreate* when worn with toil; we *amuse* ourselves or others with whatever pleasantly passes the time without special exertion, each according to his taste.

Antonyms:
annoy, bore, busy, disquiet, distract, disturb, tire, weary.

ENTERTAINMENT.

Synonyms:
amusement, cheer, delight, diversion, enjoyment, frolic, fun, merriment, pastime, pleasure, recreation, sport.

Entertainment and *recreation* imply thought and mental occupation, tho in an agreeable, refreshing way; they are therefore words of a high order. *Entertainment*, apart from its special senses of a public performance or a social party, and predominantly even there, is used of somewhat mirthful mental delight; *recreation* may, and usually does, combine the mental with the physical. *Amusement* and *pastime* are nearly equivalent, the latter probably the lighter word; many slight things may be *pastimes* which we should hardly dignify by the name of *amusements*. *Sports* are almost wholly on the physical plane, tho involving a certain grade of mental action; fox-hunting, horse-racing, and baseball are *sports*. Certain *sports* may afford *entertainment* or *recreation* to certain persons, according to their individual tastes; but *entertainment* and *recreation* are capable of a meaning so high as never to be approached by any meaning of *sport*. *Cheer* may be very quiet, as the *cheer* of a bright fire to an aged traveler; *merriment* is with liveliness and laughter; *fun* and *frolic* are apt to be boisterous. *Amusement* is a form of *enjoyment*, but *enjoyment* may be too keen to be called *amusement*. Compare synonoyms for ENTERTAIN.

Antonyms:
ennui, fatigue, labor, lassitude, toil, weariness, work.

ENTHUSIASM.

Synonyms:
ardor, devotion, eagerness, earnestness, ecstacy, excitement, extravagance, fanaticism, fervency, fervor, frenzy, inspiration, intensity, passion, rapture, transport, vehemence, warmth, zeal.

The old meaning of *enthusiasm* implies a pseudo-*inspiration*,

an almost frantic *extravagance* in behalf of something supposed to be an expression of the divine will. This sense remains as the controlling one in the kindred noun *enthusiast*. *Enthusiasm* has now chiefly the meaning of an earnest and commendable *devotion*, an intense and eager interest. Against the hindrances of the world, nothing great and good can be carried without a certain *fervor*, *intensity*, and *vehemence*; these joined with faith, courage, and hopefulness make *enthusiasm*. *Zeal* is burning *earnestness*, always tending to vigorous action with all the *devotion* of *enthusiasm*, tho often without its hopefulness. Compare EAGER.

Antonyms:

calculation, calmness, caution, coldness, deadness, dulness, indifference, lukewarmness, policy, prudence, timidity, wariness.

ENTRANCE.

Synonyms:

access, accession, adit, admission, admittance, approach, door, doorway, entrée entry, gate, gateway, ingress, inlet, introduction, opening, penetration. portal.

Entrance, the act of entering, refers merely to the fact of passing from without to within some enclosure; *admission* and *admittance* refer to entering by or with some one's consent, or at least to opportunity afforded by some one's act or neglect. We may effect or force an *entrance*, but not *admittance* or *admission*; those we gain, procure, obtain, secure, win. *Admittance* refers to place, *admission* refers also to position, privilege, favor, friendship, etc. An intruder may gain *admittance* to the hall of a society who would not be allowed *admission* to its membership. *Approach* is a movement toward another; *access* is coming all the way to his presence, recognition, and consideration. An unworthy favorite may prevent even those who gain *admittance* to a king's audience from obtaining any real *access* to the king. *Entrance* is also used figuratively for setting out upon some career, or becoming a member of some organization; as, we speak of one's *entrance* upon college life, or of *entrance* into the ministry.

Antonyms:

departure, egress, ejection, exclusion, exit, expulsion, refusal, rejection, withdrawal.

Prepositions:

Entrance *into* a place; *on* or *upon* a work or course of action; *into* or *upon* office; *into* battle; *by* or *through* the door; *within* the gates; *into* or *among* the company.

ENVIOUS.

Synonyms:
jealous, suspicious.

One is *envious* who cherishes selfish ill will toward another because of his superior success, endowments, possessions, or the like. A person is *envious* of that which is another's, and to which he himself has no right or claim; he is *jealous* of intrusion upon that which is his own, or to which he maintains a right or claim. An *envious* spirit is always bad; a *jealous* spirit may be good or bad, according to its object and tendency. A free people must be *jealous* of their liberties if they would retain them. One is *suspicious* of another from unfavorable indications or from a knowledge of wrong in his previous conduct, or even without reason. Compare DOUBT.

Antonyms:
contented, friendly, kindly, satisfied, trustful, well-disposed.

Prepositions:
Envious *of* (formerly *at* or *against*) a person; envious *of* his wealth or power; envious *of* him *for, because of, on account of* his wealth or power.

EQUIVOCAL.

Synonyms:
ambiguous, doubtful, dubious, enigmatic, enigmatical, indefinite, indeterminate, indistinct, obscure, perplexing, questionable, suspicious, uncertain.

Equivocal (L. *equus*, equal, and *vox*, voice, word) denotes that which may equally well be understood in either of two or more ways. *Ambiguous* (L. *ambi*, around, and *ago*, drive, lead) signifies lacking in distinctness or certainty, obscure or doubtful through indefiniteness of expression. *Ambiguous* is applied only to spoken or written statements; *equivocal* has other applications. A statement is *ambiguous* when it leaves the mind of the reader or hearer to fluctuate between two meanings, which would fit the language equally well; it is *equivocal* when it would naturally be understood in one way, but is capable of a different interpretation; an *equivocal* expression is, as a rule, intentionally deceptive, while an *ambiguous* utterance may be simply the result of a want either of clear thought or of adequate expression. That which is *enigmatical* must be guessed like a riddle; a statement may be purposely made *enigmatical* in order to provoke thought and study. That is *doubtful* which is fairly open to doubt; that is *dubious* which has become the subject of doubts so grave as

scarcely to fall short of condemnation; as, a *dubious* reputation. *Questionable* may be used nearly in the sense either of *dubious* or of *doubtful;* a *questionable* statement is one that must be proved before it can be accepted. To say that one's honesty is *questionable* is a mild way of saying that in the opinion of the speaker he is likely to prove dishonest. *Equivocal* is sometimes, tho more rarely, used in this sense. A *suspicious* character gives manifest reason to be suspected; a *suspicious* temper is inclined to suspect the motives and intentions of others, with or without reason. Compare CLEAR.

Antonyms:

certain, clear, distinct, evident, indisputable, indubitable, lucid, manifest, obvious, perspicuous, plain, unambiguous, unequivocal, unquestionable, unquestioned.

ESTEEM, *v.*

Synonyms:

appreciate, calculate, consider, deem, estimate, hold, prize, regard, think, value.

Esteem and *estimate* alike imply to set a certain mental value upon, but *esteem* is less precise and mercantile than *calculate* or *estimate.* We *esteem* a jewel precious; we *estimate* it to be worth so much money. This sense of *esteem* is now chiefly found in literary or oratorical style, and in certain conventional phrases; as, I *esteem* it an honor, a favor. In popular usage *esteem,* as said of persons, denotes a union of respect and kindly feeling and, in the highest sense, of moral approbation; as, one whom I highly *esteem;* the word may be used in a similar sense of material things or abstractions; as, one whose friendship I *esteem;* a shell greatly *esteemed* for inlaid work. To *appreciate* anything is to be deeply or keenly sensible of or sensitive to its qualities or influence, to see its full import, be alive to its value, importance, or worth; as, to *appreciate* beauty or harmony; to *appreciate* one's services in a cause; the word is similarly, tho rarely, used of persons. To *prize* is to set a high value on for something more than merely commercial reasons. One may *value* some object, as a picture, beyond all price, as a family heirloom, or may *prize* it as the gift of an *esteemed* friend, without at all *appreciating* its artistic merit or commercial value. To *regard* (F. *regarder,* look at, observe) is to have a certain mental view favorable or unfavorable; as, I *regard* him as a friend; or, I *regard* him as a villain; *regard* has a distinctively favorable sense as applied to institutions

proprieties, duties, etc., but does not share the use of the noun *regard* as applied to persons; we *regard* the Sabbath; we *regard* a person's feelings; we have a *regard* for the person. Compare ESTEEM, *n.*

ESTEEM, *n.*

Synonyms:
estimate, estimation, favor, regard, respect.

Esteem for a person is a favorable opinion on the basis of worth, especially of moral worth, joined with a feeling of interest in and attraction toward the person. *Regard* for a person is the mental view or feeling that springs from a sense of his value, excellence, or superiority, with a cordial and hearty friendliness. *Regard* is more personal and less distant than *esteem*, and adds a special kindliness; *respect* is a more distant word than *esteem*. *Respect* may be wholly on one side, while *regard* is more often mutual; *respect* in the fullest sense is given to what is lofty, worthy, and honorable, or to a person of such qualities; we may pay an external *respect* to one of lofty station, regardless of personal qualities, showing *respect* for the office. *Estimate* has more of calculation; as, my *estimate* of the man, or of his abilities, is very high. *Estimation* involves the idea of calculation or appraisal with that of *esteem* or *regard*, and is especially used of the feeling entertained by numbers of people; as, he stood high in public *estimation*. Compare ESTEEM, *v.*; FRIENDSHIP; LOVE.

Antonyms:

abhorrence,	aversion,	dislike,	loathing,
antipathy,	contempt,	hatred,	repugnance.

ETERNAL.

Synonyms:

deathless,	**fadeless,**	**never-failing,**	**undying,**
endless,	**immortal,**	**perennial,**	**unending,**
eonian,	**imperishable,**	**perpetual,**	**unfading,**
everlasting,	**interminable,**	**timeless.**	**unfailing.**
ever-living,	**never-ending,**	**unceasing,**	**without end.**

Eternal strictly signifies without beginning or end, in which sense it applies to God alone; *everlasting* applies to that which may or may not have beginning, but will never cease; *eternal* is also used in this more limited sense; *endless*, without end, in its utmost reach, is not distinguishable from *everlasting;* but *endless* is constantly used in inferior senses, especially in mechanics, as in the phrases an *endless* screw, an *endless* chain. *Everlasting* and *endless* are both used in a limited sense of protracted, indefinite,

but not infinite duration; as, the *everlasting* hills; *endless* debates; so we speak of *interminable* quarrels. *Eternal* holds quite strictly to the vast and sacred meaning in which it is applied to the Divine Being and the future state. *Everlasting*, *endless*, and *eternal* may be applied to that which has no life; as, *everlasting* chains, *endless* night, *eternal* death; *immortal* applies to that which now has life, and is forever exempt from death. *Timeless* carries, perhaps, the fullest idea of *eternal*, as above and beyond time, and not to be measured by it.

EVENT.

Synonyms:

case,	**contingency,**	**fortune,**	**outcome,**
chance,	**end,**	**incident,**	**possibility,**
circumstance,	**episode,**	**issue,**	**result.**
consequence,	**fact,**	**occurrence,**	**sequel.**

Etymologically, the *incident* is that which falls in, the *event* that which comes out; *event* is thus greater and more signal than *incident;* we speak of trifling *incidents*, great *events; incidents* of daily life, *events* of history. *Circumstance* agrees with *incident* in denoting a matter of relatively slight importance, but implies a more direct connection with the principal matter; "circumstantial evidence" is evidence from seemingly minor matters directly connected with a case; "incidental evidence" would be some evidence that happened unexpectedly to touch it. An *occurrence* is, etymologically, that which we run against, without thought of its origin, connection or tendency. An *episode* is connected with the main course of *events*, like an *incident* or *circumstance*, but is of more independent interest and importance. *Outcome* is the Saxon, and *event* the Latin for expressing the same original idea. *Consequence* or *result* would express more of logical connection, and be more comprehensive. The *end* may be simple cessation; the *event* is what has been accomplished; the *event* of a war is victory or defeat; the *end* of the war is reached when a treaty of peace is signed. Since the future is contingent, *event* comes to have the meaning of a *contingency;* as, in the *event* of his death, the policy will at once fall due. Compare CIRCUMSTANCE; CONSEQUENCE; END.

EVERY.

Synonyms:

all, any, both, each, either.

All and *both* are collective: *any*, *each*, and *every* are distribu-

tive. *Any* makes no selection and may not reach to the full limits of *all; each* and *every* make no exception or omission, and must extend to *all; all* sweeps in the units as part of a total, *each* and *every* proceed through the units to the total. A promise made to *all* omits none; a promise made to *any* may not reach *all;* a promise made to *every* one is so made that no individual shall fail to be aware of it; a promise made to *each* is made to the individuals personally, one by one. *Each* is thus more individual and specific than *every; every* classifies, *each* individualizes. *Each* divides, *both* unites; if a certain sum is given to *each* of two persons, *both* (together) must receive twice the amount; *both* must be aware of what has been separately communicated to *each;* a man may fire *both* barrels of a gun by a single movement; if he fires *each* barrel, he discharges them separately. *Either* properly denotes one of two, indefinitely, to the exclusion of the other. The use of *either* in the sense of *each* or *both*, tho sustained by good authority, is objectionable because ambiguous. His friends sat on *either* side of the room would naturally mean on one side or the other; if the meaning is on *both* sides, it would be better to say so.

EVIDENT.

Synonyms:

apparent,	**glaring,**	**overt,**	**tangible,**
clear,	**indubitable,**	**palpable,**	**transparent,**
conspicuous,	**manifest,**	**patent.**	**unmistakable,**
discernible,	**obvious,**	**perceptible,**	**visible.**
distinct,	**open,**	**plain,**	

That is *apparent* which clearly appears to the senses or to the mind as soon as the attention is directed toward it; that is *evident* of which the mind is made sure by some inference that supplements the facts of perception; the marks of a struggle were *apparent* in broken shrubbery and trampled ground, and the finding of a mutilated body and a rifled purse made it *evident* that robbery and murder had been committed. That is *manifest* which we can lay the hand upon; *manifest* is thus stronger than *evident*, as touch is more absolute than sight; that the picture was a modern copy of an ancient work was *evident*, and on comparison with the original its inferiority was *manifest*. That is *obvious* which is directly in the way so that it can not be missed; as, the application of the remark was *obvious*. *Visible* applies to all that can be perceived by the sense of sight, whether the noonday sun, a ship on the horizon, or a microscopic object. *Discernible* applies to

that which is dimly or faintly *visible*, requiring strain and effort in order to be seen; as, the ship was *discernible* through the mist. That is *conspicuous* which stands out so as necessarily or strikingly to attract the attention. *Palpable* and *tangible* express more emphatically the thought of *manifest*.

Antonyms:

concealed, covert, dark, hidden, impalpable, impenetrable, imperceptible, invisible, latent, obscure, occult, secret, undiscovered, unimagined, unknown, unseen, unthought of.

EXAMPLE.

Synonyms:

archetype, ensample, exemplar, exemplification, ideal, model, pattern, precedent, prototype, sample, specimen, standard, type, warning.

From its original sense of *sample* or *specimen* (L. *exemplum*) *example* derives the seemingly contradictory meanings, on the one hand of a *pattern* or *model*, and on the other hand of a *warning*—a *sample* or *specimen* of what is to be followed, or of what is to be shunned. An *example*, however, may be more than a *sample* or *specimen* of any class; it may be the very *archetype* or *prototype* to which the whole class must conform, as when Christ is spoken of as being an *example* or leaving an *example* for his disciples. *Example* comes nearer to the possible freedom of the *model* than to the necessary exactness of the *pattern;* often we can not, in a given case, exactly imitate the best *example*, but only adapt its teachings to altered circumstances. In its application to a person or thing, *exemplar* can scarcely be distinguished from *example;* but *example* is most frequently used for an act, or course of action, for which *exemplar* is not used; as, one sets a good (or a bad) *example*. An *exemplification* is an illustrative working out in action of a principle or law, without any reference to its being copied or repeated; an *example* guides, an *exemplification* illustrates or explains. *Ensample* is the same as *example*, but is practically obsolete outside of Scriptural or theological language. Compare MODEL; SAMPLE.

EXCESS.

Synonyms:

dissipation, exorbitance, extravagance, intemperance, lavishness, overplus, prodigality, profusion, redundance, redundancy, superabundance, superfluity, surplus, waste, wastefulness.

Excess is more than enough of anything, and, since this in

very many cases indicates a lack either of judgment or of self-control, the word is used frequently in an unfavorable sense. Careless expenditure in *excess* of income is *extravagance;* we may have also *extravagance* of language, professions, etc. As *extravagance* is *excess* in outlay, *exorbitance* is *excess* in demands, and especially in pecuniary demands upon others. *Overplus* and *superabundance* denote in the main a satisfactory, and *superfluity* an undesirable, *excess; lavishness* and *profusion*, a generous, bountiful, or amiable *excess;* as, a *profusion* of fair hair; *lavishness* of hospitality. *Surplus* is neutral, having none of the unfavorable meaning that often attaches to *excess;* a *surplus* is that which remains over after all demands are met. *Redundance* or *redundancy* refers chiefly to literary style, denoting an *excess* of words or matter. *Excess* in the moral sense is expressed by *dissipation, prodigality, intemperance*, etc.

Antonyms:

dearth, defect, deficiency, destitution, economy, failure, frugality, inadequacy, insufficiency, lack, need, poverty, scantiness, shortcoming, want.

EXECUTE.

Synonyms:

administer, carry out, do, enforce, perform.

To *execute* is to follow through to the end, put into absolute and final effect in action; to *administer* is to conduct as one holding a trust, as a minister and not an originator; the sheriff *executes* a writ; the trustee *administers* an estate, a charity, etc.; to *enforce* is to put into effect by force, actual or potential. To *administer* the laws is the province of a court of justice; to *execute* the laws is the province of a sheriff, marshal, constable, or other executive officer; to *administer* the law is to declare or apply it; to *execute* the law is to put it in force; for this *enforce* is the more general word. *execute* the more specific. From signifying to superintend officially some application or infliction, *administer* passes by a natural transition to signify *inflict, mete out, dispense*, and blows, medicine, etc., are said to be *administered:* a usage thoroughly established and reputable in spite of pedantic objections. *Enforce* signifies also to present and urge home by intellectual and moral force; as, to *enforce* a precept or a duty. Compare DO; KILL; MAKE.

EXERCISE.

Synonyms:
act, action, activity, application, drill, employment, exertion, occupation, operation, performance, practise, use.

Exercise, in the ordinary sense, is the easy natural action of any power; *exertion* is the putting of any power to strain and tax. An *exercise*-drive for a horse is so much as will develop strength and health and not appreciably weary. But by qualifying adjectives we may bring *exercise* up to the full sense of *exertion;* as, violent *exercise*. *Exercise* is action taken at any time with a view to employing, maintaining, or increasing power, or merely for enjoyment; *practise* is systematic *exercise* with a view to the acquirement of facility and skill in some pursuit; a person takes a walk for *exercise*, or takes time for *practise* on the piano. *Practise* is also used of putting into action and effect what one has learned or holds as a theory; as, the *practise* of law or medicine; a profession of religion is good, but the *practise* of it is better. *Drill* is systematic, rigorous, and commonly enforced *practise* under a teacher or commander. Compare HABIT.

Antonyms:
idleness, inaction, inactivity, relaxation, rest.

EXPENSE.

Synonyms:
cost, expenditure, outgo, outlay.

The *cost* of a thing is whatever one surrenders or gives up for it, intentionally or unintentionally, or even unconsciously; *expense* is what is laid out by calculation or intention. We say, "he won his fame at the *cost* of his life;" "I know it to my *cost*;" we speak of a joke at another's *expense;* at another's *cost* would seem to make it a more serious matter. There is a tendency to use *cost* of what we pay for a possession, *expense* of what we pay for a service; we speak of the *cost* of goods, the *expense* of making up. *Outlay* is used of some definite *expenditure*, as for the purchase of supplies; *outgo* of a steady drain or of incidental *expenses*. See PRICE.

Antonyms:
gain, income, proceeds, product, profit, profits, receipt, receipts, return, returns.

EXPLICIT.

Synonym:
express.

Both *explicit* and *express* are opposed to what is merely im-

plicit or implied. That which is *explicit* is unfolded, so that it may not be obscure, doubtful, or ambiguous; that which is *express* is uttered or stated so decidedly that it may not be forgotten nor overlooked. An *explicit* statement is too clear to be misunderstood; an *express* command is too emphatic to be disregarded. Compare CLEAR.

Antonyms:

ambiguous, doubtful, implicit, implied, indefinite, indeterminate, uncertain, vague.

EXTEMPORANEOUS.

Synonyms:

extemporary, extempore, impromptu, improvised, offhand, unpremeditated.

Extemporaneous, originally signifying *of* or *from the time* or *occasion*, has come to mean done or made with but little (if any) preparation, and is now chiefly applied to addresses of which the thought has been prepared, and only the language and incidental treatment left to the suggestion of the moment, so that an *extemporaneous* speech is understood to be any one that is not read or recited; *impromptu* keeps its original sense, denoting something that springs from the instant; the *impromptu* utterance is generally brief, direct, and vigorous; the *extemporaneous* speech may chance to be prosy. *Offhand* is still more emphatic as to the readiness and freedom of the utterance. *Unpremeditated* is graver and more formal, denoting absolute want of preparation, but is rather too heavy a word to be applied to such apt, ready utterance as is generally designated by *impromptu*.

Antonyms:

elaborated, premeditated, prepared, read, recited, studied, written.

EXTERMINATE.

Synonyms:

annihilate, banish, destroy, eradicate, expel, extirpate, overthrow, remove, root out, uproot, wipe out.

Exterminate (L. *ex*, out, and *terminus*, a boundary) signified primarily to drive beyond the bounds or limits of a country; the word is applied to races of men or animals, and is now almost exclusively used for removal by death; individuals are now said to be *banished* or *expelled*. *Eradicate* (L. *e*, out, and *radix*, root) is primarily applied to numbers or groups of plants which it is desired to remove effectually from the soil; a single tree may be *uprooted*, but is not said to be *eradicated;* we labor to *eradicate*

or *root out* noxious weeds. To *extirpate* (L. *ex*, out, and *stirps*, stem, stock) is not only to *destroy* the individuals of any race of plants or animals, but the very stock, so that the race can never be restored; we speak of *eradicating* a disease, of *extirpating* a cancer, *exterminating* wild beasts or hostile tribes; we seek to *eradicate* or *extirpate* all vices and evils. Compare ABOLISH.

Antonyms:

augment, breed, cherish, develop, increase, populate, replenish, beget, build up, colonize, foster, plant, propagate, settle.

FAINT.

Synonyms:

dim, exhausted, faded, faint-hearted, faltering, fatigued, feeble, half-hearted, ill-defined, indistinct, irresolute, languid, listless, purposeless, timid, weak, wearied, worn, worn down, worn out.

Faint, with the general sense of lacking strength or effectiveness, covers a wide range of meaning, signifying overcome with physical weakness or exhaustion, or lacking in purpose, courage, or energy, as said of persons; or lacking definiteness or distinctness of color or sound, as said of written characters, voices, or musical notes. A person may be *faint* when physically *wearied*, or when overcome with fear; he may be a *faint* adherent because naturally *feeble* or *purposeless*, or because *half-hearted* in the cause; he may be a *faltering* supporter because naturally *irresolute* or because *faint-hearted* and *timid* in view of perils that threaten, a *listless* worker, through want of mental energy and purpose. Written characters may be *faint* or *dim*, either because originally written with poor ink, or because they have become *faded* by time and exposure.

Antonyms:

bright, brilliant, clear, conspicuous, daring, energetic, fresh, hearty, resolute, strong, sturdy, vigorous.

Prepositions:

Faint *with* hunger; faint *in* color.

FAITH.

Synonyms:

assent, assurance, belief, confidence, conviction, credence, credit, creed, doctrine, opinion, reliance, trust.

Belief, as an intellectual process, is the acceptance of some

thing as true on other grounds than personal observation and experience. We give *credence* to a report, *assent* to a proposition or to a proposal. *Belief* is stronger than *credence; credence* might be described as a prima facie *belief; credence* is a more formal word than *belief*, and seems to imply somewhat more of volition; we speak of giving *credence* to a report, but not of giving *belief*. Goods are sold on *credit;* we give one *credit* for good intentions. *Conviction* is a *belief* established by argument or evidence; *assurance* is *belief* beyond the reach of argument; as, the Christian's *assurance* of salvation. An *opinion* is a general conclusion held as probable, tho without full certainty; a *persuasion* is a more confident *opinion*, involving the heart as well as the intellect. In religion, a *doctrine* is a statement of *belief* regarding a single point; a *creed* is a summary statement of *doctrines*. *Confidence* is a firm dependence upon a statement as true, or upon a person as worthy. *Reliance* is *confidence* on which we act or are ready to act unquestioningly; we have a calm *reliance* upon the uniformity of nature. *Trust* is a practical and tranquil resting of the mind upon the integrity, kindness. friendship, or promises of a person; we have *trust* in God. *Faith* is a union of *belief* and *trust*. *Faith* is chiefly personal; *belief* may be quite impersonal; we speak of *belief* of a proposition, *faith* in a promise, because the promise emanates from a person. But *belief* in a person is often used with no appreciable difference from *faith*. In religion it is common to distinguish between intellectual *belief* of religious truth, as any other truth might be believed, and *belief* of the heart, or saving *faith*.

Antonyms:

denial, dissent, doubt, infidelity, rejection, suspicion, disbelief, distrust, incredulity, misgiving, skepticism, unbelief.

Prepositions:

Have faith *in* God; the faith *of* the gospel.

FAITHFUL.

Synonyms:

devoted, firm, incorruptible, loyal, stanch, sure, true, trustworthy, trusty, unwavering.

A person is *faithful* who will keep faith, whether with or without power to aid or serve; a person or thing is *trusty* that possesses such qualities as to justify the fullest confidence and de-

pendence. We may speak of a *faithful* but feeble friend; we say a *trusty* agent, a *trusty* steed, a *trusty* sword.

Antonyms:

capricious, faithless, false, fickle, unfaithful, untrue, untrustworthy, wavering.

Prepositions:

Faithful *in* service; *to* duty; *to* comrade or commander; faithful *among* the faithless.

FAME.

Synonyms:

celebrity, credit, distinction, eminence, glory, honor, laurels, notoriety, renown, reputation, repute.

Fame is the widely disseminated report of a person's character, deeds, or abilities, and is oftenest used in the favorable sense. *Reputation* and *repute* are more limited than *fame*, and may be either good or bad. *Notoriety* is evil *repute* or a dishonorable counterfeit of *fame*. *Eminence* and *distinction* may result from rank, station, or character. *Celebrity* is limited in range; we speak of local *celebrity*, or world-wide *fame*. *Fame* in its best sense may be defined as the applause of numbers; *renown*, as such applause worthily won; we speak of the conqueror's *fame*, the patriot's *renown*. *Glory* and *honor* are of good import; *honor* may be given for qualities or acts that should not win it, but it is always given as something good and worthy; we can speak of an evil *fame*, but not of evil *honor*; *glory* has a more exalted and often a sacred sense.

Antonyms:

contempt, contumely, discredit, disgrace, dishonor, disrepute, humiliation, ignominy, infamy, oblivion, obscurity, shame.

FANATICISM.

Synonyms:

bigotry, credulity, intolerance, superstition.

Fanaticism is extravagant or even frenzied zeal; *bigotry* is obstinate and unreasoning attachment to a cause or creed; *fanaticism* and *bigotry* usually include *intolerance*, which is unwillingness to tolerate beliefs or opinions contrary to one's own; *superstition* is ignorant and irrational religious belief. *Credulity* is not distinctively religious, but is a general readiness to believe without sufficient evidence, with a proneness to accept the marvellous. *Bigotry* is narrow, *fanaticism* is fierce, *superstition* is ignorant, *credulity* is weak, *intolerance* is severe. *Bigotry* has not the

capacity to reason fairly, *fanaticism* has not the patience, *superstition* has not the knowledge and mental discipline, *intolerance* has not the disposition. *Bigotry*, *fanaticism*, and *superstition* are perversions of the religious sentiment; *credulity* and *intolerance* often accompany skepticism or atheism.

Antonyms:

cynicism, free-thinking, indifference, latitudinarianism.

FANCIFUL.

Synonyms:

chimerical, fantastic, grotesque, imaginative, visionary.

That is *fanciful* which is dictated or suggested by fancy independently of more serious considerations; the *fantastic* is the *fanciful* with the added elements of whimsicalness and extravagance. The *fanciful* swings away from the real or the ordinary lightly and pleasantly, the *fantastic* extravagantly, the *grotesque* ridiculously. A *fanciful* arangement of objects is commonly pleasing, a *fantastic* arrangement is striking, a *grotesque* arrangement is laughable. A *fanciful* theory or suggestion may be clearly recognized as such; a *visionary* scheme is erroneously supposed to have a basis in fact. Compare synonyms for DREAM; IDEA; IMAGINATION.

Antonyms:

accurate,	commonplace,	prosaic,	regular,	sound,
calculable,	literal,	real,	sensible,	sure,
calculated,	ordinary,	reasonable,	solid,	true.

FANCY.

Synonyms:

belief,	**desire,**	**imagination,**	**predilection,**
caprice,	**humor,**	**inclination,**	**supposition,**
conceit,	**idea,**	**liking,**	**vagary,**
conception,	**image,**	**mood,**	**whim.**

An intellectual *fancy* is a mental *image* or picture founded upon slight or whimsical association or resemblance; a *conceit* has less of the picturesque and more of the theoretic than a *fancy*; a *conceit* is somewhat aside from the common laws of reasoning, as a *fancy* is lighter and more airy than the common mode of thought. A *conceit* or *fancy* may be wholly unfounded, while a *conception* always has, or is believed to have, some answering reality. (Compare REASON.) An intellectual *fancy* or *conceit* may be pleasing or amusing, but is never worth serious discussion; we speak of a mere *fancy*, a droll or odd *conceit*. An emotional or personal *fancy* is a capricious *liking* formed with slight reason and

no exercise of judgment, and liable to fade as lightly as it was formed. In a broader sense, the *fancy* signifies the faculty by which *fancies* or mental images are formed, associated, or combined. Compare synonyms for DREAM; IDEA; IMAGINATION.

Antonyms:
actuality, certainty, fact, reality, truth, verity.

Prepositions:
To have a fancy *for* or take a fancy *to* a person or thing.

FAREWELL.

Synonyms:
adieu, congé, good-by, leave-taking, parting salutation, valedictory, valediction,

Good-by is the homely and hearty, *farewell* the formal English word at parting. *Adieu*, from the French, is still more ceremonious than *farewell; congé*, also from the French, is commonly contemptuous or supercilious, and equivalent to dismissal. *Valediction* is a learned word never in popular use. A *valedictory* is a public farewell to a company or assembly.

Prepositions:
I bade farewell *to* my comrades, or (without preposition) I bade my comrades farewell; I took a sad farewell *of* my friends.

FEAR.

Synonyms:
affright, apprehension, awe, consternation, dismay, disquietude, dread, fright, horror, misgiving, panic, terror, timidity, trembling, tremor, trepidation.

Fear is the generic term denoting an emotion excited by threatening evil with a desire to avoid or escape it; *fear* may be sudden or lingering, in view of present, of imminent, or of distant and only possible danger; in the latter sense *dread* is oftener used. *Horror* (etymologically a shivering or shuddering) denotes a shuddering *fear* accompanied with abhorrence or such a shock to the feelings and sensibilities as may exist without *fear*, as when one suddenly encounters some ghastly spectacle; we say of a desperate but fettered criminal, "I looked upon him with *horror*." Where *horror* includes *fear*, it is *fear* mingled with abhorrence. (See ABHOR.) *Affright*, *fright*, and *terror* are always sudden, and in actual presence of that which is terrible. *Fear* may overwhelm, or may nerve one to desperate defense; *fright* and *terror* render one incapable of defense; *fear* may be controlled by force of

will; *fright* and *terror* overwhelm the will; *terror* paralyzes; *fright* may cause one to fly, to scream, or to swoon. *Fright* is largely a matter of the nerves; *fear* of the intellect and the imagination; *terror* of all the faculties, bodily and mental. *Panic* is a sudden *fear* or *fright*, affecting numbers at once; vast armies or crowded audiences are liable to *panic* upon slight occasion. In a like sense we speak of a financial *panic*. *Dismay* is a helpless sinking of heart in view of some overwhelming peril or sorrow. *Dismay* is more reflective, enduring, and despairing than *fright;* a horse is subject to *fright* or *terror*, but not to *dismay*. *Awe* is a reverential *fear*. Compare ALARM.

Antonyms:

See synonyms for FORTITUDE.

FEMININE.

Synonyms.

effeminate, female, womanish, womanly.

We apply *female* to the sex, *feminine* to the qualities, especially the finer physical or mental qualities that distinguish the *female* sex in the human family, or to the objects appropriate for or especially employed by them. A *female* voice is the voice of a woman; a *feminine* voice may belong to a man. *Womanish* denotes the undesirable, *womanly* the admirable or lovely qualities of woman. *Womanly* tears would suggest respect and sympathy, *womanish* tears a touch of contempt. The word *effeminate* is always used reproachfully, and only of men as possessing *womanly* traits such as are inconsistent with true manliness.

Antonyms:

See synonyms for MASCULINE.

FETTER.

Synonyms:

bondage, bonds, chains, custody, durance, duress, gyves, handcuffs, imprisonment, irons, manacles, shackles.

Bonds may be of cord, leather, or any other substance that can bind; *chains* are of linked metal. *Manacles* and *handcuffs* are for the hands, *fetters* are primarily chains or jointed iron fastenings for the feet; *gyves* may be for either. A *shackle* is a metallic ring, clasp, or bracelet-like fastening for encircling and restraining a limb: commonly one of a pair, used either for hands or feet. *Bonds*, *fetters*, and *chains* are used in a general way for almost

any form of restraint. *Gyves* is now wholly poetic, and the other words are mostly restricted to the literary style; *handcuffs* is the specific and *irons* the general term in popular usage; as, the prisoner was put in *irons*. *Bonds, chains*, and *shackles* are frequently used in the metaphorical sense.

FEUD.

Synonyms:

affray, animosity, bitterness, brawl, broil, contention, contest, controversy, dispute, dissension, enmity, fray, hostility, quarrel, strife.

A *feud* is *enmity* between families, clans, or parties, with acts of *hostility* mutually retaliated and avenged; *feud* is rarely used of individuals, never of nations. While all the other words of the group may refer to that which is transient, a *feud* is long-enduring, and often hereditary. *Dissension* is used of a number of persons, of a party or other organization. *Bitterness* is in feeling only; *enmity* and *hostility* involve will and purpose to oppose or injure. A *quarrel* is in word or act, or both, and is commonly slight and transient, as we speak of childish *quarrels; contention* and *strife* may be in word or deed; *contest* ordinarily involves some form of action. *Contest* is often used in a good sense, *contention* and *strife* very rarely so. *Controversy* is commonly in words; *strife* extends from verbal *controversy* to the *contests* of armies. *Affray, brawl*, and *broil*, like *quarrel*, are words of inferior dignity. An *affray* or *broil* may arise at a street corner; the *affray* always involves physical force; the *brawl* or *broil* may be confined to violent language.

FICTION.

Synonyms

allegory, apologue, fable, fabrication, falsehood, figment, invention, legend, myth, novel, romance, story.

Fiction is now chiefly used of a prose work in narrative form in which the characters are partly or wholly imaginary, and which is designed to portray human life, with or without a practical lesson; a *romance* portrays what is picturesque or striking, as a mere *fiction* may not do; *novel* is a general name for any continuous fictitious narrative, especially a love-story; *fiction* and *novel* are used with little difference of meaning, except that *novel* characterizes a work in which the emotional element is especially

prominent. The moral of the *fable* is expressed formally; the lesson of the *fiction*, if any, is inwrought. A *fiction* is studied; a *myth* grows up without intent. A *legend* may be true, but can not be historically verified; a *myth* has been received as true at some time, but is now known to be false. A *fabrication* is designed to deceive; it is a less odious word than *falsehood*, but is really stronger, as a *falsehood* may be a sudden unpremeditated statement, while a *fabrication* is a series of statements carefully studied and fitted together in order to deceive; the *falsehood* is all false; the *fabrication* may mingle the true with the false. A *figment* is something imaginary which the one who utters it may or may not believe to be true; we say, "That statement is a *figment* of his imagination." The *story* may be either true or false, and covers the various senses of all the words in the group. *Apologue*, a word simply transferred from Greek into English, is the same as *fable*. Compare ALLEGORY.

Antonyms:
certainty, fact, history, literalness, reality, truth, verity.

FIERCE.

Synonyms:
ferocious, fierce, furious, impetuous, raging, savage, uncultivated, untrained, violent, wild.

Fierce signifies having a *furious* and cruel nature, or being in a *furious* and cruel mood, more commonly the latter. It applies to that which is now intensely excited, or liable to intense and sudden excitement. *Ferocious* refers to a state or disposition; that which is *fierce* flashes or blazes; that which is *ferocious* steadily burns; we speak of a *ferocious* animal, a *fierce* passion. A *fiery* spirit with a good disposition is quickly excitable in a good cause, but may not be *fierce* or *ferocious*. *Savage* signifies *untrained*, *uncultivated*. *Ferocious* always denotes a tendency to violence; it is more distinctly bloodthirsty than the other words; a person may be deeply, intensely cruel, and not at all *ferocious;* a *ferocious* countenance expresses habitual ferocity; a *fierce* countenance may express habitual fierceness, or only the sudden anger of the moment. That which is *wild* is simply unrestrained; the word may imply no anger or harshness; as, *wild* delight, *wild* alarm.

Antonyms:
affectionate, docile, gentle, harmless, kind, mild, patient, peaceful, submissive, sweet, tame, tender.

FINANCIAL.

Synonyms:
fiscal, monetary pecuniary.

These words all relate to money. receipts, or expenditures. *Monetary* relates to actual money, coin, currency ; as, the *monetary* system ; a *monetary* transaction is one in which money is transferred. *Pecuniary* refers to that in which money is involved, but less directly ; we speak of one's *pecuniary* affairs or interests, with no special reference to the handling of cash. *Financial* applies especially to governmental revenues or expenditures, or to private transactions of considerable moment ; we speak of a *pecuniary* reward, a *financial* enterprise ; we give a needy person *pecuniary* (not *financial*) assistance. It is common to speak of the *fiscal* rather than the *financial* year.

FINE.

Synonyms:

beautiful,	**excellent,**	**polished,**	**small,**
clarified,	**exquisite,**	**pure,**	**smooth,**
clear,	**gauzy,**	**refined,**	**splendid,**
comminuted,	**handsome,**	**sensitive,**	**subtile,**
dainty,	**keen,**	**sharp,**	**subtle,**
delicate,	**minute,**	**slender,**	**tenuous,**
elegant,	**nice,**	**slight,**	**thin.**

Fine (L. *finis*, end) denotes that which has been brought to a full end, finished. From this root-sense many derived meanings branch out, causing words quite remote from each other to be alike synonyms of *fine*. That which is truly finished, brought to an ideal end, is *excellent* of its kind, and *beautiful*, if a thing that admits of beauty ; as, a *fine* house, *fine* trees, a *fine* woman, a *fine* morning ; if a thing that admits of the removal of impurities, it is not finished till these are removed, and hence *fine* signifies *clarified*, *clear*, *pure*, *refined* ; as, *fine* gold. That which is finished is apt to be *polished*, smooth to the touch, minutely exact in outline ; hence *fine* comes to be a synonym for all words like *dainty*, *delicate*, *exquisite* ; as, *fine* manners, a *fine* touch, *fine* perceptions. As that which is *delicate* is apt to be small, by an easy extension of meaning *fine* becomes a synonym for *slender*, *slight*, *minute*, *comminuted* ; as, a *fine* thread, *fine* sand ; or for *filmy*, *tenuous*, *thin* ; as, a *fine* lace, *fine* wire ; and as a *thin* edge is *keen*, *sharp*, *fine* becomes also a synonym for these words ; as, a *fine* point, a *fine* edge. Compare BEAUTIFUL ; MINUTE.

Antonyms:

big,	clumsy,	great,	huge,	large,	stout,
blunt,	coarse,	heavy,	immense,	rude,	thick.

FIRE.

Synonyms:
blaze, burning, combustion, conflagration, flame.

Combustion is the essential fact which is at the basis of that assemblage of visible phenomenon which we call *fire; combustion* being the continuous chemical combination of a substance with some element, as oxygen, evolving heat, and extending from slow processes, such as those by which the heat of the human body is maintained, to the processes producing the most intense light also, as in a blast-furnace, or on the surface of the sun. *Fire* is always attended with light, as well as heat; *blaze, flame*, etc., designate the mingled light and heat of a *fire*. *Combustion* is the scientific, *fire* the popular term. A *conflagration* is an extensive *fire*. Compare LIGHT.

FLOCK.

Synonyms:
bevy, brood, covey, drove, group, hatch, herd, litter, lot, pack, set, swarm.

Group is the general word for any gathering of a small number of objects, whether of persons, animals, or inanimate things. The individuals in a *brood* or *litter* are related to each other; those in the other *groups* may not be. *Brood* is used chiefly of fowls and birds, *litter* of certain quadrupeds which bring forth many young at a birth; we speak of a *brood* of chickens, a *litter* of puppies; *brood* is sometimes applied to a family of young children. *Bevy* is used of birds, and figuratively of any bright and lively *group* of women or children, but rarely of men. *Flock* is applied to birds and to some of the smaller animals; *herd* is confined to the larger animals; we speak of a *bevy* of quail, a *covey* of partridges, a *flock* of blackbirds, or a *flock* of sheep, a *herd* of cattle, horses, buffaloes, or elephants, a *pack* of wolves, a *pack* of hounds, a *swarm* of bees. A collection of animals driven or gathered for driving is called a *drove*.

FLUCTUATE.

Synonyms:
hesitate, oscillate, swerve, undulate, vacillate, vary, veer, waver.

To *fluctuate* (L. *fluctus*, a wave) is to move like a wave with alternate rise and fall. A pendulum *oscillates;* waves *fluctuate* or *undulate;* a light or a flame *wavers;* a frightened steed *swerves*

from his course; a tool or weapon *swerves* from the mark or line; the temperature *varies;* the wind *veers* when it suddenly changes its direction. That which *veers* may steadily hold the new direction; that which *oscillates, fluctuates, undulates,* or *wavers* returns upon its way. As regards mental states, he who *hesitates* sticks (L. *hærere*) on the verge of decision; he who *wavers* does not stick to a decision; he who *vacillates* decides now one way, and now another; one *vacillates* between contrasted decisions or actions; he may *waver* between decision and indecision, or between action and inaction. Persons *hesitate, vacillate, waver;* feelings *fluctuate* or *vary.* Compare SHAKE.

Antonyms:
abide, adhere, hold fast, persist, stand fast, stay, stick.

FLUID.

Synonyms:
gas, liquid.

A *fluid* is a substance that, like air or water, yields to any force that tends to change its form; a *liquid* is a body in that state in which the particles move freely among themselves, but remain in one mass, keeping the same volume, but taking always the form of the containing vessel; a *liquid* is an inelastic *fluid;* a gas is an elastic *fluid* that tends to expand to the utmost limits of the containing space. All *liquids* are *fluids,* but not all *fluids* are *liquids;* air and all the *gases* are *fluids,* but they are not *liquids* under ordinary circumstances, tho capable of being reduced to a *liquid* form by special means, as by cold and pressure. Water at the ordinary temperature is at once a *fluid* and a *liquid.*

FOLLOW.

Synonyms:

accompany,	come after,	go after,	obey,	pursue,
attend,	copy,	heed,	observe,	result,
chase,	ensue,	imitate,	practise,	succeed.

Anything that *comes after* or *goes after* another, either in space or in time, is said to *follow* it. A servant *follows* or *attends* his master; a victorious general may *follow* the retiring enemy merely to watch and hold him in check; he *chases* or *pursues* with intent to overtake and attack; the chase is closer and hotter than the pursuit. (Compare synonyms for HUNT.) One event may *follow* another either with or without special connection; if it

ensues, there is some orderly connection; as, the *ensuing* year; if it *results* from another, there is some relation of effect, consequence, or inference. A clerk *observes* his employer's directions. A child *obeys* his parent's commands, *follows* or *copies* his example, *imitates* his speech and manners. The compositor *follows* copy; the incoming *succeeds* the outgoing official.

FOOD.

Synonyms:

aliment,	**feed,**	**nourishment,**	**pabulum,**	**sustenance,**
diet,	**fodder,**	**nutriment,**	**provender,**	**viands,**
fare,	**forage,**	**nutrition,**	**regimen,**	**victuals.**

Food is, in the popular sense, whatever one eats in contradistinction to what one drinks. Thus, we speak of *food* and drink, of wholesome, unwholesome, or indigestible *food;* but in a more scientific sense whatever, when taken into the digestive organs, serves to build up structure or supply waste may be termed *food;* the word is extended to plants to signify whatever taken in any way into the organism serves similar purposes; thus, we speak of liquid *food*, plant *food*, etc.; in this wider sense *food* is closely synonymous with *nutriment*, *nourishment*, and *sustenance*. *Diet* refers to the quantity and quality of *food* habitually taken, with reference to preservation of health. *Victuals* is a plain, homely word for whatever may be eaten; we speak of choice *viands*, cold *victuals*. *Nourishment* and *sustenance* apply to whatever can be introduced into the system as a means of sustaining life; we say of a convalescent, he is taking *nourishment*. *Nutriment* and *nutrition* have more of scientific reference to the vitalizing principles of various *foods;* thus, wheat is said to contain a great amount of *nutriment*. *Regimen* considers *food* as taken by strict rule, but applies more widely to the whole ordering of life. *Fare* is a general word for all table supplies, good or bad; as, sumptuous *fare;* wretched *fare*. *Feed*, *fodder*, and *provender* are used only of the food of the lower animals, *feed* denoting anything consumed, but more commonly grain, *fodder* denoting hay, cornstalks, or the like, sometimes called "long *feed*"; *provender* is dry *feed*, whether grain or hay, straw, etc. *Forage* denotes any kind of *food* suitable for horses and cattle, primarily as obtained by a military force in scouring the country, especially an enemy's country.

FORMIDABLE.

Synonyms:
dangerous, redoubted, terrible, tremendous.

That which is *formidable* is worthy of fear if encountered or opposed; as, a *formidable* array of troops, or of evidence. *Formidable* is a word of more dignity than *dangerous*, and suggests more calm and collected power than *terrible; formidable* is less overwhelming than *tremendous*. A loaded gun is *dangerous;* a park of artillery is *formidable;* a charge of cavalry is *terrible;* the full shock of great armies is *tremendous*. A *dangerous* man is likely to do mischief, and needs watching; a *formidable* man may not be *dangerous* if not attacked; an enraged maniac is *terrible;* the force of ocean waves in a storm, and the silent pressure in the ocean depths, are *tremendous*.

Antonyms:
contemptible, despicable, feeble, harmless, helpless, powerless, weak.

Prepositions:
Formidable *by* or *in* numbers; *in* strength; formidable *to* the enemy.

FORTIFICATION.

Synonyms:
castle, citadel, fastness, fort, fortress, stronghold.

Fortification is the general word for any artificial defensive work; a *fortress* is a *fortification* of especial size and strength; a *fortress* is regarded as permanent, and is ordinarily an independent work; a *fort* or *fortification* may be temporary; a *fortification* may be but part of a defensive system; we speak of the *fortifications* of a city. A *citadel* is a *fortification* within a city, or the fortified inner part of a city or *fortress*, within which a garrison may be placed to overawe the citizens, or to which the defenders may retire if the outer works are captured; the medieval *castle* was the fortified residence of a king or baron. *Fort* is the common military term for a detached fortified building or enclosure of moderate size occupied or designed to be occupied by troops. The *fortifications* of a modern city usually consist of a chain of *forts*. Any defensible place, whether made so by nature or by art, is a *fastness* or *stronghold*.

FORTITUDE.

Synonyms:
courage, endurance, heroism, resolution.

Fortitude (L. *fortis*, strong) is the strength or firmness of mind

or soul to endure pain or adversity patiently and determinedly. *Fortitude* has been defined as "passive *courage*," which is a good definition, but not complete. *Fortitude* might be termed "still *courage*," or "enduring *courage*"; it is that quality which is able not merely to endure pain or trial, but steadily to confront dangers that can not be actively opposed, or against which one has no adequate defense; it takes *courage* to charge a battery, *fortitude* to stand still under an enemy's fire. *Resolution* is of the mind; *endurance* is partly physical; it requires *resolution* to resist temptation, *endurance* to resist hunger and cold. Compare BRAVE; PATIENCE.

FORTUNATE.

Synonyms:
favored, lucky, prospered, prosperous, successful, happy,

A man is *successful* in any case if he achieves or gains what he seeks; he is known as a *successful* man if he has achieved or gained worthy objects of endeavor; he is *fortunate* or *lucky* if advantages have come to him without or beyond his direct planning or achieving. *Lucky* is the more common and colloquial, *fortunate* the more elegant word; *fortunate* is more naturally applied to the graver matters, as we speak of the *fortunate*, rather than the *lucky*, issue of a great battle; *lucky* more strongly emphasizes the element of chance, as when we speak of a *lucky* hit, a *lucky* guess, or of one as "born under a *lucky* star." *Favored* is used in a religious sense, implying that one is the object of divine favor. *Happy*, in this connection, signifies possessed of the means of happiness. One is said to be *happy* or *prosperous* whether his prosperity be the result of fortune or of achievement; *prospered* rather denotes the action of a superintending Providence.

Antonyms:
broken, crushed, fallen, ill-starred, miserable, unfortunate, unhappy, unlucky, woful, wretched.

FRAUD.

Synonyms:
artifice, cheat, cheating, deceit, deception, dishonesty, duplicity, imposition, imposture, swindle, swindling, treachery, treason, trick.

A *fraud* is an act of deliberate *deception* with the design of securing something by taking unfair advantage of another. A *deceit* or *deception* may be designed merely to gain some end of one's own, with no intent of harming another; an *imposition*, to take

some small advantage of another, or simply to make another ridiculous. An *imposture* is designed to obtain money, credit, or position to which one is not entitled, and may be practised by a street beggar or by the pretender to a throne. All action that is not honest is *dishonesty*, but the term *dishonesty* is generally applied in business, politics, etc., to deceitful practises which are not directly criminal. *Fraud* includes *deceit*, but *deceit* may not reach the gravity of *fraud;* a *cheat* is of the nature of *fraud*, but of a petty sort; a *swindle* is more serious than a *cheat*, involving larger values and more flagrant *dishonesty*. *Fraud* is commonly actionable at law; *cheating* and *swindling* are for the most part out of the reach of legal proceedings. *Treachery* is chiefly used of *dishonesty* in matters of friendship, social relations, government, or war; *treachery* may be more harmful than *fraud*, but is not so gross, and is not ordinarily open to legal redress. *Treason* is a specific form of *treachery* of a subject to the government to which he owes allegiance, and is definable and punishable at law. Compare ARTIFICE; DECEPTION.

Antonyms:
fairness, good faith, honesty, integrity, truth, uprightness.

FRIENDLY.

Synonyms:

accessible,	companionable,	genial,	neighborly,
affable,	complaisant,	hearty,	sociable,
affectionate,	cordial,	kind,	social,
amicable,	favorable,	kindly,	tender,
brotherly,	fond,	loving,	well-disposed.

Friendly, as said of persons, signifies having the disposition of a friend; as said of acts, it signifies befitting or worthy of a friend. The adjective *friendly* does not reach the full significance of the nouns "friend" and "friendship"; one may be *friendly* to those who are not his friends, and to be in *friendly* relations often signifies little more than not to be hostile. In its application to persons, *accessible* is used of public and eminent persons, who might, if disposed, hold themselves at a distance from others. *Companionable* and *sociable* refer to manner and behavior, *cordial* and *genial* express genuine kindliness of heart. We speak of a *cordial* greeting, a *favorable* reception, a *neighborly* call, a *sociable* visitor, an *amicable* settlement, a *kind* interest, a *friendly* regard, a *hearty* welcome. The Saxon *friendly* is stronger than the Latin *amicable;* the *amicable* may be merely formal; the *friendly* is from the heart. *Fond* is commonly applied to an

affection that becomes, or at least appears, excessive. *Affectionate*, *devoted*, and *tender* are almost always used in a high and good sense; as, an *affectionate* son; a *devoted* friend; "the *tender* mercy of our God," *Luke* i, 78. Compare FRIENDSHIP.

Antonyms:

adverse, alienated, antagonistic, bellicose, belligerent, cold, contentious, disaffected, distant, estranged, frigid, hostile, ill-disposed, indifferent, inimical, unfriendly, unkind, warlike.

FRIENDSHIP.

Synonyms:

affection, amity, attachment, comity, consideration, devotion, esteem, favor, friendliness, good will, love, regard.

Friendship is a deep, quiet, enduring *affection*, founded upon mutual respect and *esteem*. *Friendship* is always mutual; there may be unreciprocated *affection* or *attachment*, unrequited *love*, or even unrecognized and unappreciated *devotion*, but never unreciprocated or unrequited *friendship*; one may have friendly feelings toward an enemy, but while there is hostility or coldness on one side there can not be *friendship* between the two. *Friendliness* is a quality of friendly feeling, without the deep and settled *attachment* implied in the state of *friendship*. *Comity* is mutual kindly courtesy, with care of each other's right, and *amity* a friendly feeling and relation, not necessarily implying special *friendliness*; as, the *comity* of nations, or *amity* between neighboring countries. *Affection* may be purely natural; *friendship* is a growth. *Friendship* is more intellectual and less emotional than *love*; it is easier to give reasons for *friendship* than for *love*; *friendship* is more calm and quiet, *love* more fervent; *love* often rises to intensest passion; we can not speak of the passion of *friendship*. *Friendship* implies some degree of equality, while *love* does not; we can speak of man's *love* toward God, not of his *friendship* for God. (There is more latitude in the use of the concrete noun *friend;* Abraham was called "the friend of God"; Christ was called "the friend of sinners.") Compare ACQUAINTANCE; LOVE.

Antonyms:

See synonyms for BATTLE; ENMITY; FEUD; HATRED.

Prepositions:

The friendship *of* one person *for* or *toward* another, or the friendship *between* them.

FRIGHTEN.

Synonyms:
affright, appal, cow, dismay, scare,
alarm, browbeat, daunt, intimidate, terrify

One is *frightened* by a cause of fear addressed directly and suddenly to the senses; he is *intimidated* by an apprehension of contingent consequences dependent on some act of his own to be done or forborne; the means of intimidation may act through the senses, or may appeal only to the intellect or the sensibilities. The sudden rush of an armed madman may *frighten;* the quiet leveling of a highwayman's pistol *intimidates.* A savage beast is *intimidated* by the keeper's whip. Employers may *intimidate* their employees from voting contrary to their will by threat of discharge; a mother may be *intimidated* through fear for her child. To *browbeat* or *cow* is to bring into a state of submissive fear; to *daunt* is to give pause or check to a violent, threatening, or even a brave spirit. To *scare* is to cause sudden, unnerving fear; to *terrify* is to awaken fear that is overwhelming. Compare ALARM.

FRUGALITY.

Synonyms:
economy, parsimony, saving, sparing,
miserliness, providence, scrimping, thrift.
parsimoniousness, prudence,

Economy is a wise and careful administration of the means at one's disposal; *frugality* is a withholding of expenditure, or *sparing* of supplies or provision, to a noticeable and often to a painful degree; *parsimony* is excessive and unreasonable *saving* for the sake of *saving. Frugality* exalted into a virtue to be practised for its own sake, instead of as a means to an end, becomes the vice of *parsimony. Miserliness* is the denying oneself and others the ordinary comforts or even necessaries of life, for the mere sake of hoarding money. *Prudence* and *providence* look far ahead, and sacrifice the present to the future, saving as much as may be necessary for that end. (See PRUDENCE.) *Thrift* seeks not merely to save, but to earn. *Economy* manages, *frugality* saves, *providence* plans, *thrift* at once earns and saves, with a view to wholesome and profitable expenditure at a fitting time. See ABSTINENCE.

Antonyms:
abundance, bounty, liberality, opulence, waste,
affluence, extravagance, luxury, riches, wealth.

GARRULOUS.

Synonyms:
chattering, loquacious, talkative, verbose.

Garrulous signifies given to constant trivial talking. *Chattering* signifies uttering rapid, noisy, and unintelligible, or scarcely intelligible, sounds, whether articulate words or such as resemble them; *chattering* is often used of vocal sounds that may be intelligible by themselves but are ill understood owing to confusion of many voices or other cause. The *talkative* person has a strong disposition to talk, with or without an abundance of words, or many ideas; the *loquacious* person has an abundant flow of language and much to say on any subject suggested; either may be lively and for a time entertaining; the *garrulous* person is tedious, repetitious, petty, and self-absorbed. *Verbose* is applied to utterances more formal than conversation, as to writings or public addresses. We speak of a *chattering* monkey or a *chattering* idiot, a *talkative* child, a *talkative* or *loquacious* woman, a *garrulous* old man, a *verbose* writer. Compare CIRCUMLOCUTION.

Antonyms:
laconic, reserved, reticent, silent, speechless, taciturn.

GENDER.

Synonym:
sex.

Sex is a distinction among living beings: it is also the characteristic by which most living beings are distinguished from inanimate things, which are of no *sex; gender* is a distinction in language partially corresponding to this distinction in nature; while there are but two *sexes*, there are in some languages, as in English and German, three *genders*. The French language has but two *genders* and makes the names of all inanimate objects either masculine or feminine; some languages are without the distinction of *gender*, and those that maintain it are often quite arbitrary in its application. We speak of the masculine or feminine *gender*, the male or female *sex*.

GENERAL.

Synonyms:

common,	**familiar,**	**ordinary,**	**universal,**
commonplace,	**frequent,**	**popular,**	**usual.**
customary,	**habitual,**	**prevalent,**	
everyday,	**normal,**	**public,**	

Common signifies frequently occurring, not out of the regular

course, not exceptional; hence, not above the average, not excellent or distinguished, inferior, or even low; *common* also signifies pertaining to or participated in by two or more persons or things; as, sorrow is *common* to the race. *General* may signify pertaining equally to all of a class, race, etc., but very commonly signifies pertaining to the greater number, but not necessarily to all. *Universal* applies to all without exception: *general* applies to all with possible or comparatively slight exceptions; *common* applies to very many without deciding whether they are even a majority. A *common* remark is one we often hear; a *general* experience is one that comes to the majority of people; a *universal* experience is one from which no human being is exempt. It is dangerous for a debater to affirm a *universal* proposition, since that can be negatived by a single exception, while a *general* statement is not invalidated even by adducing many exceptions. We say a *common* opinion, *common* experience, a *general* rule, *general* truth, a *universal* law. Compare synonyms for NORMAL; USUAL.

Antonyms:
exceptional, infrequent, rare, singular, uncommon, unknown, unusual.

GENEROUS.

Synonyms:
bountiful, chivalrous, disinterested, free, free-handed, free-hearted, liberal, magnanimous, munificent, noble, open-handed, open-hearted.

Generous (L. *genus*, a race) primarily signifies having the qualities worthy of noble or honorable birth; hence, free and abundant in giving, giving freely, heartily, and self-sacrificingly. As regards giving, *generous* refers rather to the self-sacrificing heartiness of the giver, *liberal* to the amount of the gift; a child may show himself *generous* in the gift of an apple, a millionaire makes a *liberal* donation; a *generous* gift, however, is commonly thought of as both ample and hearty. A *munificent* gift is vast in amount, whatever the motive of its bestowal. One may be *free* with another's money; he can be *generous* only with his own. *Disinterested* suggests rather the thought of one's own self-denial; *generous*, of one's hearty interest in another's welfare or happiness. One is *magnanimous* by a greatness of soul (L. *magnus*, great, and *animus*, soul) that rises above all that is poor, mean, or weak, especially above every petty or ignoble motive or feeling pertaining to one's self, and thus above resent

ment of injury or insult; one is *generous* by a kindness of heart that would rejoice in the welfare rather than in the punishment of the offender.

Antonyms:

avaricious, covetous, ignoble, mean, niggardly, penurious, rapacious, close, greedy, illiberal, miserly, parsimonious, petty, stingy.

GENIUS.

Synonyms:

talent, talents.

Genius is exalted intellectual power capable of operating independently of tuition and training, and marked by an extraordinary faculty for original creation, invention, discovery, expression, etc. *Talent* is marked mental ability, and in a special sense, a particular and uncommon aptitude for some special mental work or attainment. *Genius* is higher than *talent*, more spontaneous, less dependent upon instruction, less amenable to training; *talent* is largely the capacity to learn, acquire, appropriate, adapt oneself to demand. Yet the *genius* that has won the largest and most enduring success has been joined with tireless industry and painstaking. Compare synony ns for MIND; POWER.

Antonyms:

dulness, folly, imbecility, obtuseness, senselessness, stupidity.

GET.

Synonyms:

achieve, attain, gain, procure, secure, acquire, earn, obtain, receive, win.

Get is a most comprehensive word. A person *gets* whatever he comes to possess or experience, whether with or without endeavor, expectation, or desire; he *gets* a bargain, a blow, a fall, a fever; he *gains* what he comes to by effort or striving; the swimmer *gains* the shore; a man *acquires* by continuous and ordinarily by slow process; as, one *acquires* a foreign language. A person is sometimes said to *gain* and often to *acquire* what has not been an object of direct endeavor; in the pursuits of trade, he incidentally *gains* some knowledge of foreign countries; he *acquires* by association with others a correct or incorrect accent; he *acquires* a bronzed complexion by exposure to a tropical sun; in such use, what he *gains* is viewed as desirable, what he *acquires* as slowly and gradually resulting. A person *earns* what he gives an equivalent of labor for, tho he may not *get* it. On the other hand, he may *get* what he has not *earned;* the temptation

to all dishonesty is the desire to *get* a living or a fortune without *earning* it. When one *gets* the object of his desire, he is said to *obtain* it, whether he has *gained* or *earned* it or not. *Win* denotes contest, with a suggestion of chance or hazard; in popular language, a person is often said to *win* a lawsuit, or to *win* in a suit at law, but in legal phrase he is said to *gain* his suit, case, or cause. In *receiving*, one is strictly passive; he may *get* an estate by his own exertions or by inheritance; in the latter case he is said to *receive* it. One *obtains* a thing commonly by some direct effort of his own; he *procures* it commonly by the intervention of some one else; he *procures* a dinner or an interview; he *secures* what has seemed uncertain or elusive, when he *gets* it firmly into his possession or under his control. Compare synonyms for ATTAIN; MAKE; REACH.

Antonyms:

See synonyms for ABANDON.

GIFT.

Synonyms:

benefaction, boon, bribe, grant, largess, bequest, bounty, donation, gratuity, present.

A *gift* is in the popular, and also in the legal sense that which is voluntarily bestowed without expectation of return or compensation. *Gift* is now almost always used in the good sense, *bribe* always in the evil sense to signify payment for a dishonorable service under the semblance of a *gift*. In Scriptural language *gift* is often used for *bribe*. "The king by judgment establisheth the land; but he that receiveth *gifts* overthroweth it." *Prov.* xxix, 4. A *benefaction* is a charitable *gift*, generally of large amount, and viewed as of enduring value, as an endowment for a college. A *donation* is something, perhaps of great, never of trivial value, given usually on some public ground, as to a cause or to a person representing a cause, but not necessarily of value beyond the immediate present; as, a *donation* to a pastor. A *gratuity* is usually something of moderate value and is always given as to an inferior, and as of favor, not of right; as, a *gratuity* to a waiter. *Largess* is archaic for a bountiful *gratuity*, usually to be distributed among many, as among the heralds at ancient tournaments. A *present* is a *gift* of friendship, or conciliation, and given as to an equal or a superior; no one's pride is hurt by accepting what is viewed as strictly a *present*. A *boon* is a *gift* that has

been desired or craved or perhaps asked, or something freely given that meets some great desire. A *grant* is commonly considerable in amount and given by public authority; as, a *grant* of public lands for a college.

Antonyms:

compensation, earnings, guerdon, penalty, remuneration, wages.

GIVE.

Synonyms:

bestow, cede, communicate, confer, deliver, furnish, grant, impart, supply.

To *give* is primarily to transfer to another's possession or ownership without compensation; in its secondary sense in popular use, it is to put into another's possession by any means and on any terms whatever; a buyer may say "*Give* me the goods, and I will *give* you the money"; we speak of *giving* answers, information, etc., and often of *giving* what is not agreeable to the recipient, as blows, medicine, reproof; but when there is nothing in the context to indicate the contrary, *give* is always understood in its primary sense; as, this book was *given* me. *Give* thus becomes, like *get*, a term of such general import as to be a synonym for a wide variety of words. To *grant* is to put into one's possession in some formal way, or by authoritative act; as, Congress *grants* lands to a railroad corporation. To speak of *granting* a favor carries a claim or concession of superiority on the part of the one by whom the *grant* may be made; to *confer* has a similar sense; as, to *confer* a degree or an honor; we *grant* a request or petition, but do not *confer* it. To *impart* is to *give* of that which one still, to a greater or less degree, retains; the teacher *imparts* instruction. To *bestow* is to *give* that of which the receiver stands in especial need; we *bestow* alms.

Prepositions:

We give money *to* a person *for* a thing, *for* a purpose, etc. (or without proposition, *give* a person a sum of money); we give a thing *to* or *into* one's care or keeping; the weary fugitive gave himself up *to* his pursuers.

GOVERN.

Synonyms:

command, control, curb, direct, influence, manage, mold, reign, reign over, restrain, rule, sway.

Govern carries the idea of authoritative administration or some exercise of authority that is at once effective and continuous; *con-*

trol is effective, but may be momentary or occasional. One *controls* what he holds or can hold at will absolutely in check; as, a skilful horseman *controls* a spirited horse; a person *controls* his temper; we say to one who is excited, "*control* yourself." A person *commands* another when he has, or claims, the right to make that other do his will, with power of inflicting penalty if not obeyed; he *controls* another whom he can effectually prevent from doing anything contrary to his will; he *governs* one whom he actually does cause, regularly or constantly, to obey his will; a parent may *command* a child whom he can not *govern* or *control*. The best teachers are not greatly prone to *command*, but *govern* or *control* their pupils largely by other means. *Command* is, however, often used in the sense of securing, as well as requiring, submission or obedience, as when we speak of a *commanding* influence; a man *commands* the situation when he can shape events as he pleases; a fortress *commands* the region when no enemy can pass against its resistance. *Govern* implies the exercise of knowledge and judgment as well as power. To *rule* is more absolute and autocratic than to *govern;* to *sway* is to move by quiet but effectual influence; to *mold* is not only to influence feeling and action, but to shape character; to *manage* is to secure by skilful contrivance the doing of one's will by those whom one can not directly *control;* a wise mother, by gentle means, *sways* the feelings and *molds* the lives of her children; to be able to *manage* servants is an important element of good housekeeping. The word *reign*, once so absolute, now simply denotes that one holds the official station of sovereign in a monarchy, with or without effective power; the Queen of England *reigns;* the Czar of Russia both *reigns* and *rules*.

Antonyms:

be in subjection, be subject, comply, obey, submit, yield.

GRACEFUL.

Synonym:
beautiful.

That which is *graceful* is marked by elegance and harmony, with ease of action, attitude, or posture, or delicacy of form. *Graceful* commonly suggests motion or the possibility of motion; *beautiful* may apply to absolute fixity; a landscape or a blue sky is *beautiful*, but neither is *graceful*. *Graceful* commonly applies

to beauty as addressed to the eye, tho we often speak of a *graceful* poem or a *graceful* compliment. *Graceful* applies to the perfection of motion, especially of the lighter motions, which convey no suggestion of stress or strain, and are in harmonious curves. Apart from the thought of motion, *graceful* denotes a pleasing harmony of outline, proportion, etc., with a certain degree of delicacy; a Hercules is massive, an Apollo is *graceful*. We speak of a *graceful* attitude, *graceful* drapery. Compare BEAUTIFUL; BECOMING.

Antonyms:

See synonyms for AWKWARD.

GRIEF.

Synonyms:

affliction, distress, melancholy, mourning, regret, sadness, sorrow, tribulation, trouble, wo.

Grief is acute mental pain resulting from loss, misfortune, or deep disappointment. *Grief* is more acute and less enduring than *sorrow*. *Sorrow* and *grief* are for definite cause; *sadness* and *melancholy* may arise from a vague sense of want or loss, from a low state of health, or other ill-defined cause; *sadness* may be momentary; *melancholy* is more enduring, and may become chronic. *Affliction* expresses a deep heart-sorrow and is applied also to the misfortune producing such *sorrow; mourning* most frequently denotes sorrow publicly expressed, or the public expression of such *sorrow* as may reasonably be expected; as, it is common to observe thirty days of *mourning* on the death of an officer of state.

Antonyms:

See synonyms for HAPPINESS.

Prepositions:

Grief *at* a loss; *for* a friend.

HABIT.

Synonyms:

custom, fashion, habitude, practise, routine, rule, system, usage, use, wont.

Habit is a tendency or inclination toward an action or condition, which by repetition has become easy, spontaneous, or even unconscious, or an action or regular series of actions, or a condition so induced. *Custom* is the uniform doing of the same act

in the same circumstance for a definite reason; *routine* is the doing of customary acts in a regular and uniform sequence and is more mechanical than *custom*. It is the *custom* of tradesmen to open at a uniform hour, and to follow a regular *routine* of business until closing-time. *Habit* always includes an involuntary tendency, natural or acquired, greatly strengthened by frequent repetition of the act, and may be uncontrollable, or even unconscious. *Habitude* is habitual relation or association. *Custom* is chiefly used of the action of many; *habit* of the action of one; we speak of the *customs* of society, the *habits* of an individual. *Fashion* is the generally recognized *custom* in the smaller matters, especially in dress. A *rule* is prescribed either by some external authority or by one's own will; as, it is the *rule* of the house; or, I make it my invariable *rule*. *System* is the coordination of many acts or things into a unity, and is more and better than *routine*. *Use* and *usage* denote the manner of using something; we speak of one person's *use* of language, but of the *usage* of many; a *use* or *usage* is almost always a *habit*. *Practise* is the active doing of something in a systematic way; we do not speak of the *practise*, but of the *habit* of going to sleep; we speak of a tradesman's *custom*, a lawyer's or a physician's *practise*. Educationally, *practise* is the voluntary and persistent attempt to make skill a *habit*; as, *practise* in penmanship. *Wont* is blind and instinctive *habit* like that which attaches an animal to a locality: the word is now almost wholly poetic. Compare DRESS.

HAPPEN.

Synonyms:

bechance,	**chance,**	**fall out,**	**supervene,**
befall,	**come to pass,**	**occur,**	**take place.**
betide,	**fall,**		

A thing is said to *happen* when no design is manifest, or none especially thought of; it is said to *chance* when it appears to be the result of accident (compare synonyms for ACCIDENT). An incident *happens* or *occurs*; something external or actual *happens* to one; a thought or fancy *occurs* to him. *Befall* and *betide* are transitive; *happen* is intransitive; something *befalls* or *betides* a person or *happens* to him. *Betide* is especially used for anticipated evil, thought of as waiting and coming at its appointed time; as, wo *betide* him! One event *supervenes* upon another event, one disease upon another, etc. ["Transpire," in the sense of *happen*,

is not authorized by good usage: a thing that has *happened* is properly said to *transpire* when it becomes known.]

Prepositions:

An event happens *to* a person; a person happens *on* or *upon* a fact, discovery, etc.

HAPPINESS.

Synonyms:

blessedness,	**delight,**	**gladness,**	**pleasure,**
bliss,	**ecstasy,**	**gratification,**	**rapture,**
cheer,	**enjoyment,**	**joy,**	**rejoicing,**
comfort,	**felicity,**	**merriment,**	**satisfaction,**
contentment,	**gaiety,**	**mirth,**	**triumph.**

Gratification is the giving any mental or physical desire something that it craves; *satisfaction* is the giving such a desire all that it craves. *Happiness* is the positively agreeable experience that springs from the possession of good, the *gratification* or *satisfaction* of the desires or the relief from pain and evil. *Comfort* may be almost wholly negative, being found in security or relief from that which pains or annoys; there is *comfort* by a warm fireside on a wintry night; the sympathy of a true friend affords *comfort* in sorrow. *Enjoyment* is more positive, always implying something to be definitely and consciously delighted in; a sick person finds *comfort* in relief from pain, while he may be far from a state of *enjoyment*. *Pleasure* is still more vivid, being an arousing of the faculties to an intensely agreeable activity; *satisfaction* is more tranquil than *pleasure*, being the agreeable consciousness of having all that our faculties demand or crave; when a worthy *pleasure* is past, a worthy *satisfaction* remains. As referring to a mental state, *gratification* is used to denote a mild form of *happiness* resulting from some incident not of very great importance; *satisfaction* should properly express a *happiness* deeper, more complete, and more abiding; but as intellect or sensibilities of a low order may find *satisfaction* in that which is very poor or unworthy, the word has come to be feeble and tame in ordinary use. *Happiness* is more positive than *comfort*, *enjoyment*, or *satisfaction*, more serene and rational than *pleasure; pleasure* is of necessity transient; *happiness* is abiding, and may be eternal; thus, we speak of *pleasures*, but the plural of *happiness* is scarcely used. *Happiness*, in the full sense, is mental or spiritual or both, and is viewed as resulting from some worthy *gratification* or *satisfaction;* we may speak of a brute as experiencing *comfort* or *pleasure*, but scarcely as in possession of *happiness;* we speak of

vicious *pleasure*, *delight*, or *joy*, but not of vicious *happiness*. *Felicity* is a philosophical term, colder and more formal than *happiness*. *Gladness* is *happiness* that overflows, expressing itself in countenance, voice, manner, and action. *Joy* is more intense than *happiness*, deeper than *gladness*, to which it is akin, nobler and more enduring than *pleasure*. *Gaiety* is more superficial than *joy*, more demonstrative than *gladness*. *Rejoicing* is *happiness* or *joy* that finds utterance in word, song, festivity, etc. *Delight* is vivid, overflowing *happiness* of a somewhat transient kind; *ecstasy* is a state of extreme or extravagant *delight* so that the one affected by it seems almost beside himself with *joy*; *rapture* is closely allied to *ecstasy*, but is more serene, exalted, and enduring. *Triumph* is such *joy* as results from victory, success, achievement. *Blessedness* is at once the state and the sense of being divinely blessed; as, the *blessedness* of the righteous. *Bliss* is ecstatic, perfected *happiness*; as, the *bliss* of heaven. Compare COMFORT.

Antonyms:
See synonyms for GRIEF.

HAPPY.

Synonyms:

blessed,	cheering,	gay,	lucky,	rejoiced,
blissful,	cheery,	glad,	merry,	rejoicing,
blithe,	delighted,	jocund,	mirthful,	smiling,
blithesome,	delightful,	jolly,	pleased,	sprightly,
bright,	dexterous,	joyful,	prosperous,	successful,
buoyant,	felicitous,	joyous,	rapturous,	sunny.
cheerful,	fortunate,			

Happy primarily refers to something that comes "by good hap," a chance that brings prosperity, benefit, or success.

> And grasps the skirts of *happy* chance. TENNYSON *In Memoriam* lxiii, st. 2.

In this sense *happy* is closely allied to *fortunate* and *lucky*. (See FORTUNATE.) *Happy* has, however, so far diverged from this original sense as to apply to advantages where chance is not recognized, or is even excluded by direct reference to the divine will, when it becomes almost equivalent to *blessed*.

> Behold, *happy* is the man whom God correcteth. *Job* v, 17.

Happy is also applied to the ready dexterity or skill by which favorable results (usually in minor matters) are secured, when it becomes a synonym for *dexterous*, *felicitous*, and the associated words; as, he has a *happy* wit; *happy* at retort (compare CLEVER). In its most frequent present use, *happy* is applied to the state of one enjoying happiness, or to that by which happiness is expressed;

as, a *happy* heart; a *happy* face; *happy* laughter; *happy* tears (compare synonyms for HAPPINESS). *Cheerful* applies to the possession or expression of a moderate and tranquil happiness. A *cheery* word spontaneously gives cheer to others; a *cheering* word is more distinctly planned to cheer and encourage. *Gay* applies to an effusive and superficial happiness (often not really worthy of that name) perhaps resulting largely from abundant animal spirits; we speak of *gay* revelers or a *gay* horse. A *buoyant* spirit is, as it were, borne up by joy and hope. A *sunny* disposition has a constant tranquil brightness that irradiates all who come within its influence.

Antonyms:

Compare synonyms for GRIEF.

Prepositions:

A happy event *for* him; happy *at* a reply; happy *in* his home, *with* his friends, *among* his children; happy *at* the discovery, *over* his success.

HARMONY.

Synonyms:

accord,	concurrence,	consistency,	uniformity,
accordance,	conformity,	consonance,	union,
agreement,	congruity,	symmetry,	unison,
amity,	consent,	unanimity,	unity.
concord,			

When tones, thoughts, or feelings, individually different, combine to form a consistent and pleasing whole, there is *harmony*. *Harmony* is deeper and more essential than *agreement;* we may have a superficial, forced, or patched-up *agreement*, but never a superficial, forced, or patched-up *harmony*. *Concord* is less full and spiritual than *harmony*. *Concord* implies more volition than *accord;* as, their views were found to be in perfect *accord;* or, by conference *concord* was secured; we do not secure *accord*, but discover it. We may speak of being in *accord* with a person on one point, but *harmony* is wider in range. *Conformity* is correspondence in form, manner, or use; the word often signifies submission to authority or necessity, and may be as far as possible from *harmony;* as, the attempt to secure *conformity* to an established religion. *Congruity* involves the element of suitableness; *consistency* implies the absence of conflict or contradiction in views, statements, or acts which are brought into comparison, as in the different statements of the same person or the different periods of one man's life; *unanimity* is the complete hearty *agree-*

ment of many; *consent* and *concurrence* refer to decision or action, but *consent* is more passive than *concurrence;* one speaks by general *consent* when no one in the assembly cares to make formal objection; a decision of the Supreme Court depends upon the *concurrence* of a majority of the judges. Compare AGREE; FRIENDSHIP; MELODY.

Antonyms:

antagonism,	contest,	discord,	hostility,	schism,
battle,	controversy,	disproportion,	incongruity,	separation,
conflict,	difference,	dissension,	inconsistency,	variance,
contention,	disagreement,	disunion,	opposition,	warfare.

HARVEST.

Synonyms:

crop,	**harvest-home,**	**ingathering,**	**result,**
fruit,	**harvesting,**	**proceeds,**	**return,**
growth,	**harvest-tide,**	**produce,**	**yield.**
harvest-feast,	**harvest-time,**	**product,**	
harvest-festival,	**increase,**	**reaping,**	

Harvest, from the Anglo-Saxon, signified originally "autumn," and as that is the usual season of gathering ripened *crops* in Northern lands, the word came to its present meaning of the season of gathering ripened grain or *fruits,* whether summer or autumn, and hence a *crop* gathered or ready for gathering; also, the act or process of gathering a *crop* or *crops.* "The *harvest* truly is great, but the laborers are few," *Luke* x, 2. "Lift up your eyes and look on the fields, for they are white already to *harvest,*" *John* iv, 35. *Harvest* is the elegant and literary word; *crop* is the common and commercial expression; we say a man sells his *crop,* but we should not speak of his selling his *harvest;* we speak of an ample or abundant *harvest,* a good *crop. Harvest* is applied almost wholly to grain; *crop* applies to almost anything that is gathered in; we speak of the potato-*crop,* not the potato-*harvest;* we may say either the wheat-*crop* or the wheat-*harvest. Produce* is a collective word for all that is produced in farming or gardening, and is, in modern usage, almost wholly restricted to this sense; we speak of *produce* collectively, but of a *product* or various *products;* vegetables, *fruits,* eggs, butter, etc., may be termed farm-*produce,* or the *products* of the farm. *Product* is a word of wider application than *produce;* we speak of the *products* of manufacturing, the *products* of thought, or the *product* obtained by multiplying one number by another. The word *proceeds* is chiefly used of the *return* from an investment; we speak of the *produce* of a farm, but of the *proceeds* of the money invested in farming.

The *yield* is what the land gives up to the farmer's demand; we speak of the *return* from an expenditure of money or labor, but of the *yield* of corn or oats. *Harvest* has also a figurative use, such as *crop* more rarely permits; we term a religious revival a *harvest* of souls; the *result* of lax enforcement of law is a *harvest* of crime. As regards time, *harvest*, *harvest-tide*, and *harvest-time* alike denote the period or season when the crops are or should be gathered (*tide* being simply the old Saxon word for *time*). *Harvest-home* ordinarily denotes the *festival* of *harvest*, and when used to denote simply the season always gives a suggestion of festivity and rejoicing, such as *harvest* and *harvest-time* by themselves do not express.

HATRED.

Synonyms:

abhorrence,	detestation,	hostility,	rancor,
anger,	dislike,	ill will,	repugnance,
animosity,	enmity,	malevolence,	resentment,
antipathy,	grudge,	malice,	revenge,
aversion,	hate,	malignity,	spite.

Repugnance applies to that which one feels himself summoned or impelled to do or to endure, and from which he instinctively draws back. *Aversion* is the turning away of the mind or feelings from some person or thing, or from some course of action, etc. *Hate*, or *hatred*, as applied to persons, is intense and continued *aversion*, usually with disposition to injure; *anger* is sudden and brief, *hatred* is lingering and enduring; "Her wrath became a *hate*," TENNYSON *Pelleas and Ettarre* st. 16. As applied to things, *hatred* is intense *aversion*, with desire to destroy or remove; *hatred* of evil is a righteous passion, akin to *abhorrence*, but more vehement. *Malice* involves the active intent to injure; in the legal sense, *malice* is the intent to injure, even tho with no personal *ill will;* as, a highwayman would be said to entertain *malice* toward the unknown traveler whom he attacks. *Malice* is direct, pressing toward a result; *malignity* is deep, lingering, and venomous, tho often impotent to act; *rancor* (akin to *rancid*) is cherished *malignity* that has soured and festered and is virulent and implacable. *Spite* is petty *malice* that delights to inflict stinging pain; *grudge* is deeper than *spite;* it is sinister and bitter; *grudge*, *resentment*, and *revenge* are all retaliatory, *grudge* being the disposition, *revenge* the determination to repay real or supposed offense with injury; *revenge* may denote also the retaliatory act; *resentment*, the best word of the three, always holds itself to be

justifiable, but looks less certainly to action than *grudge* or *revenge*. Simple goodness may arouse the *hatred* of the wicked; they will be moved to *revenge* only by what they deem an injury or affront. Compare ABOMINATION; ANGER; ANTIPATHY; ENMITY.

Antonyms:

See synonyms for FRIENDSHIP; LOVE.

HAVE.

Synonyms:

be in possession of, hold, occupy, own, possess be possessed of.

Have is the most general word, and is applied to whatever belongs to or is connected with one; a man *has* a head or a headache, a fortune or an opinion, a friend or an enemy; he *has* time, or *has* need; he may be said to *have* what is his own, what he has borrowed, what has been entrusted to him, or what he has stolen. To *possess* a thing is to *have* the ownership with control and enjoyment of it. To *hold* is to *have* in one's hand, or securely in one's control; a man *holds* his friend's coat for a moment, or he *holds* a struggling horse; he *holds* a promissory note, or *holds* an office. To *own* is to *have* the right of property in; to *possess* is to *have* that right in actual exercise; to *occupy* is to *have* possession and use, with some degree of permanency, with or without ownership. A man *occupies* his own house or a room in a hotel; a man may *own* a farm of which he is not in possession because a tenant *occupies* it and is determined to *hold* it; the proprietor *owns* the property, but the tenant *is in possession*. To *be in possession* differs from *possess* in that to *possess* denotes both right and fact, while to *be in possession* denotes simply the fact with no affirmation as to the right. To *have* reason is to be endowed with the faculty; to *be in possession of* one's reason denotes that the faculty is in actual present exercise.

HAZARD.

Synonyms:

accident, casualty, chance, contingency, danger, fortuity, jeopardy, peril, risk, venture.

Hazard is the incurring the possibility of loss or harm for the possibility of benefit; *danger* may have no compensating alternative. In *hazard* the possibilities of gain or loss are nearly balanced; in *risk* the possibility of loss is the chief thought; the foolhardy take great *risks* in mere wantonness; in *chance* and *venture*

the hope of good predominates; we speak of a merchant's *venture*, but of an insurance company's *risk*; one may be driven by circumstances to run a *risk*; he freely seeks a *venture*; we speak of the *chance* of winning, the *hazard* or *risk* of losing. *Accidents* are incalculable; *casualties* may be to a certain extent anticipated; death and wounds are *casualties* of battle, certain to happen to some, but uncertain as to whom or how many. A *contingency* is simply an indeterminable future event, which may or may not be attended with *danger* or *risk*. See ACCIDENT; DANGER.

Antonyms:

assurance, certainty, necessity, plan, protection, safeguard, safety, security, surety.

HEALTHY.

Synonyms.

hale, healthful, hearty, hygienic, salubrious, salutary, sanitary, sound, strong, vigorous, well, wholesome.

Healthy is most correctly used to signify possessing or enjoying health or its results; as, a *healthy* person; a *healthy* condition. *Healthful* signifies promotive of health, tending or adapted to confer, preserve, or promote health; as, a *healthful* climate. *Wholesome* food in a *healthful* climate makes a *healthy* man. With *healthful* are ranged the words *hygienic*, *salubrious*, *salutary*, *sanitary*, and *wholesome*, while the other words are associated with *healthy*. *Salubrious* is always used in the physical sense, and is chiefly applied to air or climate. *Salutary* is now chiefly used in the moral sense; as, a *salutary* lesson.

Antonyms:

delicate, diseased, emaciated, exhausted, failing, fainting, fragile, frail, ill, sick, unhealthy, unsound, wasted, weak, worn, worn down, worn out.

HELP.

Synonyms:

abet, aid, assist, befriend, cooperate, encourage, foster, second, stand by, succor, support, sustain, uphold.

Help expresses greater dependence and deeper need than *aid*. In extremity we say "God *help* me!" rather than "God *aid* me!" In time of danger we cry "*help! help!*" rather than "*aid! aid!*" To *aid* is to *second* another's own exertions. We can speak of *helping* the helpless, but not of *aiding* them. *Help* includes *aid*, but *aid* may fall short of the meaning of *help*. In law to *aid* or *abet* makes one a principal. (Compare synonyms for ACCESSORY.)

To *cooperate* is to *aid* as an equal; to *assist* implies a subordinate and secondary relation. One *assists* a fallen friend to rise; he *cooperates* with him in helping others. *Encourage* refers to mental *aid*, as *uphold* now usually does; *succor* and *support*, oftenest to material assistance. We *encourage* the timid or despondent, *succor* the endangered, *support* the weak, *uphold* those who else might be shaken or cast down. Compare ABET; PROMOTE.

Antonyms:
counteract, discourage, oppose, resist, thwart, withstand.

Prepositions:
Help *in* an enterprise *with* money; help *to* success; *against* the enemy

HERETIC.

Synonyms:
dissenter heresiarch, nonconformist, schismatic.

Etymologically, a *heretic* is one who takes or chooses his own belief, instead of the belief of his church; hence, a *heretic* is one who denies commonly accepted views, or who holds opinions contrary to the recognized standard or tenets of any established religious, philosophical, or other system, school, or party; the religious sense of the word is the predominant one; a *schismatic* is primarily one who produces a split or rent in the church. A *heretic* differs in doctrine from the religious body with which he is connected; a *schismatic* differs in doctrine or practise, or in both. A *heretic* may be reticent, or even silent; a *schismatic* introduces divisions. A *heresiarch* is the author of a heresy or the leader of a heretical party, and is thus at once a *heretic* and a *schismatic*. With advancing ideas of religious liberty, the odious sense once attached to these words is largely modified, and *heretic* is often used playfully. *Dissenter* and *nonconformist* are terms specifically applied to English subjects who hold themselves aloof from the Church of England; the former term is extended to non-adherents of the established church in some other countries, as Russia.

HETEROGENEOUS.

Synonyms:

confused,	**mingled,**	**unhomogeneous,**
conglomerate,	**miscellaneous,**	**unlike,**
discordant,	**mixed,**	**variant,**
dissimilar,	**non-homogeneous,**	**various.**

Substances quite *unlike* are *heterogenious* as regards each other. A *heterogenious* mixture is one whose constituents are not only

unlike in kind, but unevenly distributed; cement is composed of substances such as lime, sand, and clay, which are *heterogeneous* as regards each other, but the cement is said to be homogeneous if the different constituents are evenly mixed throughout, so that any one portion of the mixture is exactly like any other. A substance may fail of being homogeneous and yet not be *heterogeneous*, in which case it is said to be *non-homogeneous* or *unhomogeneous;* a bar of iron that contains flaws, air-bubbles, etc., or for any other reason is not of uniform structure and density throughout, tho no foreign substance be mixed with the iron, is said to be *non-homogeneous.* A *miscellaneous* mixture may or may not be *heterogeneous;* if the objects are alike in kind, but different in size, form, quality, use, etc., and without special order or relation, the collection is *miscellaneous;* if the objects differ in kind, such a mixture is also, and more strictly, *heterogeneous;* a pile of unassorted lumber is *miscellaneous;* the contents of a school-boy's pocket are commonly *miscellaneous* and might usually be termed *heterogeneous* as well. See COMPLEX.

Antonyms:
alike, homogeneous, identical, like, pure, same, similar, uniform.

HIDE.

Synonyms:
bury, cloak, conceal, cover, disguise, dissemble, entomb, inter, mask, overwhelm, screen, secrete, suppress, veil.

Hide is the general term, including all the rest, signifying to put out of sight or beyond ready observation or approach; a thing may be *hidden* by intention, by accident, or by the imperfection of the faculties of the one from whom it is *hidden;* in their games, children *hide* the slipper, or *hide* themselves from each other; a man unconsciously *hides* a picture from another by standing before it, or *hides* a thing from himself by laying something else over it. Even an unconscious object may *hide* another; as, a cloud *hides* the sun, or a building *hides* some part of the prospect by intervening between it and the observer's position. As an act of persons, to *conceal* is always intentional; one may *hide* his face in anger, grief, or abstraction; he *conceals* his face when he fears recognition. A house is *hidden* by foliage; the bird's nest is artfully *concealed.* *Secrete* is a stronger word than *conceal*, and is used chiefly of such material objects as may be separated from the person, or from their ordinary surroundings,

and put in unlooked-for places; a man *conceals* a scar on his face, but does not *secrete* it; a thief *secretes* stolen goods; an officer may also be said to *secrete* himself to watch the thief. A thing is *covered* by putting something over or around it, whether by accident or design; it is *screened* by putting something before it, always with some purpose of protection from observation, inconvenience, attack, censure, etc. In the figurative use, a person may *hide* honorable feelings; he *conceals* an evil or hostile intent. Anything which is effectually *covered* and *hidden* under any mass or accumulation is *buried*. Money is *buried* in the ground; a body is *buried* in the sea; a paper is *buried* under other documents. Whatever is *buried* is *hidden* or *concealed;* but there are many ways of *hiding* or *concealing* a thing without *burying* it. So a person may be *covered* with wraps, and not *buried* under them. *Bury* may be used of any object, *entomb* and *inter* only of a dead body. Figuratively, one may be said to be *buried* in business, in study, etc. Compare IMMERSE; PALLIATE.

Antonyms:

admit,	disclose,	exhume,	manifest,	show,
advertise,	discover,	expose,	promulgate,	tell,
avow,	disinter,	lay bare,	publish,	uncover,
betray,	divulge,	lay open,	raise,	unmask,
confess,	exhibit,	make known,	reveal,	unveil.

HIGH.

Synonyms:

elevated, exalted, noble, steep, towering, eminent, lofty, proud, tall, uplifted.

Deep, while an antonym of *high* in usage, may apply to the very same distance simply measured in an opposite direction, *high* applying to vertical distance measured from below upward, and *deep* to vertical distance measured from above downward; as, a *deep* valley nestling between *high* mountains. *High* is a relative term signifying greatly raised above any object, base, or surface, in comparison with what is usual, or with some standard; a table is *high* if it exceeds thirty inches; a hill is not *high* at a hundred feet. That is *tall* whose height is greatly in excess of its breadth or diameter, and whose actual height is great for an object of its kind; as, a *tall* tree; a *tall* man; *tall* grass. That is *lofty* which is imposing or majestic in height; we term a spire *tall* with reference to its altitude, or *lofty* with reference to its majestic appearance. That is *elevated* which is raised somewhat above its surroundings; that is *eminent* which is far above them; as, an *elevated*

(especially in the scientific sense). That which is *level* may not be *even*, and that which is *even* may not be *level*; a *level* road may be very rough; a slope may be *even*.

Antonyms:

broken, hilly, inclined, irregular, rolling, rough, rugged, slanting, sloping, uneven.

HUMANE.

Synonyms:

benevolent, benignant, charitable, clement, compassionate, forgiving, gentle, gracious, humane, kind, kindhearted, merciful, pitying, sympathetic, tender, tender-hearted.

Human denotes what pertains to mankind, with no suggestion as to its being good or evil; as, the *human* race; *human* qualities; we speak of *human* achievements, virtues, or excellences, *human* follies, vices, or crimes. *Humane* denotes what may rightly be expected of mankind at its best in the treatment of sentient beings; a *humane* enterprise or endeavor is one that is intended to prevent or relieve suffering. The *humane* man will not needlessly inflict pain upon the meanest thing that lives; a *merciful* man is disposed to withhold or mitigate the suffering even of the guilty. The *compassionate* man sympathizes with and desires to relieve actual suffering, while one who is *humane* would forestall and prevent the suffering which he sees to be possible. Compare MERCY; PITIFUL; PITY.

Antonyms:

See synonyms for BARBAROUS.

HUNT.

Synonyms.

chase, hunting, inquisition, pursuit, search.

A *hunt* may be either the act of pursuing or the act of seeking, or a combination of the two. A *chase* or *pursuit* is after that which is fleeing or departing; a *search* is for that which is hidden; a *hunt* may be for that which is either hidden or fleeing; a *search* is a minute and careful seeking, and is especially applied to a locality; we make a *search* of or through a house, for an object, in which connection it would be colloquial to say a *hunt*. *Hunt* never quite loses its association with field-sports, where it includes both *search* and *chase*; the *search* till the game is hunted out, and the *chase* till it is hunted down. Figuratively, we speak of literary *pursuits*, or of the *pursuit* of knowledge; a *search* for

reasons; the *chase* of fame or honor; *hunt*, in figurative use, inclines to the unfavorable sense of *inquisition*, but with more of dash and aggressiveness; as, a *hunt* for heresy.

HYPOCRISY.

Synonyms:
affectation, cant, dissimulation, formalism, pharisaism, pietism, pretense, sanctimoniousness, sanctimony, sham.

Pretense (L. *prætendo*) primarily signifies the holding something forward as having certain rights or claims, whether truly or falsely; in the good sense, it is now rarely used except with a negative; as, there can be no *pretense* that this is due; a false *pretense* implies the possibility of a true *pretense;* but, alone and unlimited, *pretense* commonly signifies the offering of something for what it is not. *Hypocrisy* is the false *pretense* of moral excellence, either as a cover for actual wrong, or for the sake of the credit and advantage attaching to virtue. *Cant* (L. *cantus*, a song), primarily the singsong iteration of the language of any party, school, or sect, denotes the mechanical and pretentious use of religious phraseology, without corresponding feeling or character; *sanctimoniousness* is the assumption of a saintly manner without a saintly character. As *cant* is *hypocrisy* in utterance, so *sanctimoniousness* is *hypocrisy* in appearance, as in looks, tones, etc. *Pietism*, originally a word of good import, is now chiefly used for an unregulated emotionalism; *formalism* is an exaggerated devotion to forms, rites, and ceremonies, without corresponding earnestness of heart; *sham* (identical in origin with *shame*) is a trick or device that puts one to shame, or that shamefully disappoints expectation or falsifies appearance. *Affectation* is in matters of intellect, taste, etc., much what *hypocrisy* is in morals and religion; *affectation* might be termed petty *hypocrisy*. Compare DECEPTION.

Antonyms:
candor, frankness, genuineness, honesty, ingenuousness, openness, sincerity, transparency, truth, truthfulness.

HYPOCRITE.

Synonyms:
cheat, deceiver, dissembler, impostor, pretender.

A *hypocrite* (Gr. *hypokrites*, one who answers on the stage, an actor, especially a mimic actor) is one who acts a false part, or assumes a character other than the real. *Deceiver* is the most

comprehensive term, including all the other words of the group. The *deceiver* seeks to give false impressions of any matter where he has an end to gain; the *dissembler* or *hypocrite* seeks to give false impressions in regard to himself. The *dissembler* is content if he can keep some base conduct or evil purpose from being discovered; the *hypocrite* seeks not merely to cover his vices, but to gain credit for virtue. The *cheat* and *impostor* endeavor to make something out of those they may deceive. The *cheat* is the inferior and more mercenary, as the thimble-rig gambler; the *impostor* may aspire to a fortune or a throne. Compare HYPOCRISY.

Antonyms:

The antonyms of *hypocrite* are to be found only in phrases embodying the adjectives candid, honest, ingenuous, sincere, true, etc

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HYPOTHESIS.

Synonyms:

conjecture, guess, scheme, speculation, supposition, surmise, system, theory.

A *hypothesis* is a statement of what is deemed possibly true, assumed and reasoned upon as if certainly true, with a view of reaching truth not yet surely known; especially, in the sciences, a *hypothesis* is a comprehensive tentative explanation of certain phenomena, which is meant to include all other facts of the same class, and which is assumed as true till there has been opportunity to bring all related facts into comparison; if the *hypothesis* explains all the facts, it is regarded as verified; till then it is regarded as a working *hypothesis*, that is, one that may answer for present practical purposes. A *hypothesis* may be termed a comprehensive *guess*. A *guess* is a swift conclusion from data directly at hand, and held as probable or tentative, while one confessedly lacks material for absolute certainty. A *conjecture* is more methodical than a *guess*, while a *supposition* is still slower and more settled; a *conjecture*, like a *guess*, is preliminary and tentative; a *supposition* is more nearly final; a *surmise* is more floating and visionary, and often sinister; as, a *surmise* that a stranger may be a pickpocket. *Theory* is used of the mental coordination of facts and principles, that may or may not prove correct; a machine may be perfect in *theory*, but useless in fact. *Scheme* may be used as nearly equivalent to *theory*, but is more frequently applied to proposed action, and in the sense of a somewhat visionary plan. A *speculation* may be wholly of the brain, resting upon

no facts worthy of consideration; *system* is the highest of these terms, having most of assurance and fixity; a *system* unites many facts, phenomena, or doctrines into an orderly and consistent whole; we speak of a *system* of theology, of the Copernican *system* of the universe. Compare SYSTEM.

Antonyms:
certainty, demonstration, discovery, evidence, fact, proof.

IDEA.

Synonyms:
apprehension, archetype, belief, conceit, concept, conception, design, fancy, fantasy, ideal, image, imagination, impression, judgment, model, notion, opinion, pattern, plan, purpose, sentiment, supposition, theory, thought.

Idea is in Greek a *form* or an *image*. The word signified in early philosophical use the *archetype* or primal *image* which the Platonic philosophy supposed to be the *model* or *pattern* that existing objects imperfectly embody. This high sense has nearly disappeared from the word *idea*, and has been largely appropriated by *ideal*, tho something of the original meaning still appears when in theological or philosophical language we speak of the *ideas* of God. The present popular use of *idea* makes it to signify any product of mental *apprehension* or activity, considered as an object of knowledge or thought; this coincides with the primitive sense at but a single point—that an *idea* is mental as opposed to anything substantial or physical; thus, almost any mental product, as a *belief*, *conception*, *design*, *opinion*, etc., may now be called an *idea*. Compare FANCY; IDEAL.

Antonyms:
actuality, fact, reality, substance.

IDEAL.

Synonyms:
archetype, idea, model, original, pattern, prototype, standard.

An *ideal* is that which is conceived or taken as the highest type of excellence or ultimate object of attainment. The *archetype* is the primal form, actual or imaginary, according to which any existing thing is constructed; the *prototype* has or has had actual existence; in the derived sense, as in metrology, a *prototype* may not be the original form, but one having equal authority with that as a

standard. An *ideal* may be primal, or may be slowly developed even from failures and by negations; an *ideal* is meant to be perfect, not merely the thing that has been attained or is to be attained, but the best conceivable thing that could by possibility be attained. The artist's *ideal* is his own mental image, of which his finished work is but an imperfect expression. The *original* is the first specimen, good or bad; the *original* of a master is superior to all copies. The *standard* may be below the *ideal.* The *ideal* is imaginary, and ordinarily unattainable; the *standard* is concrete, and ordinarily attainable, being a measure to which all else of its kind must conform; as, the *standard* of weights and measures, of corn, or of cotton. The *idea* of virtue is the mental concept or image of virtue in general; the *ideal* of virtue is the mental concept or image of virtue in its highest conceivable perfection. Compare EXAMPLE; IDEA.

Antonyms:

accomplishment,	action,	doing,	fact,	practise,
achievement,	attainment,	embodiment,	incarnation,	reality,
act	development,	execution,	performance,	realization.

IDIOCY.

Synonyms:

fatuity,	**foolishness,**	**incapacity,**	**stupidity.**
folly,	**imbecility,**	**senselessness,**	

Idiocy is a state of mental unsoundness amounting almost or quite to total absence of understanding. *Imbecility* is a condition of mental weakness, which may or may not be as complete as that of *idiocy*, but is at least such as to incapacitate for the serious duties of life. *Incapacity*, or lack of legal qualification for certain acts, necessarily results from *imbecility*, but may also result from other causes, as from insanity or from age, sex, etc.; as, the *incapacity* of a minor to make a contract. *Idiocy* or *imbecility* is weakness of mind, while insanity is disorder or abnormal action of mind. *Folly* and *foolishness* denote a want of mental and often of moral balance. *Fatuity* is sometimes used as equivalent to *idiocy*, but more frequently signifies conceited and excessive *foolishness* or *folly.* *Stupidity* is dulness and slowness of mental action which may range all the way from lack of normal readiness to absolute *imbecility.* Compare INSANITY.

Antonyms:

acuteness,	brilliancy,	common sense,	sagacity,	soundness,
astuteness,	capacity,	intelligence,	sense,	wisdom.

IDLE.

Synonyms:
inactive, inert, slothful, trifling, unoccupied, indolent, lazy, sluggish, unemployed, vacant.

Idle in all uses rests upon its root meaning, as derived from the Anglo-Saxon *idel*, which signifies vain, empty, useless. *Idle* thus denotes not primarily the absence of action, but vain action —the absence of useful, effective action; the *idle* schoolboy may be very actively whittling his desk or tormenting his neighbors. Doing nothing whatever is the secondary meaning of *idle*. One may be temporarily *idle* of necessity; if he is habitually *idle*, it is his own fault. *Lazy* signifies indisposed to exertion, averse to labor; idleness is in fact; laziness is in disposition or inclination. A *lazy* person may chance to be employed in useful work, but he acts without energy or impetus. We speak figuratively of a *lazy* stream. The *inert* person seems like dead matter (characterized by inertia), powerless to move; the *sluggish* moves heavily and toilsomely; the most active person may sometimes find the bodily or mental powers *sluggish*. *Slothful* belongs in the moral realm, denoting a self-indulgent aversion to exertion. "The *slothful* hideth his hand in his bosom; it grieveth him to bring it again to his mouth," *Prov.* xxvi, 15. *Indolent* is a milder term for the same quality; the *slothful* man hates action; the *indolent* man loves inaction. Compare VAIN.

Antonyms:
active, busy, diligent, employed, industrious, occupied, working.

IGNORANT.

Synonyms:
ill-informed, unenlightened, unlearned, untaught, illiterate, uninformed, unlettered, untutored. uneducated, uninstructed, unskilled.

Ignorant signifies destitute of education or knowledge, or lacking knowledge or information; it is thus a relative term. The most learned man is still *ignorant* of many things; persons are spoken of as *ignorant* who have not the knowledge that has become generally diffused in the world; the *ignorant* savage may be well instructed in matters of the field and the chase, and is thus more properly *untutored* than *ignorant*. *Illiterate* is without letters and the knowledge that comes through reading. *Unlettered* is similar in meaning to *illiterate*, but less absolute; the *unlettered* man may have acquired the art of reading and writing and some elementary knowledge; the *uneducated* man has never taken any

systematic course of mental training. *Ignorance* is relative; *illiteracy* is absolute; we have statistics of *illiteracy;* no statistics of *ignorance* are possible.

Antonyms:

educated, instructed, learned, sage, skilled, trained, well-informed, wise.

IMAGINATION.

Synonyms:

fancy, fantasy, phantasy.

The old psychology treated of the *Reproductive Imagination*, which simply reproduces the images that the mind has in any way acquired, and the *Productive Imagination* which modifies and combines mental images so as to produce what is virtually new. To this *Reproductive Imagination* President Noah Porter and others have given the name of *phantasy* or *fantasy* (many psychologists preferring the former spelling). *Phantasy* or *fantasy*, so understood, presents numerous and varied images, often combining them into new forms with exceeding vividness, yet without any true constructive power, but with the mind adrift, blindly and passively following the laws of association, and with reason and will in torpor; the mental images being perhaps as varied and as vivid, but also as purposeless and unsystematized as the visual images in a kaleidoscope; such *fantasy* (often loosely called *imagination*) appears in dreaming, revery, somnambulism, and intoxication. *Fantasy* in ordinary usage simply denotes capricious or erratic *fancy*, as appears in the adjective *fantastic*. *Imagination* and *fancy* differ from *fantasy* in bringing the images and their combinations under the control of the will; *imagination* is the broader and higher term, including *fancy; imagination* is the act or power of imaging or of reimaging objects of perception or thought, of combining the products of knowledge in modified, new, or ideal forms — the creative or constructive power of the mind; while *fancy* is the act or power of forming pleasing, graceful, whimsical, or odd mental images, or of combining them with little regard to rational processes of construction; *imagination* in its lower form. Both *fancy* and *imagination* recombine and modify mental images; either may work with the other's materials; *imagination* may glorify the tiniest flower: *fancy* may play around a mountain or a star; the one great distinction between them is that *fancy* is superficial, while *imagination* is deep, essential, spiritual. Wordsworth, who was the first

clearly to draw the distinction between the *fancy* and the *imagination*, states it as follows :

To aggregate and to associate, to evoke and to combine, belong as well to the *imagination* as to the *fancy* ; but either the materials evoked and combined are different; or they are brought together under a different law, and for a different purpose. *Fancy* does not require that the materials which she makes use of should be susceptible of changes in their constitution from her touch; and where they admit of modification, it is enough for her purpose if it be slight, limited, and evanescent. Directly the reverse of these are the desires and demands of the *imagination*. She recoils from everything but the plastic, the pliant, and the indefinite. She leaves it to *fancy* to describe Queen Mab as coming:

'In shape no bigger than an agate stone
On the forefinger of an alderman.'

Having to speak of stature, she does not tell you that her gigantic angel was as tall as Pompey's Pillar; much less that he was twelve cubits or twelve hundred cubits high; or that his dimensions equalled those of Teneriffe or Atlas; because these, and if they were a million times as high, it would be the same, are bounded. The expression is, 'His stature reached the sky! the illimitable firmament! — When the *imagination* frames a comparison, . . . a sense of the truth of the likeness from the moment that it is perceived grows — and continues to grow — upon the mind; the resemblance depending less upon outline of form and feature than upon expression and effect, less upon casual and outstanding than upon inherent and internal properties.* *Poetical Works, Pref. to Ed. of 1815*, p. 646, app. [T. & H. '51.]

So far as actual images are concerned, both *fancy* and *imagination* are limited to the materials furnished by the external world ; it is remarkable that among all the representations of gods or demigods, fiends and demons, griffins and chimæras, the human mind has never invented one organ or attribute that is not presented in human or animal life ; the lion may have a human head and an eagle's wings and claws, but in the various features, individually, there is absolutely nothing new. But *imagination* can transcend the work of *fancy*, and compare an image drawn from the external world with some spiritual truth born in the mind itself, or infuse a series of images with such a spiritual truth, molding them as needed for its more vivid expression.

The *imagination* modifies images, and gives unity to variety; it sees all things in one. . . . There is the epic *imagination*, the perfection of which is in Milton; and the dramatic, of which Shakspeare is the absolute master.

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Fancy keeps the material image prominent and clear, and works not only with it, but for it; *imagination* always uses the material object as the minister of something greater than itself,

*The whole discussion from which the quotation is taken is worthy of, and will well repay careful study.

and often almost loses the object in the spiritual idea with which she has associated it, and for which alone she values it. *Fancy* flits about the surface, and is airy and playful, sometimes petty and sometimes false; *imagination* goes to the heart of things, and is deep, earnest, serious, and seeks always and everywhere for essential truth. *Fancy* sets off, variegates, and decorates; *imagination* transforms and exalts. *Fancy* delights and entertains; *imagination* moves and thrills. *Imagination* is not only poetic or literary, but scientific, philosophical, and practical. By *imagination* the architect sees the unity of a building not yet begun, and the inventor sees the unity and varied interactions of a machine never yet constructed, even a unity that no human eye ever can see, since when the machine is in actual motion, one part may hide the connecting parts, and yet all keep the unity of the inventor's thought. By *imagination* a Newton sweeps sun, planets, and stars into unity with the earth and the apple that is drawn irresistibly to its surface, and sees them all within the circle of one grand law. Science, philosophy, and mechanical invention have little use for *fancy*, but the creative, penetrative power of *imagination* is to them the breath of life, and the condition of all advance and success. See also FANCY; IDEA.

IMMEDIATELY.

Synonyms:

at once,	**instanter,**	**presently,**	**straightway,**
directly,	**instantly,**	**right away,**	**this instant,**
forthwith,	**now,**	**right off,**	**without delay.**

The strong and general human tendency to procrastination is shown in the progressive weakening of the various words in this group. *Immediately* primarily signifies without the intervention of anything as a medium, hence without the intervention of any, even the briefest, interval or lapse of time. *By and by*, which was once a synonym, has become an antonym of *immediately*, meaning at some (perhaps remote) future time. *Directly*, which once meant with no intervening time, now means after some little while; *presently* no longer means in this very present, but before very long. Even *immediately* is sliding from its instantaneousness, so that we are fain to substitute *at once*, *instantly*, etc., when we would make promptness emphatic. *Right away* and *right off* are vigorous conversational expressions in the United States.

Antonyms:

after a while, by and by, hereafter, in the future, some time

IMMERSE.

Synonyms:
bury, dip, douse, duck, immerge, plunge, sink, submerge.

Dip is Saxon, while *immerse* is Latin for the same initial act; *dip* is accordingly the more popular and commonplace, *immerse* the more elegant and dignified expression in many cases. To speak of baptism by immersion as *dipping* now seems rude; tho entirely proper and usual in early English. Baptists now universally use the word *immerse*. To *dip* and to *immerse* alike signify to *bury* or *submerge* some object in a liquid; but *dip* implies that the object *dipped* is at once removed from the liquid, while *immerse* is wholly silent as to the removal. *Immerse* also suggests more absolute completeness of the action; one may *dip* his sleeve or *dip* a sponge in a liquid, if he but touches the edge; if he *immerses* it, he completely *sinks* it under, and covers it with the liquid. *Submerge* implies that the object can not readily be removed, if at all; as, a *submerged* wreck. To *plunge* is to *immerse* suddenly and violently, for which *douse* and *duck* are colloquial terms. *Dip* is used, also, unlike the other words, to denote the putting of a hollow vessel into a liquid in order to remove a portion of it; in this sense we say ***dip up, dip out.*** Compare synonyms for BURY.

Preposition:
The object is immersed *in* water.

IMMINENT.

Synonyms:
impending, threatening.

Imminent, from the Latin, with the sense of projecting over, signifies liable to happen at once, as some calamity, dangerous and close at hand. *Impending*, also from the Latin, with the sense of hanging over, is closely akin to *imminent*, but somewhat less emphatic. *Imminent* is more immediate, *impending* more remote, *threatening* more contingent. An *impending* evil is almost sure to happen at some uncertain time, perhaps very near: an *imminent* peril is one liable to befall very speedily; a *threatening* peril may be near or remote, but always with hope that it may be averted.

Antonyms:
chimerical, contingent, doubtful, improbable, problematical, unexpected, unlikely

IMPEDIMENT.

Synonyms:

bar, barrier, clog, difficulty, encumbrance, hindrance, obstacle, obstruction.

Difficulty makes an undertaking otherwise than easy. That which rests upon one as a burden is an *encumbrance.* An *impediment* is primarily something that checks the foot or in any way makes advance slow or difficult; an *obstacle* is something that stands across the way, an *obstruction* something that is built or placed across the way. An *obstruction* is always an *obstacle*, but an *obstacle* may not always be properly termed an *obstruction;* boxes and bales placed on the sidewalk are *obstructions* to travel; an ice-floe is an *obstacle* to navigation, and may become an *obstruction* if it closes an inlet or channel A *hindrance* (kindred with *hind*, *behind*) is anything that makes one come behind or short of his purpose. An *impediment* may be either what one finds in his way or what he carries with him; *impedimenta* was the Latin name for the baggage of a soldier or of an army. The tendency is to view an *impediment* as something constant or, at least for a time, continuous; as, an *impediment* in one's speech. A *difficulty* or a *hindrance* may be either within one or without: a speaker may find *difficulty* in expressing himself, or *difficulty* in holding the attention of restless children. An *encumbrance* is always what one carries with him; an *obstacle* or an *obstruction* is always without. To a marching soldier the steepness of a mountain path is a *difficulty*, loose stones are *impediments*, a fence is an *obstruction*, a cliff or a boulder across the way is an *obstacle;* a knapsack is an *encumbrance.*

Antonyms:

advantage, aid, assistance, benefit, help, relief, succor.

IMPUDENCE.

Synonyms:

assurance, boldness, effrontery, forwardness, impertinence, incivility, insolence, intrusiveness, officiousness, pertness, presumption, rudeness, sauciness.

Impertinence primarily denotes what does not pertain or belong to the occasion or the person, and hence comes to signify interference by word or act not consistent with the age, position, or relation of the person interfered with or of the one who interferes; especially, forward, presumptuous, or meddlesome speech. *Impudence* is shameless *impertinence.* What would be arrogance in a

superior becomes *impertinence* or *impudence* in an inferior. *Impertinence* has less of intent and determination than *impudence*. We speak of thoughtless *impertinence*, shameless *impudence*. *Insolence* is literally that which is against custom, *i. e.*, the violation of customary respect and courtesy. *Officiousness* is thrusting upon others unasked and undesired service, and is often as well-meant as it is annoying. *Rudeness* is the behavior that might be expected from a thoroughly uncultured person, and may be either deliberate and insulting or unintentional and even unconscious. Compare ARROGANCE; ASSURANCE; EFFRONTERY; PERTNESS.

Antonyms:

bashfulness,	diffidence,	lowliness,	modesty,
coyness,	humility,	meekness,	submissiveness.

Prepositions:

The impudence *of*, or impudence *from*, a subordinate *to* a superior.

INCONGRUOUS.

Synonyms:

absurd,	**ill-matched,**	**inharmonious,**
conflicting,	**inapposite,**	**irreconcilable,**
contradictory,	**inappropriate,**	**mismatched,**
contrary,	**incommensurable,**	**mismated,**
discordant,	**incompatible,**	**repugnant,**
discrepant,	**inconsistent,**	**unsuitable.**

Two or more things that do not fit well together, or are not adapted to each other, are said to be *incongruous*; a thing is said to be *incongruous* that is not adapted to the time, place, or occasion; the term is also applied to a thing made up of ill-assorted parts or *inharmonious* elements. *Discordant* is applied to all things that jar in association like musical notes that are not in accord; *inharmonious* has the same original sense, but is a milder term. *Incompatible* primarily signifies unable to sympathize or feel alike; *inconsistent* means unable to stand together. Things are *incompatible* which can not exist together in harmonious relations, and whose action when associated tends to ultimate extinction of one by the other. *Inconsistent* applies to things that can not be made to agree in thought with each other, or with some standard of truth or right; slavery and freedom are *inconsistent* with each other in theory, and *incompatible* in fact. *Incongruous* applies to relations, *unsuitable* to purpose or use; two colors are *incongruous* which can not be agreeably associated; either may be *unsuitable* for a person, a room, or an occasion.

Incommensurable is a mathematical term, applying to two or more quantities that have no common measure or aliquot part.

Antonyms:
accordant, agreeing, compatible, consistent, harmonious, suitable.

Preposition:
The illustrations were incongruous *with* the theme.

INDUCTION.

Synonyms:
deduction, inference.

Deduction is reasoning from the general to the particular; *induction* is reasoning from the particular to the general. *Deduction* proceeds from a general principle through an admitted instance to a conclusion. *Induction*, on the other hand, proceeds from a number of collated instances, through some attribute common to them all, to a general principle. The proof of an *induction* is by using its conclusion as the premise of a new *deduction*. Thus what is ordinarily known as scientific *induction* is a constant interchange of *induction* and *deduction*. In *deduction*, if the general rule is true, and the special case falls under the rule, the conclusion is certain; *induction* can ordinarily give no more than a probable conclusion, because we can never be sure that we have collated all instances. An *induction* is of the nature of an *inference*, but while an *inference* may be partial and hasty, an *induction* is careful, and aims to be complete. Compare DEMONSTRATION; HYPOTHESIS.

INDUSTRIOUS.

Synonyms:
active, assiduous, busy, diligent, employed, engaged, occupied, sedulous.

Industrious signifies zealously or habitually applying oneself to any work or business. *Busy* applies to an activity which may be temporary, *industrious* to a habit of life. We say a man is *busy* just now; that is, *occupied* at the moment with something that takes his full attention. It would be ridiculous or satirical to say, he is *industrious* just now. But *busy* can be used in the sense of *industrious*, as when we say he is a *busy* man. *Diligent* indicates also a disposition, which is ordinarily habitual, and suggests more of heartiness and volition than *industrious*. We say one is a *diligent*, rather than an *industrious*, reader of the Bible. In the use

of the nouns, we speak of plodding *industry*, but not of plodding *diligence*. Compare ACTIVE; INDUSTRY.

Antonyms:

See synonyms for IDLE.

INDUSTRY.

Synonyms:

application,	diligence,	labor,	persistence,
assiduity,	effort,	pains,	sedulousness.
attention,	exertion,	patience,	
constancy,	intentness,	perseverance,	

Industry is the quality, action, or habit of earnest, steady, and continued attention or devotion to any useful or productive work or task, manual or mental. *Assiduity* (L. *ad*, to, and *sedeo*, sit), as the etymology suggests, sits down to a task until it is done. *Diligence* (L. *diligo*, love, choose) invests more effort and exertion, with love of the work or deep interest in its accomplishment; *application* (L. *ad*, to, and *plico*, fold) bends to its work and concentrates all one's powers upon it with utmost intensity; hence, *application* can hardly be as unremitting as *assiduity*. *Constancy* is a steady devotion of heart and principle. *Patience* works on in spite of annoyances; *perseverance* overcomes hindrances and difficulties; *persistence* strives relentlessly against opposition; *persistence* has very frequently an unfavorable meaning, implying that one persists in spite of considerations that should induce him to desist. *Industry* is *diligence* applied to some avocation, business, or profession. *Labor* and *pains* refer to the *exertions* of the worker and the tax upon him, while *assiduity*, *perseverance*, etc., refer to his continuance in the work.

Antonyms:

changeableness,	idleness,	inconstancy,	neglect,	remissness,
fickleness,	inattention,	indolence,	negligence,	sloth.

INFINITE.

Synonyms:

absolute,	illimitable,	limitless,	unconditioned,
boundless,	immeasurable,	measureless,	unfathomable,
countless,	innumerable,	numberless,	unlimited,
eternal,	interminable,	unbounded,	unmeasured.

Infinite (L. *in*, not, and *finis*, limit) signifies without bounds or limits in any way, and may be applied to space, time, quantity, or number. *Countless*, *innumerable*, and *numberless*, which should

be the same as *infinite*, are in common usage vaguely employed to denote what it is difficult or practically impossible to count or number, tho perhaps falling far short of *infinite;* as, *countless* leaves, the *countless* sands on the seashore, *numberless* battles, *innumerable* delays. So, too, *boundless*, *illimitable*, *limitless*, *measureless*, and *unlimited* are loosely used in reference to what has no apparent or readily determinable limits in space or time; as, we speak of the *boundless* ocean. *Infinite* space is without bounds, not only in fact, but in thought; *infinite* time is truly *eternal*. Compare synonyms for ETERNAL.

Antonyms:

bounded, brief, circumscribed, evanescent, finite, limited, little, measurable, moderate, narrow, restricted, shallow, short, small, transient, transitory.

INFLUENCE.

Synonyms:

actuate, compel, dispose, draw, drive, excite, impel, incite, incline, induce, instigate, lead, move, persuade, prompt, stir, sway, urge.

To *influence* (L. *in*, in or into, and *fluo*, flow) is to affect, modify, or act upon by physical, mental, or moral power, especially in some gentle, subtle, and gradual way; as, vegetation is *influenced* by light; every one is *influenced* to some extent by public opinion; *influence* is chiefly used of power acting from without, tho it may be used of motives regarded as forces acting upon the will. *Actuate* refers solely to mental or moral power *impelling* one from within. One may *influence*, but can not directly *actuate* another; but one may be *actuated* to cruelty by hatred which another's misrepresentation has aroused. *Prompt* and *stir* are words of mere suggestion toward some course of action; *dispose*, *draw*, *incline*, *influence*, and *lead* refer to the use of mild means to awaken in another a purpose or disposition to act. To *excite* is to arouse one from lethargy or indifference to action. *Incite* and *instigate*, to spur or goad one to action, differ in the fact that *incite* may be to good, while *instigate* is always to evil (compare ABET). To *urge* and *impel* signify to produce strong excitation toward some act. We are *urged* from without, *impelled* from within. *Drive* and *compel* imply irresistible influence accomplishing its object. One may be *driven* either by his own passions or by external force or urgency; one is *compelled* only by some external power; as, the

owner was *compelled* by his misfortunes to sell his estate. Compare COMPEL; DRIVE.

Antonyms:

deter, dissuade, impede, prevent, restrain, retard.
discourage, hinder, inhibit,

Prepositions:

Actuated *to* crime *by* revenge.

INHERENT.

Synonyms:

congenital, essential, immanent, inborn, inbred, indispensable, indwelling, infixed, ingrained, inhering, innate, inseparable, internal, intrinsic, inwrought, native, natural, subjective.

Inherent signifies permanently united as an element or original quality, naturally existent or incorporated in something so as to have become an integral part. *Immanent* is a philosophic word, to denote that which dwells in or pervades any substance or spirit without necessarily being a part of it, and without reference to any working out (compare SUBJECTIVE). That which is *inherent* is an *inseparable* part of that in which it inheres, and is usually thought of with reference to some outworking or effect; as, an *inherent* difficulty. God is said to be *immanent* (not *inherent*) in the universe. Frequently *intrinsic* and *inherent* can be interchanged, but *inherent* applies to qualities, while *intrinsic* applies to essence, so that to speak of *intrinsic* excellence conveys higher praise than if we say *inherent* excellence. *Inherent* and *intrinsic* may be said of persons or things; *congenital*, *inborn*, *inbred*, *innate*, apply to living beings. *Congenital* is frequent in medical and legal use with special application to defects; as, *congenital* idiocy. *Innate* and *inborn* are almost identical, but *innate* is preferred in philosophic use, as when we speak of *innate* ideas; that which is *inborn*, *congenital*, or *innate* may be original with the individual, but that which is *inbred* is inherited. *Ingrained* signifies dyed in the grain, and denotes that which is deeply wrought into substance or character.

Antonyms:

accidental, casual, external, extrinsic, fortuitous, incidental, outward, subsidiary, superadded, superficial, superfluous, superimposed, supplemental, transient, unconnected.

INJURY.

Synonyms:

blemish, damage, detriment, disadvantage, evil, harm, hurt, impairment, injustice, loss, mischief, outrage, prejudice, wrong.

Injury (L. *in*, not, and *jus*, *juris*, right, law) signifies primarily something done contrary to law or right; hence, something contrary to some standard of right or good; whatever reduces the value, utility, beauty, or desirableness of anything is an *injury* to that thing; of persons, whatever is so done as to operate adversely to one in his person, rights, property, or reputation is an *injury;* the word is especially used of whatever mars the integrity of the body or causes pain; as, when rescued from the wreck his *injuries* were found to be very slight. *Injury* is the general term including all the rest. *Damage* (L. *damnum*, loss) is that which occasions *loss* to the possessor; hence, any impairment of value, often with the suggestion of fault on the part of the one causing it; *damage* reduces value, utility, or beauty; *detriment* (L. *deterere*, to rub or wear away) is similar in meaning, but far milder. *Detriment* may affect value only; *damage* always affects real worth or utility; as a rule, the slightest use of an article by a purchaser operates to its *detriment* if again offered for sale, tho the article may have received not the slightest *damage*. *Damage* is partial; *loss* is properly absolute as far as it is predicated at all; the *loss* of a ship implies that it is gone beyond recovery; the *loss* of the rudder is a *damage* to the ship; but since the *loss* of a part still leaves a part, we may speak of a partial or a total *loss*. *Evil* commonly suggests suffering or sin, or both; as, the *evils* of poverty, the social *evil*. *Harm* is closely synonymous with *injury;* it may apply to body, mind, or estate, but always affects real worth, while *injury* may concern only estimated value. A *hurt* is an *injury* that causes pain, physical or mental; a slight *hurt* may be no real *harm*. *Mischief* is disarrangement, trouble, or *harm* usually caused by some voluntary agent, with or without injurious intent; a child's thoughtless sport may do great *mischief;* *wrong* is *harm* done with *evil* intent. An *outrage* combines insult and *injury*. Compare synonyms for BLEMISH; CRIMINAL; INJUSTICE.

Antonyms:

advantage, amelioration, benefit, blessing, boon, help, improvement, remedy, service, utility.

Prepositions:

The injury *of* the cause; an injury *to* the structure; injury *by* fire; *by* or *from* collision, interference, etc.

INJUSTICE.

Synonyms:
grievance, injury, unfairness, unrighteousness, wrong, iniquity,

Injustice is a violation or denial of justice, an act or omission that is contrary to equity or justice; as, the *injustice* of unequal taxes. In legal usage a *wrong* involves *injury* to person, property, or reputation, as the result of evil intent; *injustice* applies to civil damage or loss, not necessarily involving *injury* to person or property, as by misrepresentation of goods which does not amount to a legal warranty. In popular usage, *injustice* may involve no direct *injury* to person, property, interest, or character, and no harmful intent, while *wrong* always involves both; one who attributes another's truly generous act to a selfish motive does him an *injustice*. *Iniquity*, in the original sense, is a want of or a deviation from equity; but it is now applied in the widest sense to any form of ill-doing. Compare synonyms for CRIMINAL; SIN.

Antonyms:

equity, fairness, fair play, faithfulness, honesty, honor, impartiality, integrity, justice, lawfulness, rectitude, right, righteousness, uprightness.

INNOCENT.

Synonyms:

blameless, clean, clear, faultless, guileless, guiltless, harmless, immaculate, innocuous, innoxious, inoffensive, pure, right, righteous, sinless, spotless, stainless, upright, virtuous.

Innocent, in the full sense, signifies not tainted with sin; not having done wrong or violated legal or moral precept or duty; as, an *innocent* babe. *Innocent* is a negative word, expressing less than *righteous*, *upright*, or *virtuous*, which imply knowledge of good and evil, with free choice of the good. A little child or a lamb is *innocent;* a tried and faithful man is *righteous*, *upright*, *virtuous*. *Immaculate*, *pure*, and *sinless* may be used either of one who has never known the possibility of evil or of one who has perfectly and triumphantly resisted it. *Innocent* is used of inanimate substances in the sense of *harmless;* as, an *innocent* remedy, that is, one not dangerous, even if not helpful. *Innocent*, in a specific case, signifies free from the guilt of a particular act, even tho the total character may be very evil; as, the thief was found to be *innocent* of the murder. See CANDID; PURE.

Antonyms:

Compare synonyms for CRIMINAL.

INQUISITIVE.

Synonyms:
curious, inquiring, intrusive, meddlesome, meddling, peeping prying, scrutinizing, searching.

An *inquisitive* person is one who is bent on finding out all that can be found out by inquiry, especially of little and personal matters, and hence is generally *meddlesome* and *prying*. *Inquisitive* may be used in a good sense, tho in such connection *inquiring* is to be preferred; as, an *inquiring* mind. As applied to a state of mind, *curious* denotes a keen and rather pleasurable desire to know fully something to which one's attention has been called, but without the active tendency that *inquisitive* implies. a well-bred person may be *curious* to know, but will not be *inquisitive* in trying to ascertain, what is of interest in the affairs of another.

Antonyms:
apathetic, careless, heedless, inattentive, indifferent, unconcerned, uninterested.

Prepositions:
Inquisitive *about, concerning, in regard to, regarding* trifles.

INSANITY.

Synonyms:
aberration, alienation, craziness, delirium, dementia, derangement, frenzy, hallucination, lunacy, madness, mania, monomania.

Of these terms *insanity* is the most exact and comprehensive including in its widest sense all morbid conditions of mind due to diseased action of the brain or nervous system, but in its more frequent restricted use applied to those forms in which the mental disorder is persistent, as distinguished from those in which it is temporary or transient. *Craziness* is a vague popular term for any sort of disordered mental action, or for conduct suggesting it. *Lunacy* originally denoted intermittent *insanity*, supposed to be dependent on the changes of the moon (L. *luna*): the term is now applied in general and legal use to any form of mental unsoundness except idiocy. *Madness* is the old popular term, now less common, for *insanity* in its widest sense, but with suggestion of excitement, akin to *mania*. In the derived sense, *lunacy* denotes what is insanely foolish, *madness* what is insanely desperate. *Derangement* is a common euphemism for *insanity*. *Delirium* is always temporary, and is specifically the *insanity* of disease, as in acute fevers. *Dementia* is a general weakening of the mental

powers: the word is specifically applied to senile *insanity*, dotage. *Aberration* is eccentricity of mental action due to an abnormal state of the perceptive faculties, and is manifested by error in perceptions and rambling thought. *Hallucination* is the apparent perception of that which does not exist or is not present to the senses, as the seeing of specters or of reptiles in delirium tremens. *Monomania* is mental *derangement* as to one subject or object. *Frenzy* and *mania* are forms of raving and furious *insanity*. Compare synonyms for DELUSION; IDIOCY.

Antonyms:
clearness, good sense, lucidity, rationality, sanity.

INTERPOSE.

Synonyms:
arbitrate, intercept, intermeddle, meddle,
intercede, interfere, interrupt, mediate.

To *interpose* is to place or come between other things or persons, usually as a means of obstruction or prevention of some effect or result that would otherwise occur, or be expected to take place. *Intercede* and *interpose* are used in a good sense; *intermeddle* always in a bad sense, and *interfere* frequently so. To *intercede* is to come between persons who are at variance, and plead with the stronger in behalf of the weaker. One may *interpose* with authority; he *intercedes* by petition. To *intermeddle* is to thrust oneself into the concerns of others with a petty officiousness; *meddling* commonly arises from idle curiosity; "every fool will be *meddling*," *Prov.* xx, 3; to *interfere* is to intrude into others' affairs with more serious purpose, with or without acknowledged right or propriety. *Intercept* is applied to an object that may be seized or stopped while in transit; as, to *intercept* a letter or a messenger; *interrupt* is applied to an action which might or should be continuous, but is broken in upon (L. *rumpere*, to break) by some disturbing power; as, the conversation was *interrupted*. One who *arbitrates* or *mediates* must do so by the request or at least with the consent of the contending parties; the other words of the group imply that he steps in of his own accord.

Antonyms:
avoid, keep aloof, keep out, retire, stand back,
hold aloof, keep away, let alone, stand aside, stand off,
hold off, keep clear, let be, stand away, withdraw.

Prepositions:
Interpose *between* the combatants: *in* the matter.

INVOLVE.

Synonyms:

complicate,	embroil,	implicate,	include
embarrass,	entangle,	imply,	overwhelm.

To *involve* (L. *in*, in, and *volvo*, roll) is to roll or wind up with or in so as to combine inextricably or inseparably, or nearly so; as, the nation is *involved* in war; the bookkeeper's accounts, or the writer's sentences are *involved*. *Involve* is a stronger word than *implicate*, denoting more complete entanglement. As applied to persons, *implicate* is always used in an unfavorable sense, and *involve* ordinarily so; but *implicate* applies only to that which is wrong, while *involve* is more commonly used of that which is unfortunate; one is *implicated* in a crime, *involved* in embarrassments, misfortunes, or perplexities. As regards logical connection that which is *included* is usually expressly stated: that which is *implied* is not stated, but is naturally to be inferred; that which is *involved* is necessarily to be inferred; as, a slate roof is *included* in the contract; that the roof shall be water-tight is *implied;* the contrary supposition *involves* an absurdity. See COMPLEX.

Antonyms:

disconnect, disentangle, distinguish, explicate, extricate, remove, separate.

JOURNEY.

Synonyms:

excursion,	pilgrimage,	transit,	trip,
expedition,	tour,	travel,	voyage.

A *journey* (F. *journée*, from L. *diurnus*, daily) was primarily a day's work; hence, a movement from place to place within one day, which we now describe as "a day's *journey*"; in its extended modern use a *journey* is a direct going from a starting-point to a destination, ordinarily over a considerable distance; we speak of a day's *journey*, or the *journey* of life. *Travel* is a passing from place to place, not necessarily in a direct line or with fixed destination; a *journey* through Europe would be a passage to some destination beyond or at the farther boundary; *travel* in Europe may be in no direct course, but may include many *journeys* in different directions. A *voyage*, which was formerly a *journey* of any kind, is now a going to a considerable distance by water, especially by sea; as, a *voyage* to India. A *trip* is a short and direct *journey*. A *tour* is a *journey* that returns to the starting-point, generally over a considerable distance; as, a bridal

tour, or business *tour*. An *excursion* is a brief *tour* or *journey*, taken for pleasure, often by many persons at once; as, an *excursion* to Chautauqua. *Passage* is a general word for a *journey* by any conveyance, especially by water; as, a rough *passage* across the Atlantic; *transit*, literally the act of passing over or through, is used specifically of the conveyance of passengers or merchandise; rapid *transit* is demanded for suburban residents or perishable goods. *Pilgrimage*, once always of a sacred character, retains in derived uses something of that sense; as, a *pilgrimage* to Stratford-on-Avon.

Prepositions:

A journey *from* Naples *to* Rome; *through* Mexico; *across* the continent; *over* the sea; a journey *into* Asia; *among* savages, *by* land, *by* rail, *for* health, *on* foot, *on* the cars, etc.

JUDGE.

Synonyms:
arbiter, arbitrator, justice, referee, umpire

A *judge*, in the legal sense, is a judicial officer appointed or elected to preside in courts of law, and to decide legal questions duly brought before him; the name is sometimes given to other legally constituted officers; as, the *judges* of election; in other relations, any person duly appointed to pass upon the merits of contestants or of competing articles may be called a *judge;* as, the *judges* at an agricultural fair, or at a race-track; in the widest sense, any person who has good capacity for judging is called a *judge;* as, a person is said to be a *judge* of pictures, or a good *judge* of a horse, etc. In most games the *judge* is called an *umpire;* as, the *umpire* of a game of ball or cricket. A *referee* is appointed by a court to decide disputed matters between litigants; an *arbitrator* is chosen by the contending parties to decide matters in dispute without action by a court. In certain cases an *umpire* is appointed by a court to decide where *arbitrators* disagree. *Arbiter*, with its suggestion of final and absolute decision, has come to be used only in a high or sacred sense; as, war must now be the *arbiter;* the Supreme *Arbiter* of our destinies. The *judges* of certain courts, as the United States Supreme Court, are technically known as *justices*.

JUSTICE.

Synonyms

equity, fairness, fair play, faithfulness, honor, impartiality, integrity, justness, law, lawfulness, legality, rectitude, right, righteousness, rightfulness, truth, uprightness, virtue.

In its governmental relations, human or divine, *justice* is the giving to every person exactly what he deserves, not necessarily involving any consideration of what any other may deserve; *equity* (the quality of being equal) is giving every one as much advantage, privilege, or consideration as is given to any other; it is that which is equally right or just to all concerned; *equity* is equal *justice* and is thus a close synonym for *fairness* and *impartiality*, but it has a philosophical and legal precision that those words have not. In legal proceedings cases arise for which the *law* has not adequately provided, or in which general provisions, just in the main, would work individual hardship. The system of *equity*, devised to supply the insufficiencies of *law*, deals with cases "to which the *law* by reason of its universality can not apply." "*Equity*, then, . . . is the soul and spirit of all *law*; positive *law* is construed and rational *law* is made by it." BLACKSTONE bk. iii, ch. 27, p. 429. In personal and social relations *justice* is the rendering to every one what is due or merited, whether in act, word, or thought; in matters of reasoning, or literary work of any kind, *justice* is close, faithful, unprejudiced, and unbiased adherence to essential truth or fact; we speak of the *justice* of a statement, or of doing *justice* to a subject. *Integrity*, *rectitude*, *right*, *righteousness* and *virtue* denote conformity of personal conduct to the moral law, and thus necessarily include *justice*, which is giving others that which is their due. *Lawfulness* is an ambiguous word, meaning in its narrower sense mere *legality*, which may be very far from *justice*, but in its higher sense signifying accordance with the supreme *law* of *right*, and thus including perfect *justice*. *Justness* refers rather to logical relations than to practical matters; as, we speak of the *justness* of a statement or of a criticism. See JUDGE, *n.*

Antonyms:

dishonesty, favoritism, inequity, injustice, partiality, unfairness, unlawfulness, unreasonableness, untruth, wrong.

Prepositions:

The justice *of* the king; *to* or *for* the oppressed

KEEP.

Synonyms:

carry,	defend,	hold,	preserve,	retain.
carry on,	detain,	maintain,	protect,	support,
celebrate,	fulfil,	obey,	refrain.	sustain.
conduct,	guard,	observe,	restrain,	withhold.

Keep, signifying generally to have and retain in possession, is the terse, strong Saxon term for many acts which are more exactly discriminated by other words. We *keep*, *observe*, or *celebrate* a festival; we *keep* or *hold* a prisoner in custody; we *keep* or *preserve* silence, *keep* the peace, *preserve* order—*preserve* being the more formal word; we *keep* or *maintain* a horse, a servant, etc.; a man *supports* his family; we *keep* or *obey* a commandment, *keep* or *fulfil* a promise. In the expressions to *keep* a secret, *keep* one's own counsel, *keep* faith, or *keep* the faith, such words as *preserve* or *maintain* could not be substituted without loss. A person *keeps* a shop or store, *conducts* or *carries on* a business; he *keeps* or *carries* a certain line of goods: we may *keep* or *restrain* one from folly, crime, or violence; we *keep* from or *refrain* from evil, ourselves. *Keep* in the sense of *guard* or *defend* implies that the defense is effectual. Compare CELEBRATE; RESTRAIN.

Prepositions:

Keep *in* hand, *in* mind, *in* or *within* the house; *from* evil; *out of* mischief; keep *to* the subject; keep *for* a person, an occasion, etc.

KILL.

Synonyms:

assassinate,	despatch,	massacre,	put to death, slay.
butcher,	execute,	murder.	slaughter,

To *kill* is simply to deprive of life, human, animal, or vegetable, with no suggestion of how or why. *Assassinate*, *execute*, *murder*, apply only to the taking of human life; to *murder* is to *kill* with premeditation and malicious intent; to *execute* is to *kill* in fulfilment of a legal sentence; to *assassinate* is to *kill* by assault; this word is chiefly applied to the *killing* of public or eminent persons through alleged political motives, whether secretly or openly. To *slay* is to *kill* by a blow, or by a weapon. *Butcher* and *slaughter* apply primarily to the *killing* of cattle; *massacre* is applied primarily and almost exclusively to human beings, signifying to *kill* them indiscriminately in large numbers; to *massacre* is said when there is no chance of successful resistance; to *butcher* when the *killing* is especially brutal; soldiers mown down in a

hopeless charge are said to be *slaughtered* when no brutality on the enemy's part is implied. To *despatch* is to *kill* swiftly and in general quietly, always with intention, with or without right.

Prepositions:

To kill *with* or *by* sword, famine, pestilence, care, grief, etc.; killed *for* his money, *by* a robber, *with* a dagger.

KIN.

Synonyms:

affinity, alliance, birth, blood. consanguinity, descent, family, kind, kindred, race. relationship.

Kind is broader than *kin*, denoting the most general *relationship*, as of the whole human species in man*kind*, human*kind*, etc.; *kin* and *kindred* denote direct *relationship* that can be traced through either blood or marriage, preferably the former; either of these words may signify collectively all persons of the same blood or members of the same family, relatives or relations. *Affinity* is *relationship* by marriage, *consanguinity* is *relationship* by blood. There are no true antonyms of *kin* or *kindred*, except those made by negatives, since strangers, aliens, foreigners, and foes may still be *kin* or *kindred*.

KNOWLEDGE.

Synonyms:

acquaintance, apprehension, cognition, cognizance, comprehension, erudition, experience, information, intelligence, intuition, learning, light, lore, perception, recognition, scholarship. science, wisdom.

Knowledge is all that the mind knows, from whatever source derived or obtained, or by whatever process; the aggregate of facts, truths, or principles acquired or retained by the mind, including alike the *intuitions* native to the mind and all that has been learned respecting phenomena, causes, laws, principles, literature, etc. There is a tendency to regard *knowledge* as accurate and systematic, and to a certain degree complete. *Information* is *knowledge* of fact, real or supposed, derived from persons, books, or observation, and is regarded as casual and haphazard. We say of a studious man that he has a great store of *knowledge*, or of an intelligent man of the world, that he has a fund of varied *information*. *Lore* is used only in poetic or elevated style, for accumulated *knowledge*, as of a people or age, or in a more limited sense for *learning* or *erudition*. We speak of *perception* or external

objects, *apprehension* of intellectual truth. Simple *perception* gives a limited *knowledge* of external objects, merely as such; the *cognition* of the same objects is a *knowledge* of them in some relation; *cognizance* is the formal or official *recognition* of something as an object of *knowledge;* we take *cognizance* of it. *Intuition* is primary *knowledge* antecedent to all teaching or reasoning, *experience* is *knowledge* that has entered directly into one's own life; as, a child's *experience* that fire will burn. *Learning* is much higher than *information*, being preeminently wide and systematic *knowledge*, the result of long, assiduous study; *erudition* is recondite *learning* secured only by extraordinary industry, opportunity, and ability. Compare ACQUAINTANCE; EDUCATION; SCIENCE; WISDOM.

Antonyms:

ignorance, illiteracy, inexperience, misapprehension, misconception, misunderstanding, rudeness, unfamiliarity

LANGUAGE.

Synonyms:

barbarism, dialect, diction, expression, idiom, mother tongue, patois, speech, tongue, vernacular, vocabulary

Language (F. *langage* < L. *lingua*, the tongue) signified originally *expression* of thought by spoken words, but now in its widest sense it signifies *expression* of thought by any means; as, the *language* of the eyes, the *language* of flowers. As regards the use of words, *language* in its broadest sense denotes all the uttered sounds and their combinations into words and sentences that human beings employ for the communication of thought, and, in a more limited sense, the words or combinations forming a means of communication among the members of a single nation, people, or race. *Speech* involves always the power of articulate utterance; we can speak of the *language* of animals, but not of their *speech*. A *tongue* is the *speech* or *language* of some one people, country, or race. A *dialect* is a special mode of speaking a *language* peculiar to some locality or class, not recognized as in accordance with the best usage; a *barbarism* is a perversion of a *language* by ignorant foreigners, or some usage akin to that. *Idiom* refers to the construction of phrases and sentences, and the way of forming or using words; it is the peculiar mold in which each *language* casts its thought. The great difficulty of translation is to give the thought expressed in one *language* in the *idiom* of another. A *dialect* may be used by the highest as well as the

lowest within its range; a *patois* is distinctly illiterate, belonging to the lower classes; those who speak a *patois* understand the cultured form of their own language, but speak only the degraded form, as in the case of the Italian lazzaroni or the former negro slaves in the United States. *Vernacular*, from the Latin, has the same general sense as the Saxon *mother tongue*, of one's native *language*, or that of a people; as, the Scriptures were translated into the *vernacular*. Compare DICTION.

LARGE.

Synonyms:

abundant,	**coarse,**	**gigantic,**	**long,**
ample,	**colossal,**	**grand,**	**massive,**
big,	**commodious,**	**great,**	**spacious,**
broad,	**considerable,**	**huge,**	**vast,**
bulky,	**enormous,**	**immense,**	**wide.**
capacious,	**extensive,**		

Large denotes extension in more than one direction, and beyond the average of the class to which the object belongs; we speak of a *large* surface or a *large* solid, but of a *long* line; a *large* field, a *large* room, a *large* apple, etc. A *large* man is a man of more than ordinary size; a *great* man is a man of remarkable mental power. *Big* is a more emphatic word than *large*, but of less dignity. We do not say that George Washington was a *big* man.

Antonyms:

brief,	infinitesimal,	little,	minute,	petty,	slender,	tiny,
diminutive,	insignificant,	mean,	narrow,	scanty,	slight,	trifling,
inconsiderable,	limited,	microscopic,	paltry,	short,	small,	trivial.

LAW.

Synonyms:

canon,	**economy,**	**legislation,**	**principle,**
code,	**edict,**	**mandate,**	**regulation,**
command,	**enactment,**	**order,**	**rule,**
commandment,	**formula,**	**ordinance,**	**statute.**
decree,	**jurisprudence,**	**polity,**	

Law, in its ideal, is the statement of a *principle* of right in mandatory form, by competent authority, with adequate penalty for disobedience; in common use, the term is applied to any legislative act, however imperfect or unjust. *Command* and *commandment* are personal and particular; as, the *commands* of a parent; the ten *commandments*. An *edict* is the act of an absolute sovereign or other authority; we speak of the *edict* of an emperor, the *decree* of a court. A *mandate* is specific, for an occasion or a purpose; a superior court issues its *mandate* to an inferior court

to send up its records. *Statute* is the recognized legal term for a specific *law; enactment* is the more vague and general expression. We speak of algebraic or chemical *formulas*, municipal *ordinances*, military *orders*, army *regulations*, ecclesiastical *canons*, the *rules* of a business house. *Law* is often used, also, for a recognized *principle*, whose violation is attended with injury or loss that acts like a penalty; as, the *laws* of business; the *laws* of nature. In more strictly scientific use, a natural *law* is simply a recognized system of sequences or relations; as, Kepler's *laws* of planetary distances. A *code* is a system of *laws; jurisprudence* is the science of *law*, or a system of *laws* scientifically considered, classed, and interpreted; *legislation*, primarily the act of legislating, denotes also the body of *statutes* enacted by a legislative body. An *economy* (Gr. *oikonomia*, primarily the management of a house) is any comprehensive system of administration; as, domestic *economy;* but the word is extended to the administration or government of a state or people, signifying a body of *laws* and *regulations*, with the entire system, political or religious, especially the latter, of which they form a part; as, the *code* of Draco, Roman *jurisprudence*, British *legislation*, the Mosaic *economy*. *Law* is also used as a collective noun for a system of *laws* or recognized *rules* or *regulations*, including not only all special *laws*, but the *principles* on which they are based. The Mosaic *economy* is known also as the Mosaic *law*, and we speak of the English common *law*, or the *law* of nations. *Polity* (Gr. *politeia*, from *polis*, a city) signifies the form, constitution, or method of government of a nation, state, church, or other institution; in usage it differs from *economy* as applying rather to the system, while *economy* applies especially to method, or to the system as administered; an *economy* might be termed a *polity* considered with especial reference to its practical administration, hence commonly with special reference to details or particulars, while *polity* has more reference to broad *principles*.

LIBERTY.

Synonyms:
emancipation, freedom, independence, license.

In general terms, it may be said that *freedom* is absolute, *liberty* relative; *freedom* is the absence of restraint, *liberty* is primarily the removal or avoidance of restraint; in its broadest sense, it is the state of being exempt from the domination of others

or from restricting circumstances. *Freedom* and *liberty* are constantly interchanged; the slave is set at *liberty*, or gains his *freedom;* but *freedom* is the nobler word. *Independence* is said of states or nations, *freedom* and *liberty* of individuals: the *independence* of the United States did not secure *liberty* or *freedom* to its slaves. *Liberty* keeps quite strictly to the thought of being clear of restraint or compulsion; *freedom* takes a wider range, applying to other oppressive influences; thus, we speak of *freedom* from annoyance or intrusion. *License* is, in its limited sense, a permission or privilege granted by adequate authority, a bounded *liberty;* in the wider sense, *license* is an ignoring and defiance of all that should restrain, and a reckless doing of all that individual caprice or passion may choose to do — a base and dangerous counterfeit of *freedom*. Compare ALLOW; PERMISSION.

Antonyms:

captivity, compulsion, constraint, imprisonment, necessity, obligation, oppression, serfdom, servitude, slavery, superstition, thraldom.

LIGHT.

Synonyms:

blaze, flame, flare, flash, flicker, glare, gleam, gleaming, glimmer, glistening, glistering, glitter, glow, illumination, incandescence, luster, scintillation, sheen, shimmer, shine, shining, sparkle, twinkle, twinkling.

Light, strictly denoting a form of radiant energy, is used as a general term for any luminous effect discernible by the eye, from the faintest phosphorescence to the *blaze* of the noonday sun. A *flame* is both hot and luminous; if it contains few solid particles it will yield little *light*, tho it may afford intense heat, as in the case of a hydrogen-*flame*. A *blaze* is an extensive, brilliant *flame*. A *flare* is a wavering *flame* or *blaze;* a *flash* is a *light* that appears and disappears in an instant; as, a *flash* of lightning; the *flash* of gunpowder. The *glare* and *glow* are steady, the *glare* painfully bright, the *glow* subdued; as, the *glare* of torches; the *glow* of dying embers. *Shine* and *shining* refer to a steady or continuous emission of *light;* *sheen* is a faint *shining*, usually by reflection. *Glimmer*, *glitter*, and *shimmer* denote wavering *light*. We speak of the *glimmer* of distant lamps through the mist; of the *shimmer* of waves in sun*light* or moon*light*. A *gleam* is not wavering, but transient or intermittent; a sudden *gleam* of *light* came through the half-open door; a *glitter*

is a hard *light*; as, the *glitter* of burnished arms. A *sparkle* is a sudden *light*, as of sparks thrown out; *scintillation* is the more exact and scientific term for the actual emission of sparks, also the figurative term for what suggests such emission; as, *scintillations* of wit or of genius. *Twinkle* and *twinkling* are used of the intermittent *light* of the fixed stars. *Glistening* is a *shining* as from a wet surface. *Illumination* is a wide-spread, brilliant *light*, as when all the windows of a house or of a street are lighted. The *light* of *incandescence* is intense and white like that from metal at a white heat.

Antonyms:

blackness, dark,	darkness, dimness,	dusk, gloom,	gloominess, obscurity,	shade, shadow

LIKELY.

Synonyms:

apt, credible,	**conceivable, conjectural,**	**liable, presumable,**	**probable, reasonable.**

Apt implies a natural fitness or tendency; an impetuous person is *apt* to speak hastily. *Liable* refers to a contingency regarded as unfavorable; as, the ship was *liable* to founder at any moment. *Likely* refers to a contingent event regarded as very probable, and usually, tho not always, favorable; as, an industrious worker is *likely* to succeed. *Credible* signifies readily to be believed; as, a *credible* narrative; *likely* in such connection is used ironically to signify the reverse; as, a *likely* story! A thing is *conceivable* of which the mind can entertain the possibility a thing is *conjectural* which is conjectured as possible or probable without other support than a conjecture, or tentative judgment; a thing is *presumable* which, from what is antecedently known, may be taken for granted in advance of proof. *Reasonable* in this connection signifies such as the reason can be satisfied with, independently of external grounds for belief or disbelief; as, that seems a *reasonable* supposition. Compare APPARENT.

Antonyms:

doubtful, dubious,	improbable, incredible,	questionable, unlikely,	unreasonable.

LISTEN.

Synonyms:

attend, hark, harken, hear, heed, list.

Between *listen* and *hear* is a difference like that between the words look and see. (Compare synonyms for LOOK.) To *hear* is

simply to become conscious of sound, to *listen* is to make a conscious effort or endeavor to *hear*. We may *hear* without *listening*, as words suddenly uttered in an adjoining room; or we may *listen* without *hearing*, as to a distant speaker. In *listening* the ear is intent upon the sound; in *attending* the mind is intent upon the thought, tho *listening* implies some attention to the meaning or import of the sound. To *heed* is not only to *attend*, but to remember and observe. *Harken* is nearly obsolete.

Antonyms:
be deaf to, ignore, neglect, scorn, slight.

Prepositions:
We listen *for* what we expect or desire to hear; we listen *to* what we actually do hear; listen *for* a step, a signal, a train; listen *to* the debate.

LITERATURE.

Synonyms:
belles-lettres, books, literary productions, literary works, publications, writings.

Literature is collective, including in the most general sense all the written or printed productions of the human mind in all lands and ages, or in a more limited sense, referring to all that has been published in some land or age, or in some department of human knowledge; as, the *literature* of Greece; the *literature* of the Augustan age; the *literature* of politics or of art. *Literature*, used absolutely, denotes what has been called "polite *literature*" or *belles-lettres*, *i. e.*, the works collectively that embody taste, feeling, loftiness of thought, and purity and beauty of style, as poetry, history, fiction, and dramatic compositions, including also much of philosophical writing, as the "Republic" of Plato, and oratorical productions, as the orations of Demosthenes. In the broad sense, we can speak of the *literature* of science; in the narrower sense, we speak of *literature* and science as distinct departments of knowledge. *Literature* is also used to signify literary pursuits or occupations; as, to devote one's life to *literature*. Compare KNOWLEDGE; SCIENCE.

LOAD, *n.*

Synonyms:
burden, cargo, charge, clog, encumbrance, freight, incubus, lading, pack, weight.

A *burden* (from the Anglo-Saxon *byrthen*, from the verb *beran*, bear) is what one has to bear, and the word is used always of that which is borne by a living agent. A *load* (from the Anglo-Saxon

lād, a way, course, carrying, or carriage) is what is laid upon a person, animal, or vehicle for conveyance, or what is customarily so imposed; as, a two-horse *load*. *Weight* measures the pressure due to gravity; the same *weight* that one finds a moderate *load* when in his full strength becomes a heavy *burden* in weariness or weakness. A ship's *load* is called distinctively a *cargo*, or it may be known as *freight* or *lading*. *Freight* denotes merchandise in or for transportation and is used largely of transportation or of merchandise transported by rail, which is, in commercial language, said to be "shipped." A *load* to be fastened upon a horse or mule is called a *pack*, and the animal is known as a pack-horse or pack-mule.

LOCK.

Synonyms:

bar,	**catch,**	**fastening,**	**hook,**
bolt,	**clasp,**	**hasp,**	**latch.**

A *bar* is a piece of wood or metal, usually of considerable size, by which an opening is obstructed, a door held fast, etc. A *bar* may be movable or permanent; a *bolt* is a movable rod or pin of metal, sliding in a socket and adapted for securing a door or window. A *lock* is an arrangement by which an enclosed *bolt* is shot forward or backward by a key, or other device; the *bolt* is the essential part of the *lock*. A *latch* or *catch* is an accessible *fastening* designed to be easily movable, and simply to secure against accidental opening of the door, cover, etc. A *hasp* is a metallic strap that fits over a staple, calculated to be secured by a padlock; a simple *hook* that fits into a staple is also called a *hasp*. A *clasp* is a fastening that can be sprung into place, to draw and hold the parts of some enclosing object firmly together, as the *clasp* of a book.

LOOK.

Synonyms:

behold,	**discern,**	**inspect,**	**see,**	**view.**
contemplate,	**gaze,**	**regard,**	**stare,**	**watch.**
descry,	**glance,**	**scan,**	**survey,**	

To *see* is simply to become conscious of an object of vision; to *look* is to make a conscious and direct endeavor to *see*. To *behold* is to fix the sight and the mind with distinctness and consideration upon something that has come to be clearly before the eyes. We may *look* without *seeing*, as in pitch-darkness, and we may *see* without *looking*, as in case of a flash of lightning. To *gaze* is to

look intently, long, and steadily upon an object. To *glance* is to *look* casually or momentarily. To *stare* is to *look* with a fixed intensity such as is the effect of surprise, alarm, or rudeness. To *scan* is to *look* at minutely, to note every visible feature. To *inspect* is to go below the surface, uncover, study item by item. *View* and *survey* are comprehensive, *survey* expressing the greater exactness of measurement or estimate. *Watch* brings in the element of time and often of wariness; we *watch* for a movement or change, a signal, the approach of an enemy, etc. Compare APPEAR.

LOVE.

Synonyms:

affection,	**charity,**	**friendship,**	**regard,**
attachment,	**devotion,**	**liking,**	**tenderness.**
attraction,	**fondness,**		

Affection is kindly feeling, deep, tender, and constant, going out to some person or object, being less fervent and ardent than *love*, whether applied to persons or things. *Love* is an intense and absorbing emotion, drawing one toward a person or object and causing one to appreciate, delight in, and crave the presence or possession of the person or object loved, and to desire to please and benefit the person, or to advance the cause, truth, or other object of *affection;* it is the yearning or outgoing of soul toward something that is regarded as excellent, beautiful, or desirable; *love* may be briefly defined as strong and absorbing *affection* for and *attraction* toward a person or object. *Love* may denote the sublimest and holiest spiritual *affection* as when we are taught that "God is *love*." *Charity* has so far swung aside from this original meaning that probably it never can be recalled (compare BENEVOLENCE). The Revised Version uses *love* in place of *charity* in 1 *Cor.* xiii, and elsewhere. *Love* is more intense, absorbing, and tender than *friendship*, more intense, impulsive, and perhaps passionate than *affection;* we speak of fervent *love*, but of deep or tender *affection*, or of close, firm, strong *friendship*. *Love* is used specifically for personal *affection* between the sexes in the highest sense, the *love* that normally leads to marriage, and subsists throughout all happy wedded life. *Love* can never properly denote mere animal passion, which is expressed by such words as appetite, desire, lust. One may properly be said to have *love* for animals, for inanimate objects, or for abstract qualities that enlist the affections, as we speak of *love* for a horse or a dog, for mountains,

woods, ocean, or of *love* of nature, and *love* of virtue. *Love* of articles of food is better expressed by *liking*, as *love*, in its full sense, expresses something spiritual and reciprocal, such as can have no place in connection with objects that minister merely to the senses. Compare ATTACHMENT; FRIENDSHIP.

Antonyms:

See synonyms for ANTIPATHY; ENMITY; HATRED.

Prepositions:

Love *of* country; *for* humanity; love *to* God and man.

MAKE.

Synonyms:

become,	constrain,	fabricate,	manufacture,
bring about,	construct,	fashion,	occasion,
bring into being,	create,	force,	perform,
bring to pass,	do,	frame,	reach,
cause,	effect,	get,	render,
compel,	establish,	make out,	require,
compose,	execute,	make up,	shape.
constitute,			

Make is essentially causative; to the idea of *cause* all its various senses may be traced (compare synonyms for CAUSE). To *make* is to *cause* to exist, or to *cause* to exist in a certain form or in certain relations; the word thus includes the idea of *create*, as in *Gen.* i, 31, "And God saw everything that he had *made*, and, behold, it was very good." *Make* includes also the idea of *compose, constitute;* as, the parts *make up* the whole. Similarly, to *cause* a voluntary agent to do a certain act is to *make* him do it, or *compel* him to do it, *compel* fixing the attention more on the process, *make* on the accomplished fact. Compare COMPEL; DO; INFLUENCE; (make better) AMEND; (make haste) QUICKEN; (make known) ANNOUNCE; AVOW; CONFESS; (make prisoner) ARREST; (make up) ADD; (make void) CANCEL.

Antonyms:

See synonyms for ABOLISH; BREAK; DEMOLISH.

Prepositions:

Make *of*, *out of*, or *from* certain materials, *into* a certain form, *for* a certain purpose or person; made *with* hands, *by* hand; made *by* a prisoner, *with* a jack-knife.

MARRIAGE.

Synonyms.

conjugal union,	espousals,	nuptials,	spousals,	wedding,
espousal,	matrimony,	spousal,	union,	wedlock.

Matrimony denotes the state of those who are united in the

relation of husband and wife; *marriage* denotes primarily the act of so uniting, but is extensively used for the state as well. *Wedlock*, a word of specific legal use, is the Saxon term for the state or relation denoted by *matrimony*. *Wedding* denotes the ceremony, with any attendant festivities, by which two persons are united as husband and wife, *nuptials* being the more formal and stately term to express the same idea.

Antonyms:

bachelorhood, celibacy, divorce, maidenhood, virginity, widowhood.

Prepositions:

Marriage *of* or *between* two persons; *of* one person *to* or *with* another; *among* the Greeks.

MASCULINE.

Synonyms:

male, manful, manlike, manly, mannish, virile.

We apply *male* to the sex, *masculine* to the qualities, especially to the stronger, hardier, and more imperious qualities that distinguish the *male* sex; as applied to women, *masculine* has often the depreciatory sense of unwomanly, rude, or harsh; as, a *masculine* face or voice, or the like; tho one may say in a commendatory way, she acted with *masculine* courage or decision. *Manlike* may mean only having the outward appearance or semblance of a man, or may be closely equivalent to *manly*. *Manly* refers to all the qualities and traits worthy of a man; *manful*, especially to the valor and prowess that become a man; we speak of a *manful* struggle, *manly* decision; we say *manly* gentleness or tenderness; we could not say *manful* tenderness. *Mannish* is a depreciatory word referring to the mimicry or parade of some superficial qualities of manhood; as, a *mannish* boy or woman. *Masculine* may apply to the distinctive qualities of the *male* sex at any age; *virile* applies to the distinctive qualities of mature manhood only, as opposed not only to *feminine* or *womanly* but to *childish*, and is thus an emphatic word for *sturdy*, *intrepid*, etc.

Antonyms:

See synonyms for FEMININE.

MASSACRE.

Synonyms:

butchery, carnage, havoc, slaughter.

A *massacre* is the indiscriminate killing in numbers of the un-

resisting or defenseless; *butchery* is the killing of men rudely and ruthlessly as cattle are killed in the shambles. *Havoc* may not be so complete as *massacre*, nor so coldly brutal as *butchery*, but is more widely spread and furious; it is destruction let loose, and may be applied to organizations, interests, etc., as well as to human life; "as for Saul, he made *havoc* of the church," *Acts* viii, 3. *Carnage* (Latin *caro*, *carnis*, flesh) refers to widely scattered or heaped up corpses of the slain; *slaughter* is similar in meaning, but refers more to the process, as *carnage* does to the result; these two words only of the group may be used of great destruction of life in open and honorable battle, as when we say the enemy was repulsed with great *slaughter*, or the *carnage* was terrible.

MEDDLESOME.

Synonyms:
impertinent, intrusive, meddling, obtrusive, officious.

The *meddlesome* person interferes unasked in the affairs of others; the *intrusive* person thrusts himself uninvited into their company or conversation; the *obtrusive* person thrusts himself or his opinions conceitedly and undesirably upon their notice; the *officious* person thrusts his services, unasked and undesired, upon others. *Obtrusive* is oftener applied to words, qualities, actions, etc., than to persons; *intrusive* is used chiefly of persons, as is *officious*, tho we speak of *officious* attentions, *intrusive* remarks; *meddlesome* is used indifferently of persons, or of words, qualities, actions, etc. Compare INQUISITIVE; INTERPOSE.

Antonyms:
modest, reserved, retiring, shy, unassuming, unobtrusive.

MELODY.

Synonyms:
harmony, music, symphony, unison.

Harmony is simultaneous; *melody* is successive; *harmony* is the pleasing correspondence of two or more notes sounded at once, *melody* the pleasing succession of a number of notes continuously following one another. A *melody* may be wholly in one part; *harmony* must be of two or more parts. Accordant notes of different pitch sounded simultaneously produce *harmony*; *unison* is the simultaneous sounding of two or more notes of the same pitch. When the pitch is the same, there may be *unison* between sounds of very different volume and quality, as a voice and a bell may

sound in *unison*. Tones sounded at the interval of an octave are also said to be in *unison*, altho this is not literally exact; this usage arises from the fact that bass and tenor voices in attempting to sound the same note as the soprano and alto will in fact sound a note an octave below. *Music* may denote the simplest *melody* or the most complex and perfect *harmony*. A *symphony* (apart from its technical orchestral sense) is any pleasing consonance of musical sounds, vocal or instrumental, as of many accordant voices or instruments.

MEMORY.

Synonyms:
recollection, reminiscence, retrospect, retrospection. remembrance,

Memory is the faculty by which knowledge is retained or recalled; in a more general sense, *memory* is a retention of knowledge within the grasp of the mind, while *remembrance* is the having what is known consciously before the mind. *Remembrance* may be voluntary or involuntary; a thing is brought to *remembrance* or we call it to *remembrance;* the same is true of *memory*. *Recollection* involves volition, the mind making a distinct effort to recall something, or fixing the attention actively upon it when recalled. *Reminiscence* is a half-dreamy *memory* of scenes or events long past; *retrospection* is a distinct turning of the mind back upon the past, bringing long periods under survey. *Retrospection* is to *reminiscence* much what *recollection* is to *remembrance*.

Antonyms:
forgetfulness, oblivion, obliviousness, oversight, unconsciousness.

MERCY.

Synonyms:

benevolence,	**favor,**	**kindness,**	**mildness,**
benignity,	**forbearance,**	**lenience,**	**pardon,**
blessing,	**forgiveness,**	**leniency,**	**pity,**
clemency,	**gentleness,**	**lenity,**	**tenderness.**
compassion,	**grace,**		

Mercy is the exercise of less severity than one deserves, or in a more extended sense, the granting of *kindness* or *favor* beyond what one may rightly claim. *Grace* is *favor*, *kindness*, or *blessing* shown to the undeserving; *forgiveness*, *mercy*, and *pardon* are exercised toward the ill-deserving. *Pardon* remits the outward penalty which the offender deserves; *forgiveness* dismisses resentment or displeasure from the heart of the one offended;

mercy seeks the highest possible good of the offender. There may be *mercy* without *pardon*, as in the mitigation of sentence, or in all possible alleviation of necessary severity; there may be cases where *pardon* would not be *mercy*, since it would encourage to repetition of the offense, from which timely punishment might have saved. *Mercy* is also used in the wider sense of refraining from harshness or cruelty toward those who are in one's power without fault of their own; as, they besought the robber to have *mercy*. *Clemency* is a colder word than *mercy*, and without its religious associations, signifying *mildness* and moderation in the use of power where severity would have legal or military, rather than moral sanction; it often denotes a habitual *mildness* of disposition on the part of the powerful, and is matter rather of good nature or policy than of principle. *Leniency* or *lenity* denotes an easy-going avoidance of severity; these words are more general and less magisterial than *clemency;* we should speak of the *leniency* of a parent, the *clemency* of a conqueror. Compare PITY.

Antonyms:

cruelty, hardness, harshness, implacability, justice, penalty, punishment, revenge, rigor, severity, sternness, vengeance.

Prepositions:

The mercy *of* God *to* or *toward* sinners; have mercy *on* or *upon* one.

METER.

Synonyms:

euphony, measure, rhythm, verse.

Euphony is agreeable linguistic sound, however produced; *meter*, *measure*, and *rhythm* denote agreeable succession of sounds in the utterance of connected words; *euphony* may apply to a single word or even a single syllable; the other words apply to lines, sentences, paragraphs, etc.; *rhythm* and *meter* may be produced by accent only, as in English, or by accent and quantity combined, as in Greek or Italian; *rhythm* or *measure* may apply either to prose or to poetry, or to music, dancing, etc; *meter* is more precise than *rhythm*, applies only to poetry, and denotes a measured *rhythm* with regular divisions into *verses*, stanzas, strophes, etc. A *verse* is strictly a metrical line, but the word is often used as synonymous with stanza. *Verse*, in the general sense, denotes metrical writing without reference to the thought involved; as, prose and *verse*. Compare MELODY; POETRY.

MIND.

Synonyms:

brain,	**instinct,**	**reason,**	**spirit,**
consciousness,	**intellect,**	**sense,**	**thought,**
disposition,	**intelligence,**	**soul,**	**understanding.**

Mind, in a general sense, includes all the powers of sentient being apart from the physical factors in bodily faculties and activities; in a limited sense, *mind* is nearly synonymous with *intellect*, but includes *disposition*, or the tendency toward action, as appears in the phrase "to have a *mind* to work." As the seat of mental activity, *brain* (colloquially *brains*) is often used as a synonym for *mind*, *intellect*, *intelligence*. *Thought*, the act, process, or power of thinking, is often used to denote the thinking faculty, and especially the *reason*. The *instinct* of animals is now held by many philosophers to be of the same nature as the *intellect* of man, but inferior and limited; yet the apparent difference is very great.

An *instinct* is a propensity prior to experience and independent of instruction.
PALEY *Natural Philosophy* ch. 18.

In this sense we speak of human *instincts*, thus denoting tendencies independent of reasoning or instruction. The *soul* includes the *intellect*, sensibilities, and will; beyond what is expressed by the word *mind*, the *soul* denotes especially the moral, the immortal nature; we say of a dead body, the *soul* (not the *mind*) has fled. *Spirit* is used especially in contradistinction from matter; it may in many cases be substituted for *soul*, but *soul* has commonly a fuller and more determinate meaning; we can conceive of *spirits* as having no moral nature; the fairies, elves, and brownies of mythology might be termed *spirits*, but not *souls*. In the figurative sense, *spirit* denotes animation, excitability, perhaps impatience; as, a lad of *spirit;* he sang with *spirit;* he replied with *spirit*. *Soul* denotes energy and depth of feeling, as when we speak of soulful eyes; or it may denote the very life of anything; as, "the hidden *soul* of harmony," MILTON *L'Allegro* l. 144. *Sense* may be an antonym of *intellect*, as when we speak of the *sense* of hearing; but *sense* is used also as denoting clear mental action, good judgment, acumen; as, he is a man of *sense*, or, he showed good *sense; sense*, even in its material signification, must be reckoned among the activities of *mind*, tho dependent on bodily functions; the *mind*, not the eye, really sees; the *mind*, not the ear, really hears. *Consciousness* includes all that a sentient being perceives, knows, thinks, or feels, from whatever source arising and of whatever character, kind, or degree, whether with

or without distinct thinking, feeling, or willing; we speak of the *consciousness* of the brute, of the savage, or of the sage. The *intellect* is that assemblage of faculties which is concerned with knowledge, as distinguished from emotion and volition. *Understanding* is the Saxon word of the same general import, but is chiefly used of the reasoning powers; the *understanding*, which Sir Wm. Hamilton has called "the faculty of relations and comparisons," is distinguished by many philosophers from *reason* in that "*reason* is the faculty of the higher cognitions or a priori truth."

Antonyms:
body, brawn, brute force, material substance, matter.

MINUTE.

Synonyms:
circumstantial, comminuted, critical, detailed, diminutive, exact, fine, little, particular, precise, slender, small, tiny.

That is *minute* which is of exceedingly limited dimensions, as a grain of dust, or which attends to matters of exceedingly slight amount or apparent importance; as, a *minute* account; *minute* observation. That which is broken up into *minute* particles is said to be *comminuted;* things may be termed *fine* which would not be termed *comminuted;* as, *fine* sand; *fine* gravel; but, in using the adverb, we say a substance is finely *comminuted*, *comminuted* referring more to the process, *fine* to the result. An account extended to very *minute* particulars is *circumstantial, detailed, particular;* an examination so extended is *critical, exact, precise.* Compare FINE.

Antonyms:
See synonyms for LARGE.

MISFORTUNE.

Synonyms:
adversity, affliction, bereavement, blow, calamity, chastening, chastisement, disappointment, disaster, distress, failure, hardship, harm, ill, ill fortune, ill luck, misadventure, mischance, misery, mishap, reverse, ruin, sorrow, stroke, trial, tribulation, trouble, visitation.

Misfortune is adverse fortune or any instance thereof, any untoward event, usually of lingering character or consequences, and such as the sufferer is not deemed directly responsible for; as, he

had the *misfortune* to be born blind. Any considerable *disappointment*, *failure*, or *misfortune*, as regards outward circumstances, as loss of fortune, position, and the like, when long continued or attended with enduring consequences, constitutes *adversity*. For the loss of friends by death we commonly use *affliction* or *bereavement*. *Calamity* and *disaster* are used of sudden and severe *misfortunes*, often overwhelming; *ill fortune* and *ill luck*, of lighter troubles and failures. We speak of the *misery* of the poor, the *hardships* of the soldier. *Affliction*, *chastening*, *trial*, and *tribulation* have all an especially religious bearing, suggesting some disciplinary purpose of God with beneficent design. *Affliction* may be keen and bitter, but brief; *tribulation* is long and wearing. We speak of an *affliction*, but rarely of a *tribulation*, since *tribulation* is viewed as a continuous process, which may endure for years or for a lifetime; but we speak of our daily *trials*. Compare CATASTROPHE.

Antonyms:

blessing,	consolation,	gratification,	pleasure,	success,
boon,	good fortune,	happiness,	prosperity,	triumph.
comfort,	good luck,	joy,	relief,	

MOB.

Synonyms:

canaille, crowd, dregs of the people, lower classes, masses, populace, rabble, the vulgar.

The *populace* are poor and ignorant, but may be law-abiding; a *mob* is disorderly and lawless, but may be rich and influential. The *rabble* is despicable, worthless, purposeless; a *mob* may have effective desperate purpose. A *crowd* may be drawn by mere curiosity; some strong, pervading excitement is needed to make it a *mob*. Compare PEOPLE.

MODEL.

Synonyms:

archetype, copy, design, example, facsimile, image, imitation, mold, original, pattern, prototype, representation, standard, type.

A *pattern* is always, in modern use, that which is to be copied; a *model* may be either the thing to be copied or the *copy* that has been made from it; as, the *models* in the Patent Office. A *pattern* is commonly superficial; a *model* is usually in relief. A *pattern* must be closely followed in its minutest particulars by a

faithful copyist; a *model* may allow a great degree of freedom. A sculptor may idealize his living *model*; his workmen must exactly *copy* in marble or metal the *model* he has made in clay. Compare EXAMPLE; IDEA; IDEAL.

MODESTY.

Synonyms:

backwardness, bashfulness, coldness, constraint, coyness. diffidence, reserve, shyness, timidity, unobtrusiveness.

Bashfulness is a shrinking from notice without assignable reason. *Coyness* is a half encouragement, half avoidance of offered attention, and may be real or affected. *Diffidence* is self-distrust; *modesty*, a humble estimate of oneself in comparison with others, or with the demands of some undertaking. *Modesty* has also the specific meaning of a sensitive shrinking from anything indelicate. *Shyness* is a tendency to shrink from observation; *timidity*, a distinct fear of criticism, error, or failure. *Reserve* is the holding oneself aloof from others, or holding back one's feelings from expression, or one's affairs from communication to others. *Reserve* may be the retreat of *shyness*, or, on the other hand, the contemptuous withdrawal of pride and haughtiness. Compare ABASH; PRIDE; TACITURN.

Antonyms:

abandon, arrogance, assumption, assurance, boldness, conceit, confidence, egotism, forwardness, frankness, freedom, haughtiness, impudence, indiscretion, loquaciousness, loquacity, pertness, sauciness, self-conceit, self-sufficiency, **sociability.**

MONEY.

Synonyms:

bills, bullion, capital, cash, coin, currency, funds, gold, notes, property, silver, specie.

Money is the authorized medium of exchange; coined *money* is called *coin* or *specie*. What are termed in England bank-*notes* are in the United States commonly called *bills*; as, a five-dollar *bill*. The *notes* of responsible men are readily transferable in commercial circles, but they are not *money*; as, the stock was sold for $500 in *money* and the balance in merchantable paper. *Cash* is *specie* or *money* in hand, or paid in hand; as, the *cash* account; the *cash* price. In the legal sense, *property* is not *money*, and *money* is not *property*: for *property* is that which has inherent value, while *money*, as such, has but representative value, and

may or may not have intrinsic value. *Bullion* is either *gold* or *silver* uncoined, or the coined metal considered without reference to its coinage, but simply as merchandise, when its value as *bullion* may be very different from its value as *money*. The word *capital* is used chiefly of accumulated *property* or *money* invested in productive enterprises or available for such investment.

MOROSE.

Synonyms:

acrimonious,	**dogged,**	**ill-natured,**	**splenetic,**
churlish,	**gloomy,**	**severe,**	**sulky,**
crabbed,	**gruff,**	**snappish,**	**sullen,**
crusty,	**ill-humored,**	**sour,**	**surly.**

The *sullen* and *sulky* are discontented and resentful in regard to that against which they are too proud to protest, or consider all protest vain; *sullen* denotes more of pride, *sulky* more or resentful obstinacy. The *morose* are bitterly dissatisfied with the world in general, and disposed to vent their ill nature upon others. The *sullen* and *sulky* are for the most part silent; the *morose* growl out bitter speeches. A *surly* person is in a state of latent anger, resenting approach as intrusion, and ready to take offense at anything; thus we speak of a *surly* dog. *Sullen* and *sulky* moods may be transitory; one who is *morose* or *surly* is commonly so by disposition or habit.

Antonyms:

amiable,	complaisant,	gentle,	kind,	pleasant,
benignant,	friendly,	good-natured,	loving,	sympathetic,
bland,	genial,	indulgent,	mild,	tender.

MOTION.

Synonyms:

act,	**change,**	**movement,**	**process,**	**transition.**
action,	**move,**	**passage,**	**transit,**	

Motion is *change* of place or position in space; *transition* is a passing from one point or position in space to another. *Motion* may be either abstract or concrete, more frequently the former; *movement* is always concrete, that is, considered in connection with the thing that moves or is moved; thus, we speak of the *movements* of the planets, but of the laws of planetary *motion;* of military *movements*, but of perpetual *motion*. *Move* is used chiefly of contests or competition, as in chess or politics; as, it is your *move;* a shrewd *move* of the opposition. *Action* is a more comprehensive word than *motion*. We now rarely speak of men-

tal or spiritual *motions*, but rather of mental or spiritual *acts* or *processes*, or of the laws of mental *action*, but a formal proposal of *action* in a deliberative assembly is termed a *motion*. Compare ACT.

Antonyms:
immobility, quiescence, quiet, repose, rest, stillness.

MOURN.

Synonyms:
bemoan, bewail, deplore, grieve, lament, regret, rue, sorrow.

To *mourn* is to feel or express sadness or distress because of some loss, affliction, or misfortune; *mourning* is thought of as prolonged, grief or regret may be transient. One may *grieve* or *mourn*, *regret*, *rue*, or *sorrow* without a sound; he *bemoans* with suppressed and often inarticulate sounds of grief; he *bewails* with passionate utterance, whether of inarticulate cries or of spoken words. He *laments* in plaintive or pathetic words, as the prophet Jeremiah in his "Lamentations." One *deplores* with settled sorrow which may or may not find relief in words. One is made to *rue* an act by some misfortune resulting, or by some penalty or vengeance inflicted because of it. One *regrets* a slight misfortune or a hasty word; he *sorrows* over the death of a friend.

Antonyms:
be joyful, exult, joy, make merry, rejoice, triumph.

MUTUAL.

Synonyms:
common, correlative, interchangeable, joint, reciprocal.

That is *common* to which two or more persons have the same or equal claims, or in which they have equal interest or participation; in the strictest sense, that is *mutual* (Latin *mutare*, to change) which is freely interchanged; that is *reciprocal* in respect to which one act or movement is met by a corresponding act or movement in return; we speak of our *common* country, *mutual* affection, *reciprocal* obligations, the *reciprocal* action of cause and effect, where the effect becomes in turn a cause. Many good writers hold it incorrect to say "a *mutual* friend," and insist that "a *common* friend" would be more accurate; but "*common* friend" is practically never used, because of the disagreeable suggestion that attaches to *common*, of ordinary or inferior. "*Mutual* friend" has high literary authority (of Burke, Scott, Dickens, and others), and a considerable usage of good society in its favor.

the expression being quite naturally derived from the thoroughly correct phrase *mutual* friendship.

Antonyms:

detached, distinct, separate, severed, unconnected, unrequited, disconnected, disunited, separated, sundered, unreciprocated, unshared. dissociated,

MYSTERIOUS.

Synonyms:

abstruse, cabalistic, dark, enigmatical, hidden, incomprehensible, inexplicable, inscrutable, mystic, mystical, obscure, occult, recondite, secret, transcendental, unfathomable, unfathomed, unknown.

That is *mysterious* in the true sense which is beyond human comprehension, as the decrees of God or the origin of life. That is *mystic* or *mystical* which has associated with it some *hidden* or *recondite* meaning, especially of a religious kind; as, the *mystic* Babylon of the Apocalypse. That is *dark* which we can not personally see through, especially if sadly perplexing; as, a *dark* providence. That is *secret* which is intentionally *hidden*. Compare DARK.

Antonyms:

See synonyms for CLEAR.

NAME.

Synonyms:

agnomen, appellation, cognomen, denomination, designation, epithet, prenomen, style, surname, title.

Name in the most general sense, signifying the word by which a person or thing is called or known, includes all other words of this group; in this sense every noun is a *name;* in the more limited sense a *name* is personal, an *appellation* is descriptive, a *title* is official. In the phrase William the Conqueror, King of England, William is the man's *name*, which belongs to him personally, independently of any rank or achievement; Conqueror is the *appellation* which he won by his acquisition of England; King is the *title* denoting his royal rank. An *epithet* (Gr. *epitheton*, something added, from *epi*, on, and *tithemi*, put) is something placed upon a person or thing; the *epithet* does not strictly belong to an object like a *name*, but is given to mark some assumed characteristic, good or bad; an *epithet* is always an adjective, or a word or phrase used as an adjective, and is properly used to emphasize a characteristic but not to add information, as in the

phrase "the *sounding* sea"; the idea that an *epithet* is always opprobrious, and that any word used opprobriously is an *epithet* is a popular error. *Designation* may be used much in the sense of *appellation*, but is more distinctive or specific in meaning; a *designation* properly so called rests upon some inherent quality, while an *appellation* may be fanciful. Among the Romans the *prenomen* was the individual part of a man's *name*, the "nomen" designated the gens to which he belonged, the *cognomen* showed his family and was borne by all patricians, and the *agnomen* was added to refer to his achievements or character. When scientists *name* an animal or a plant, they give it a binary or binomial technical *name* comprising a generic and a specific *appellation*. In modern use, a personal *name*, as John or Mary, is given in infancy, and is often called the given *name* or Christian *name*, or simply the first *name* (rarely the *prenomen*); the *cognomen* or *surname* is the family *name* which belongs to one by right of birth or marriage. *Style* is the legal *designation* by which a person or house is known in official or business relations; as, the *name* and *style* of Baring Brothers. The term *denomination* is applied to a separate religious organization, without the opprobrious meaning attaching to the word "sect"; also, to designate any class of like objects collectively, especially money or notes of a certain value; as, the sum was in notes of the *denomination* of one thousand dollars. Compare TERM.

NATIVE.

Synonyms:
indigenous, innate, natal, natural, original.

Native denotes that which belongs to one by birth; *natal* that which pertains to the event of birth; *natural* denotes that which rests upon inherent qualities of character or being. We speak of one's *native* country, or of his *natal* day; of *natural* ability, *native* genius. Compare INHERENT; PRIMEVAL; RADICAL.

Antonyms:
acquired, alien, artificial, assumed, foreign, unnatural.

NAUTICAL.

Synonyms:
marine, maritime, naval, ocean, oceanic.

Marine (L. *mare*, sea) signifies belonging to the ocean, *maritime*, a secondary derivative from the same root, bordering on or

connected with the *ocean ;* as, *marine* products ; *marine* animals ; *maritime* nations ; *maritime* laws. *Nautical* (Gr. *nautes*, a sailor) denotes primarily anything connected with sailors, and hence with ships or navigation ; *naval* (L. *navis*, Gr. *naus*, a ship) refers to the armed force of a nation on the sea, and, by extension, to similar forces on lakes and rivers ; as, a *naval* force ; a *nautical* almanac. *Ocean*, used adjectively, is applied to that which belongs to or is part of the *ocean ; oceanic* may be used in the same sense, but is especially applied to that which borders on (or upon) or is connected with, or which is similar to or suggestive of an *ocean ;* we speak of *ocean* currents, *oceanic* islands, or, perhaps, of an *oceanic* intellect.

NEAT.

Synonyms:

clean, cleanly,	**dapper, natty,**	**nice, orderly,**	**prim, spruce,**	**tidy, trim.**

That which is *clean* is simply free from soil or defilement of any kind. Things are *orderly* when in due relation to other things ; a room or desk is *orderly* when every article is in place ; a person is *orderly* who habitually keeps things so. *Tidy* denotes that which conforms to propriety in general ; an unlaced shoe may be perfectly *clean*, but is not *tidy*. *Neat* refers to that which is *clean* and *tidy* with nothing superfluous, conspicuous, or showy, as when we speak of plain but *neat* attire ; the same idea of freedom from the superfluous appears in the phrases "a *neat* speech," "a *neat* turn," "a *neat* reply," etc. A *clean* cut has no ragged edges ; a *neat* stroke just does what is intended. *Nice* is stronger than *neat*, implying value and beauty ; a *cheap*, coarse dress may be perfectly *neat*, but would not be termed *nice*. *Spruce* is applied to the show and affectation of neatness with a touch of smartness, and is always a term of mild contempt ; as, a *spruce* serving man. *Trim* denotes a certain shapely and elegant firmness, often with suppleness and grace ; as, a *trim* suit ; a *trim* figure. *Prim* applies to a precise, formal, affected nicety. *Dapper* is *spruce* with the suggestion of smallness and slightness ; *natty*, a diminutive of *neat*, suggests minute elegance, with a tendency toward the exquisite ; as, a *dapper* little fellow in a *natty* business suit.

Antonyms:

dirty,	negligent,	slouchy,	uncared for,
disorderly,	rough,	slovenly,	unkempt,
dowdy,	rude,	soiled,	untidy.

NECESSARY.

Synonyms:

essential,	**infallible,**	**required,**	**unavoidable,**
indispensable,	**needed,**	**requisite,**	**undeniable.**
inevitable,	**needful,**		

That is *necessary* which must exist, occur, or be true; which in the nature of things can not be otherwise. That which is *essential* belongs to the essence of a thing, so that the thing can not exist in its completeness without it; that which is *indispensable* may be only an adjunct, but it is one that can not be spared; vigorous health is *essential* to an arctic explorer; warm clothing is *indispensable.* That which is *requisite* (or *required*) is so in the judgment of the person requiring it, but may not be so absolutely; thus, the *requisite* is more a matter of personal feeling than the *indispensable.* *Inevitable* (L. *in*, not, and *evito*, shun) is primarily the exact equivalent of the Saxon *unavoidable;* both words are applied to things which some at least would escape or prevent, while that which is *necessary* may meet with no objection; food is *necessary*, death is *inevitable;* a *necessary* conclusion satisfies a thinker; an *inevitable* conclusion silences opposition. An *infallible* proof is one that necessarily leads the mind to a sound conclusion. *Needed* and *needful* are more concrete than *necessary*, and respect an end to be attained; we speak of a *necessary* inference; *necessary* food is what one can not live without, while *needful* food is that without which he can not enjoy comfort, health, and strength.

Antonyms:

casual,	needless,	optional,	useless,
contingent,	non-essential,	unnecessary,	worthless.

Prepositions:

Necessary *to* a sequence or a total; *for* or *to* a result or a person; unity is necessary *to* (to constitute) completeness; decision is necessary *for* command, or *for* a commander.

NECESSITY.

Synonyms:

compulsion,	**fatality,**	**requisite,**
destiny,	**fate,**	**sine qua non,**
emergency,	**indispensability,**	**unavoidableness,**
essential,	**indispensableness**	**urgency,**
exigency,	**need.**	**want.**
extremity,	**requirement,**	

Necessity is the quality of being necessary, or the quality of that which can not but be, become, or be true, or be accepted as true. *Need* and *want* always imply a lack; *necessity* may be used

in this sense, but in the higher philosophical sense *necessity* simply denotes the exclusion of any alternative either in thought or fact; righteousness is a *necessity* (not a *need*) of the divine nature. *Need* suggests the possibility of supplying the deficiency which *want* expresses; to speak of a person's *want* of decision merely points out a weakness in his character; to say that he has *need* of decision implies that he can exercise or attain it. As applied to a deficiency, *necessity* is more imperative than *need;* a weary person is in *need* of rest; when rest becomes a *necessity* he has no choice but to stop work. An *essential* is something, as a quality, or element, that belongs to the essence of something else so as to be inseparable from it in its normal condition, or in any complete idea or statement of it. Compare NECESSARY; PREDESTINATION.

Antonyms:

choice, contingency, doubt, doubtfulness, dubiousness, fortuity, freedom, option, possibility, uncertainty.

Prepositions:

The necessity *of* surrender; a necessity *for* action; this is a necessity *to* me.

NEGLECT.

Synonyms:

carelessness, default, disregard, disrespect, failure, heedlessness, inadvertence, inattention, indifference, neglectfulness, negligence, omission, oversight, remissness, scorn, slackness, slight, thoughtlessness.

Neglect (L. *nec*, not, and *lego*, gather) is the failing to take such care, show such attention, pay such courtesy, etc., as may be rightfully or reasonably expected. *Negligence*, which is the same in origin, may be used in almost the same sense, but with a slighter force, as when Whittier speaks of "the *negligence* which friendship loves"; but *negligence* is often used to denote the quality or trait of character of which the act is a manifestation, or to denote the habit of neglecting that which ought to be done. *Neglect* is transitive, *negligence* is intransitive; we speak of *neglect* of his books, friends, or duties, in which cases we could not use *negligence; negligence* in dress implies want of care as to its arrangement, tidiness, etc.; *neglect* of one's garments would imply leaving them exposed to defacement or injury, as by dust, moths, etc. *Neglect* has a passive sense which *negligence* has not; the child was suffering from *neglect*, *i. e.*, from being neglected by others; the child was suffering from *negligence* would imply that he him-

self was neglectful. The distinction sometimes made that *neglect* denotes the act, and *negligence* the habit, is but partially true; one may be guilty of habitual *neglect* of duty; the wife may suffer from her husband's constant *neglect*, while the *negligence* which causes a railroad accident may be that of a moment, and on the part of one ordinarily careful and attentive; in such cases the law provides punishment for criminal *negligence*.

Antonyms:

See synonyms for CARE.

Prepositions:

Neglect *of* duty, *of* the child *by* the parent; there was neglect *on the part of* the teacher.

NEW.

Synonyms:

fresh,	**modern,**	**new-made,**	**upstart,**
juvenile,	**new-fangled,**	**novel,**	**young,**
late,	**new-fashioned,**	**recent,**	**youthful.**

That which is *new* has lately come into existence, possession, or use; a *new* house is just built, or in a more general sense is one that has just come into the possession of the present owner or occupant. *Modern* denotes that which has begun to exist in the present age, and is still existing; *recent* denotes that which has come into existence within a comparatively brief period, and may or may not be existing still. *Modern* history pertains to any period since the middle ages; *modern* literature, *modern* architecture, etc., are not strikingly remote from the styles and types prevalent to-day. That which is *late* is somewhat removed from the present, but not far enough to be called *old*. That which is *recent* is not quite so sharply distinguished from the past as that which is *new; recent* publications range over a longer time than *new* books. That which is *novel* is either absolutely or relatively unprecedented in kind; a *novel* contrivance is one that has never before been known; a *novel* experience is one that has never before occurred to the same person; that which is *new* may be of a familiar or even of an ancient sort, as a *new* copy of an old book. *Young* and *youthful* are applied to that which has life; that which is *young* is possessed of a comparatively *new* existence as a living thing, possessing actual youth; that which is *youthful* manifests the attributes of youth. (Compare YOUTHFUL.) *Fresh* applies to that which has the characteristics of newness or youth, while capable of deterioration by lapse of time; that which

is unworn, unspoiled, or unfaded; as, a *fresh* countenance, *fresh* eggs, *fresh* flowers. *New* is opposed to *old*, *modern* to *ancient*, *recent* to *remote*, *young* to *old*, *aged*, etc.

Antonyms:

See synonyms for OLD.

NIMBLE.

Synonyms:

active, agile, alert, brisk, bustling, lively, prompt, quick, speedy, sprightly, spry, swift.

Nimble refers to lightness, freedom, and quickness of motion within a somewhat narrow range, with readiness to turn suddenly to any point; *swift* applies commonly to more sustained motion over greater distances; a pickpocket is *nimble*-fingered, a dancer *nimble*-footed; an arrow, a race-horse, or an ocean steamer is *swift;* Shakespeare's "*nimble* lightnings" is said of the visual appearance in sudden zigzag flash across the sky. Figuratively, we speak of *nimble* wit, *swift* intelligence, *swift* destruction. *Alert*, which is strictly a synonym for *ready*, comes sometimes near the meaning of *nimble* or *quick*, from the fact that the ready, wide-awake person is likely to be *lively*, *quick*, *speedy*. Compare ACTIVE; ALERT.

Antonyms:

clumsy, dilatory, dull, heavy, inactive, inert, slow, sluggish, unready.

NORMAL.

Synonyms:

common, natural, ordinary, regular, typical, usual.

That which is *natural* is according to nature; that which is *normal* is according to the standard or rule which is observed or claimed to prevail in nature; a deformity may be *natural*, symmetry is *normal;* the *normal* color of the crow is black, while the *normal* color of the sparrow is gray, but one is as *natural* as the other. *Typical* refers to such an assemblage of qualities as makes the specimen, genus, etc., a type of some more comprehensive group, while *normal* is more commonly applied to the parts of a single object; the specimen was *typical;* color, size, and other characteristics, *normal*. The *regular* is etymologically that which is according to rule, hence that which is steady and constant, as opposed to that which is fitful and changeable; the *normal* action of the heart is *regular*. That which is *common* is shared by a

great number of persons or things; disease is *common*, a *normal* state of health is rare. Compare GENERAL; USUAL.

Antonyms:

abnormal, exceptional, irregular, monstrous, peculiar, rare, singular, uncommon, unprecedented, unusual.

NOTWITHSTANDING, *conj.*

Synonyms:

altho(ugh), but, howbeit, however, nevertheless, still, tho(ugh), yet.

However simply waives discussion, and (like the archaic *howbeit*) says "be that as it may, this is true"; *nevertheless* concedes the truth of what precedes, but claims that what follows is none the less true; *notwithstanding* marshals the two statements face to face, admits the one and its seeming contradiction to the other, while insisting that it can not, after all, withstand the other; as, *notwithstanding* the force of the enemy is superior, we shall conquer. *Yet* and *still* are weaker than *notwithstanding*, while stronger than *but*. *Tho* and *altho* make as little as possible of the concession, dropping it, as it were, incidentally; as, "*tho* we are guilty, thou art good"; to say "we are guilty, *but* thou art good," would make the concession of guilt more emphatic. Compare BUT; YET.

NOTWITHSTANDING, *prep.*

Synonyms:

despite, in spite of.

Notwithstanding simply states that circumstances shall not be or have not been allowed to withstand; *despite* and *in spite of* refer primarily to personal and perhaps spiteful opposition; as, he failed *notwithstanding* his good intentions; or, he persevered *in spite of* the most bitter hostility. When *despite* and *in spite of* are applied to inanimate things, it is with something of personification; "*in spite of* the storm" is said as if the storm had a hostile purpose to oppose the undertaking.

OATH.

Synonyms:

adjuration, affidavit, anathema, ban, blaspheming, blasphemy, curse, cursing, denunciation, execration, imprecation, malediction, profane swearing, profanity, reprobation, swearing, sworn statement, vow.

In the highest sense, as in a court of justice, "an *oath* is a rev-

erent appeal to God in corroboration of what one says," ABBOTT *Law Dict.*; an *affidavit* is a *sworn statement* made in writing in the presence of a competent officer; an *adjuration* is a solemn appeal to a person in the name of God to speak the truth. An *oath* is made to man in the name of God; a *vow*, to God without the intervention, often without the knowledge, of man. In the lower sense, an *oath* may be mere *blasphemy* or *profane swearing*. *Anathema*, *curse*, *execration*, and *imprecation* are modes of invoking vengeance or retribution from a superhuman power upon the person against whom they are uttered. *Anathema* is a solemn ecclesiastical condemnation of a person or of a proposition. *Curse* may be just and authoritative; as, the *curse* of God; or, it may be wanton and powerless: "so the *curse* causeless shall not come," *Prov.* xxvi, 2. *Execration* expresses most of personal bitterness and hatred; *imprecation* refers especially to the coming of the desired evil upon the person against whom it is uttered. *Malediction* is a general wish of evil, a less usual but very expressive word. Compare TESTIMONY.

Antonyms:
benediction, benison, blessing.

OBSCURE.

Synonyms:

abstruse,	**darksome,**	**dusky,**	**involved,**
ambiguous,	**deep,**	**enigmatical,**	**muddy,**
cloudy,	**dense,**	**hidden,**	**mysterious,**
complex,	**difficult,**	**incomprehensible,**	**profound,**
complicated,	**dim,**	**indistinct,**	**turbid.**
dark,	**doubtful,**	**intricate,**	**unintelligible.**

That is *obscure* which the eye or the mind can not clearly discern or see through, whether because of its own want of transparency, its depth or intricacy, or because of mere defect of light. That which is *complicated* is likely to be *obscure*, but that may be *obscure* which is not at all *complicated* and scarcely *complex*, as a *muddy* pool. In that which is *abstruse* (L. *abs*, from, and *trudo*, push) as if removed from the usual course of thought or out of the way of apprehension or discovery, the thought is remote, *hidden*; in that which is *obscure* there may be nothing to hide; it is hard to see to the bottom of the *profound*, because of its depth, but the most shallow turbidness is *obscure*. Compare COMPLEX; DARK; DIFFICULT; MYSTERIOUS.

Antonyms:
See synonyms for CLEAR.

OBSOLETE.

Synonyms:

ancient,	**archaic,**	**obsolescent,**	**out of date,**
antiquated,	**disused,**	**old,**	**rare.**

Some of the *oldest* or most *ancient* words are not *obsolete*, as father, mother, etc. A word is *obsolete* which has quite gone out of reputable use; a word is *archaic* which is falling out of reputable use, or, on the other hand, having been *obsolete*, is taken up tentatively by writers or speakers of influence, so that it may perhaps regain its position as a living word; a word is *rare* if there are few present instances of its reputable use. Compare OLD.

Antonyms:

See synonyms for NEW.

OBSTINATE.

Synonyms.

contumacious,	**headstrong,**	**mulish,**	**resolute,**
decided,	**heady,**	**obdurate,**	**resolved,**
determined,	**immovable.**	**opinionated,**	**stubborn.**
dogged,	**indomitable,**	**persistent,**	**unconquerable,**
firm.	**inflexible,**	**pertinacious,**	**unflinching,**
fixed,	**intractable,**	**refractory,**	**unyielding.**

The *headstrong* person is not to be stopped in his own course of action, while the *obstinate* and *stubborn* is not to be driven to another's way. The *headstrong* act; the *obstinate* and *stubborn* may simply refuse to stir. The most amiable person may be *obstinate* on some one point; the *stubborn* person is for the most part habitually so; we speak of *obstinate* determination, *stubborn* resistance. *Stubborn* is the term most frequently applied to the lower animals and inanimate things. *Refractory* implies more activity of resistance; the *stubborn* horse balks; the *refractory* animal plunges, rears, and kicks; metals that resist ordinary processes of reduction are termed *refractory*. One is *obdurate* who adheres to his purpose in spite of appeals that would move any tender-hearted or right-minded person. *Contumacious* refers to a proud and insolent defiance of authority, as of the summons of a court. *Pertinacious* demand is contrasted with *obstinate* refusal. The *unyielding* conduct which we approve we call *decided, firm, inflexible, resolute;* that which we condemn we are apt to term *headstrong, obstinate, stubborn.* Compare PERVERSE.

Antonyms:

amenable,	dutiful,	pliable,	tractable,
complaisant,	gentle,	pliant,	undecided,
compliant.	irresolute,	submissive,	wavering,
docile,	obedient,	teachable,	yielding.

OBSTRUCT.

Synonyms:

arrest,	check,	embarrass,	interrupt,	stay,
bar,	choke,	hinder,	oppose,	stop.
barricade,	clog,	impede,	retard,	

To *obstruct* is literally to build up against; the road is *obstructed* by fallen trees; the passage of liquid through a tube is *obstructed* by solid deposits. We may *hinder* one's advance by following and clinging to him; we *obstruct* his course by standing in his way or putting a barrier across his path. Anything that makes one's progress slower, whether from within or from without, *impedes;* an obstruction is always from without. To *arrest* is to cause to stop suddenly; *obstructing* the way may have the effect of *arresting* progress. Compare HINDER; IMPEDIMENT.

Antonyms:

accelerate,	aid,	facilitate,	free,	open,	promote.
advance,	clear,	forward,	further,	pave the way for,	

OLD.

Synonyms:

aged,	decrepit,	immemorial,	senile,
ancient,	elderly,	olden,	time-honored,
antiquated,	gray,	patriarchal,	time-worn,
antique,	hoary,	remote,	venerable.

That is termed *old* which has existed long, or which existed long ago. *Ancient*, from the Latin, through the French, is the more stately, *old*, from the Saxon, the more familiar word. Familiarity, on one side, is near to contempt; thus we say, an *old* coat, an *old* hat. On the other hand, familiarity is akin to tenderness, and thus *old* is a word of endearment; as, "the *old* homestead," the "*old* oaken bucket." "Tell me the *old*, *old* story!" has been sung feelingly by millions; "tell me that *ancient* story" would remove it out of all touch of human sympathy. *Olden* is a statelier form of *old*, and is applied almost exclusively to time, not to places, buildings, persons, etc. As regards periods of time, the familiar are also the near; thus, the *old* times are not too far away for familiar thought and reference; the *olden* times are more remote, *ancient* times still further removed. *Gray*, *hoary*, and *moldering* refer to outward and visible tokens of age. *Aged* applies chiefly to long-extended human life. *Decrepit*, *gray*, and *hoary* refer to the effects of age on the body exclusively; *senile* upon the mind also; as, a *decrepit* frame, *senile* garrulousness. One may be *aged* and neither *decrepit* nor *senile*. *Elderly* is applied to those who have passed middle life, but scarcely reached

old age. *Remote* (L. *re*, back or away, and *moveo*, move), primarily refers to space, but is extended to that which is far off in time; as, at some *remote* period. *Venerable* expresses the involuntary reverence that we yield to the majestic and long-enduring, whether in the material world or in human life and character.

Compare ANTIQUE; OBSOLETE; PRIMEVAL.

Antonyms:

Compare synonyms for NEW; YOUTHFUL.

OPERATION.

Synonyms.

action, agency, effect, execution, force, influence, performance, procedure, result.

Operation is *action* considered with reference to the thing acted upon, and may apply to the *action* of an intelligent agent or of a material substance or *force;* as, the *operation* of a medicine. *Performance* and *execution* denote intelligent *action*, considered with reference to the actor or to that which he accomplishes; *performance* accomplishing the will of the actor, *execution* often the will of another; we speak of the *performance* of a duty, the *execution* of a sentence. Compare ACT.

Antonyms:

failure, inaction, ineffectiveness, inefficiency, inutility, powerlessness, uselessness.

ORDER.

Synonyms:

command, direction, injunction, instruction, mandate, prohibition, requirement.

Instruction implies superiority of knowledge, *direction* of authority on the part of the giver; a teacher gives *instructions* to his pupils, an employer gives *directions* to his workmen. *Order* is still more authoritative than *direction;* soldiers, sailors, and railroad employees have simply to obey the *orders* of their superiors, without explanation or question; an *order* in the commercial sense has the authority of the money which the one *ordering* the goods pays or is to pay. *Command* is a loftier word, as well as highly authoritative, less frequent in common life; we speak of the *commands* of God, or sometimes, by polite hyperbole, ask of a friend, "Have you any *commands* for me?" A *requirement* is imperative, but not always formal, nor made by a personal agent; it may be in the nature of things; as, the *requirements* of the position.

Prohibition is wholly negative; it is a *command* not to do; *injunction* is now oftenest so used, especially as the *requirement* by legal authority that certain action be suspended or refrained from, pending final legal decision. Compare ARRAY; CLASS; LAW; PROHIBIT; SYSTEM.

Antonyms.
allowance, consent, leave, liberty, license, permission, permit.

OSTENTATION.

Synonyms:
boast, boasting, display, flourish, pageant, pageantry, parade, pomp, pomposity, pompousness, show, vaunt, vaunting.

Ostentation is an ambitious showing forth of whatever is thought adapted to win admiration or praise; *ostentation* may be without words; as, the *ostentation* of wealth in fine residences, rich clothing, costly equipage, or the like; when in words, *ostentation* is rather in manner than in direct statement; as, the *ostentation* of learning. *Boasting* is in direct statement, and is louder and more vulgar than *ostentation*. There may be great *display* or *show* with little substance; *ostentation* suggests something substantial to be shown. *Pageant*, *pageantry*, *parade*, and *pomp* refer principally to affairs of arms or state; as, a royal *pageant;* a military *parade*. *Pomp* is some material demonstration of wealth and power, as in grand and stately ceremonial, rich furnishings, processions, etc., considered as worthy of the person or occasion in whose behalf it is manifested; *pomp* is the noble side of that which as *ostentation* is considered as arrogant and vain. *Pageant* and *pageantry* are inferior to *pomp*, denoting spectacular *display* designed to impress the public mind, and since the multitude is largely ignorant and thoughtless, the words *pageant* and *pageantry* have a suggestion of the transient and unsubstantial. *Parade* (L. *paro*, prepare) is an exhibition as of troops in camp going through the evolutions that are to be used in battle, and suggests a lack of earnestness and direct or immediate occasion or demand; hence, in the more general sense, a *parade* is an uncalled for exhibition, and so used is a more disparaging word than *ostentation; ostentation* may spring merely from undue self-gratulation, *parade* implies a desire to impress others with a sense of one's abilities or resources, and is always offensive and

somewhat contemptible; as, a *parade* of wealth or learning. *Pomposity* and *pompousness* are the affectation of *pomp*.

Antonyms:

diffidence,	quietness,	retirement,	timidity,
modesty,	reserve,	shrinking,	unobtrusiveness.

OUGHT.

Synonym:
should.

One *ought* to do that which he is under moral obligation or in duty bound to do. *Ought* is the stronger word, holding most closely to the sense of moral obligation, or sometimes of imperative logical necessity; *should* may have the sense of moral obligation or may apply merely to propriety or expediency, as in the proverb, "The liar *should* have a good memory," *i. e.*, he will need it. *Ought* is sometimes used of abstractions or inanimate things as indicating what the mind deems to be imperative or logically necessary in view of all the conditions; as, these goods *ought* to go into that space; these arguments *ought* to convince him; *should* in such connections would be correct, but less emphatic. Compare DUTY.

OVERSIGHT.

Synonyms:

care,	**control,**	**management,**	**surveillance,**
charge,	**direction,**	**superintendence,**	**watch.**
command,	**inspection,**	**supervision,**	**watchfulness.**

A person may look over a matter in order to survey it carefully in its entirety, or he may look over it with no attention to the thing itself because his gaze and thought are concentrated on something beyond; *oversight* has thus two contrasted senses, in the latter sense denoting inadvertent error or omission, and in the former denoting watchful *supervision*, commonly implying constant personal presence; *superintendence* requires only so much of presence or communication as to know that the superintendent's wishes are carried out; the superintendent of a railroad will personally oversee very few of its operations; the railroad company has supreme *direction* of all its affairs without *superintendence* or *oversight*. *Control* is used chiefly with reference to restraint or the power of restraint; a good horseman has a restless horse under perfect *control;* there is no high character without self-*control*. *Surveillance* is an invidious term signifying watching with something of suspicion. Compare CARE; NEGLECT.

PAIN.

Synonyms:

ache,	**distress,**	**suffering,**	**torture,**
agony,	**pang,**	**throe,**	**twinge,**
anguish,	**paroxysm,**	**torment,**	**wo(e.**

Pain is the most general term of this group, including all the others; *pain* is a disturbing sensation from which nature revolts, resulting from some injurious external interference (as from a wound, a bruise, a harsh word, etc.), or from some lack of what one needs, craves, or cherishes (as, the *pain* of hunger or bereavement), or from some abnormal action of bodily or mental functions (as, the *pains* of disease, envy, or discontent). *Suffering* is one of the severer forms of *pain*. The prick of a needle causes *pain*, but we should scarcely speak of it as *suffering*. *Distress* is too strong a word for little hurts, too feeble for the intensest *suffering*, but commonly applied to some continuous or prolonged trouble or need; as, the *distress* of a shipwrecked crew, or of a destitute family. *Ache* is lingering *pain*, more or less severe; *pang*, a *pain* short, sharp, intense, and perhaps repeated. We speak of the *pangs* of hunger or of remorse. *Throe* is a violent and thrilling *pain*. *Paroxysm* applies to an alternately recurring and receding *pain*, which comes as it were in waves; the *paroxysm* is the rising of the wave. *Torment* and *torture* are intense and terrible *sufferings*. *Agony* and *anguish* express the utmost *pain* or *suffering* of body or mind. *Agony* of body is that with which the system struggles; *anguish* that by which it is crushed.

Antonyms:

comfort, delight, ease, enjoyment, peace, rapture, relief, solace.

PALLIATE.

Synonyms:

apologize for,	**conceal,**	**extenuate,**	**hide,**	**screen,**
cloak,	**cover,**	**gloss over,**	**mitigate,**	**veil.**

Cloak, from the French, and *palliate*, from the Latin, are the same in original signification, but have diverged in meaning; a *cloak* may be used to *hide* completely the person or some object carried about the person, or it may but partly *veil* the figure, making the outlines less distinct; *cloak* is used in the former, *palliate*, in the latter sense; to *cloak* a sin is to attempt to *hide* it from discovery; to *palliate* it is to attempt to *hide* some part of its blameworthiness. "When we *palliate* our own or others' faults we do not seek to *cloke* them altogether, but only to *extenuate* the guilt of them in part." TRENCH *Study of Words* lect. vi, p.

266. Either to *palliate* or to *extenuate* is to admit the fault; but to *extenuate* is rather to *apologize for* the offender, while to *palliate* is to disguise the fault; hence, we speak of *extenuating* but not of *palliating* circumstances, since circumstances can not change the inherent wrong of an act, tho they may lessen the blameworthiness of him who does it; *palliating* a bad thing by giving it a mild name does not make it less evil. In reference to diseases, to *palliate* is really to diminish their violence, or partly to relieve the sufferer. Compare ALLEVIATE; HIDE.

PARDON, *v.*

Synonyms:

absolve, acquit, condone, excuse, forgive, overlook, pass by, pass over, remit.

To *pardon* is to let pass, as a fault or sin, without resentment, blame, or punishment. *Forgive* has reference to feelings, *pardon* to consequences; hence, the executive may *pardon*, but has nothing to do officially with *forgiving*. Personal injury may be *forgiven* by the person wronged; thus, God at once *forgives* and *pardons;* the *pardoned* sinner is exempt from punishment; the *forgiven* sinner is restored to the divine favor. To *pardon* is the act of a superior, implying the right to punish; to *forgive* is the privilege of the humblest person who has been wronged or offended. In law, to *remit* the whole penalty is equivalent to *pardoning* the offender; but a part of a penalty may be *remitted* and the remainder inflicted, as where the penalty includes both fine and imprisonment. To *condone* is to put aside a recognized offense by some act which restores the offender to forfeited right or privilege, and is the act of a private individual, without legal formalities. To *excuse* is to *overlook* some slight offense, error, or breach of etiquette; *pardon* is often used by courtesy in nearly the same sense. A person may speak of *excusing* or *forgiving* himself, but not of *pardoning* himself. Compare ABSOLVE; PARDON, *n.*

Antonyms

castigate, chasten, chastise, condemn, convict, correct, doom, punish, recompense, scourge, sentence, visit.

PARDON, *n.*

Synonyms:

absolution, acquittal, amnesty, forbearance, forgiveness, mercy, oblivion, remission.

Acquittal is a release from a charge, after trial, as not guilty

Pardon is a removal of penalty from one who has been adjudged guilty. *Acquittal* is by the decision of a court, commonly of a jury; *pardon* is the act of the executive. An innocent man may demand *acquittal*, and need not plead for *pardon*. *Pardon* supposes an offense; yet, as our laws stand, to grant a *pardon* is sometimes the only way to release one who has been wrongly convicted. *Oblivion*, from the Latin, signifies overlooking and virtually forgetting an offense, so that the offender stands before the law in all respects as if it had never been committed. *Amnesty* brings the same idea through the Greek. *Pardon* affects individuals; *amnesty* and *oblivion* are said of great numbers. *Pardon* is oftenest applied to the ordinary administration of law; *amnesty*, to national and military affairs. An *amnesty* is issued after war, insurrection, or rebellion; it is often granted by "an act of *oblivion*," and includes a full *pardon* of all offenders who come within its provisions. *Absolution* is a religious word (compare synonyms for ABSOLVE). *Remission* is a discharge from penalty; as, the *remission* of a fine.

Antonyms:
penalty, punishment, retaliation, retribution, vengeance.

Prepositions:
A pardon *to* or *for* the offenders; *for* all offenses; the pardon *of* offenders or offenses.

PART, *v.*

Synonyms:
Compare synonyms for PART, *n.*

Prepositions:
Part *into* shares; part *in* the middle; part one *from* another; part *among* the claimants; part *between* contestants (archaic); in general, to part *from* is to relinquish companionship; to part *with* is to relinquish possession; we part *from* a person or *from* something thought of with some sense of companionship; a traveler parts *from* his friends; he may be said also to part *from* his native shore; a man parts *with* an estate, a horse, a copyright; part *with* may be applied to a person thought of in any sense as a possession; an employer parts *with* a clerk or servant; but *part with* is sometimes used by good writers as meaning simply to separate from.

PART, *n.*

Synonyms:

atom,	**fraction,**	**member,**	**section,**
component,	**fragment,**	**particle,**	**segment,**
constituent,	**ingredient,**	**piece,**	**share,**
division,	**instalment,**	**portion,**	**subdivision.**
element,			

Part, a substance, quantity, or amount that is the result of the division of something greater, is the general word, including all the others of this group. A *fragment* is the result of breaking, rending, or disruption of some kind, while a *piece* may be smoothly or evenly separated and have a certain completeness in itself. A *piece* is often taken for a sample; a *fragment* scarcely would be. *Division* and *fraction* are always regarded as in connection with the total; *divisions* may be equal or unequal; a *fraction* is one of several equal *parts* into which the whole is supposed to be divided. A *portion* is a *part* viewed with reference to some one who is to receive it or some special purpose to which it is to be applied; in a restaurant one *portion* (*i.e.*, the amount designed for one person) is sometimes, by special order, served to two; a *share* is a *part* to which one has or may acquire a right in connection with others; an *instalment* is one of a series of proportionate payments that are to be continued till the entire claim is discharged; a *particle* is an exceedingly small *part*. A *component*, *constituent*, *ingredient*, or *element* is a *part* of some compound or mixture; an *element* is necessary to the existence, as a *component* or *constituent* is necessary to the completeness of that which it helps to compose; an *ingredient* may be foreign or accidental. A *subdivision* is a *division* of a *division*. We speak of a *segment* of a circle. Compare PARTICLE; PORTION.

PARTICLE.

Synonyms:

atom,	**grain,**	**mite,**	**scrap,**	**whit.**
corpuscle,	**iota,**	**molecule,**	**shred,**	
element,	**jot,**	**scintilla,**	**tittle,**	

A *particle* is a very small part of any material substance; as, a *particle* of sand or of dust; it is a general term, not accurately determinate in meaning. *Atom* (Gr. *a-* privative, not, and *temno*, cut) etymologically signifies that which can not be cut or divided, and is the smallest conceivable *particle* of matter, regarded as absolutely homogeneous and as having but one set of properties; *atoms* are the ultimate *particles* of matter. A *mole-*

cule is made up of *atoms*, and is regarded as separable into its constituent parts; as used by physicists, a *molecule* is the smallest conceivable part which retains all the characteristics of the substance; thus, a *molecule* of water is made up of two *atoms* of hydrogen and one *atom* of oxygen. *Element* in chemistry denotes, without reference to quantity, a substance regarded as simple, *i. e.*, one incapable of being resolved by any known process into simpler substances; the *element* gold may be represented by an ingot or by a *particle* of gold-dust. In popular language, an *element* is any essential constituent; the ancients believed that the universe was made up of the four *elements*, earth, air, fire, and water; a storm is spoken of as a manifestation of the fury of the *elements*. We speak of *corpuscles* of blood. Compare PART.

Antonyms:

aggregate, entirety, mass, quantity, sum, sum total, total, whole.

PATIENCE.

Synonyms:

calmness, composure, endurance, forbearance, fortitude, leniency, long-suffering, resignation, submission, sufferance.

Patience is the quality or habit of mind shown in bearing passively and uncomplainingly any pain, evil, or hardship that may fall to one's lot. *Endurance* hardens itself against suffering, and may be merely stubborn; *fortitude* is *endurance* animated by courage; *endurance* may by modifiers be made to have a passive force, as when we speak of "passive endurance"; *patience* is not so hard as *endurance* nor so self-effacing as *submission*. *Submission* is ordinarily and *resignation* always applied to matters of great moment, while *patience* may apply to slight worries and annoyances. As regards our relations to our fellow men, *forbearance* is abstaining from retaliation or revenge; *patience* is keeping kindliness of heart under vexatious conduct; *long-suffering* is continued *patience*. *Patience* may also have an active force denoting uncomplaining steadiness in doing, as in tilling the soil. Compare INDUSTRY.

Antonyms:

See synonyms for ANGER.

Prepositions:

Patience *in* or *amid* sufferings: patience *with* (rarely *toward*) opposers or offenders; patience *under* afflictions; (rarely) patience *of* heat or cold, etc.

PAY, *n.*

Synonyms:
allowance, compensation, earnings, fee, hire, honorarium, payment, recompense, remuneration, requital, salary, stipend, wages.

An *allowance* is a stipulated amount furnished at regular intervals as a matter of discretion or gratuity, as of food to besieged soldiers, or of money to a child or ward. *Compensation* is a comprehensive word signifying a return for a service done. *Remuneration* is applied to matters of great amount or importance. *Recompense* is a still wider and loftier word, with less suggestion of calculation and market value; there are services for which affection and gratitude are the sole and sufficient *recompense; earnings, fees, hire, pay, salary,* and *wages* are forms of *compensation* and may be included in *compensation, remuneration,* or *recompense. Pay* is commercial and strictly signifies an exact pecuniary equivalent for a thing or service, except when the contrary is expressly stated, as when we speak of "high *pay*" or "poor *pay*." *Wages* denotes what a worker receives. *Earnings* is often used as exactly equivalent to *wages,* but may be used with reference to the real value of work done or service rendered, and even applied to inanimate things; as, the *earnings* of capital. *Hire* is distinctly mercenary or menial, but as a noun has gone out of popular use, tho the verb *to hire* is common. *Salary* is for literary or professional work, *wages* for handicraft or other comparatively inferior service; a *salary* is regarded as more permanent than *wages;* an editor receives a *salary,* a compositor receives *wages. Stipend* has become exclusively a literary word. A *fee* is given for a single service or privilege, and is sometimes in the nature of a gratuity. Compare REQUITE.

PEOPLE.

Synonyms:
commonwealth, community, nation, population, race, state, tribe.

A *community* is in general terms the aggregate of persons inhabiting any territory in common and viewed as having common interests; a *commonwealth* is such a body of persons having a common government, especially a republican government; as, the *commonwealth* of Massachusetts. A *community* may be very small; a *commonwealth* is ordinarily of considerable extent. A *people* is the aggregate of any public *community,* either in distinc-

tion from their rulers or as including them; a *race* is a division of mankind in the line of origin and ancestry; the *people* of the United States includes members of almost every *race*. The use of *people* as signifying persons collectively, as in the statement "The hall was full of *people*," has been severely criticized, but is old and accepted English, and may fitly be classed as idiomatic, and often better than *persons*, by reason of its collectivism. As Dean Alford suggests, it would make a strange transformation of the old hymn "All *people* that on earth do dwell" to sing "All *persons* that on earth do dwell." A *state* is an organized political *community* considered in its corporate capacity as "a body politic and corporate"; as, a legislative act is the act of the *state;* every citizen is entitled to the protection of the *state*. A *nation* is an organized political *community* considered with reference to the persons composing it as having certain definite boundaries, a definite number of citizens, etc. The members of a *people* are referred to as persons or individuals; the individual members of a *state* or *nation* are called citizens or subjects. The *population* of a country is simply the aggregate of persons residing within its borders, without reference to *race*, organization, or allegiance; unnaturalized residents form part of the *population*, but not of the *nation*, possessing none of the rights and being subject to none of the duties of citizens. In American usage *State* signifies one *commonwealth* of the federal union known as the United *States*. *Tribe* is now almost wholly applied to rude *peoples* with very imperfect political organization; as, the Indian *tribes;* nomadic *tribes*. Compare MOB.

PERCEIVE.

Synonyms:
apprehend, comprehend, conceive, understand.

We *perceive* what is presented through the senses. We *apprehend* what is presented to the mind, whether through the senses or by any other means. Yet *perceive* is used in the figurative sense of seeing through to a conclusion, in a way for which usage would not allow us to substitute *apprehend;* as, "Sir, I *perceive* that thou art a prophet," *John* iv, 19. That which we *apprehend* we catch, as with the hand; that which we *conceive* we are able to analyze and recompose in our mind; that which we *comprehend*, we, as it were, grasp around, take together, seize, embrace wholly within the mind. Many things may be *appre-*

hended which can not be *comprehended;* a child can *apprehend* the distinction between right and wrong, yet the philosopher can not *comprehend* it in its fulness. We can *apprehend* the will of God as revealed in conscience or the Scriptures; we can *conceive* of certain attributes of Deity, as his truth and justice; but no finite intelligence can *comprehend* the Divine Nature, in its majesty, power, and perfection. Compare ANTICIPATE; ARREST; CATCH; KNOWLEDGE.

Antonyms:
fail of, ignore, lose, misapprehend, misconceive, miss, overlook.

PERFECT.

Synonyms:
absolute, accurate, blameless, complete, completed, consummate, correct, entire, faultless, finished, holy, ideal, immaculate, sinless, spotless, stainless, unblemished, undefiled.

That is *perfect* to which nothing can be added, and from which nothing can be taken without impairing its excellence, marring its symmetry, or detracting from its worth; in this fullest sense God alone is *perfect*, but in a limited sense anything may be *perfect* in its kind; as a *perfect* flower; a copy of a document is *perfect* when it is *accurate* in every particular; a vase may be called *perfect* when *entire* and *unblemished*, even tho not artistically *faultless;* the best judges never pronounce a work of art *perfect*, because they see always *ideal* possibilities not yet attained; even the *ideal* is not *perfect*, by reason of the imperfection of the human mind; a human character faultlessly *holy* would be morally *perfect* tho finite. That which is *absolute* is free from admixture (as *absolute* alcohol) and in the highest and fullest sense free from imperfection or limitation; as, *absolute* holiness and love are attributes of God alone. In philosophical language, *absolute* signifies free from all necessary, or even from all possible relations, not dependent or limited, unrelated and unconditioned; truth immediately known, as intuitive truth, is *absolute;* God, as self-existent and free from all limitation or dependence, is called the *absolute* Being, or simply the *Absolute*. Compare INNOCENT; INFINITE; RADICAL.

Antonyms:
bad, blemished, corrupt, corrupted, defaced, defective, deficient, deformed, fallible, faulty, imperfect, incomplete, inferior, insufficient, marred, meager, perverted, poor, ruined, scant, short, spoiled, worthless.

PERMANENT.

Synonyms:

abiding, changeless, constant, durable, enduring, fixed, immutable, invariable, lasting, perpetual, persistent, stable, steadfast, unchangeable, unchanging.

Durable (L. *durus*, hard) is said almost wholly of material substances that resist wear; *lasting* is said of either material or immaterial things. *Permanent* is a word of wider meaning; a thing is *permanent* which is not liable to change; as, a *permanent* color; buildings upon a farm are called *permanent* improvements. *Enduring* is a higher word, applied to that which resists both time and change; as, *enduring* fame.

Antonyms:

See synonyms for TRANSIENT.

PERMISSION.

Synonyms:

allowance, authority, authorization, consent, leave, liberty, license, permit.

Authority unites the right and power of control; age, wisdom, and character give *authority* to their possessor; a book of learned research has *authority*, and is even called an *authority*. *Permission* justifies another in acting without interference or censure, and usually implies some degree of approval. *Authority* gives a certain right of control over all that may be affected by the action. There may be a failure to object, which constitutes an implied *permission*, tho this is more properly expressed by *allowance;* we *allow* what we do not oppose, *permit* what we expressly authorize. The noun *permit* implies a formal written *permission*. *License* is a formal *permission* granted by competent *authority* to an individual to do some act or pursue some business which would be or is made to be unlawful without such *permission;* as, a *license* to preach, to solemnize marriages, or to sell intoxicating liquors. A *license* is *permission* granted rather than *authority* conferred; the sheriff has *authority* (not *permission* nor *license*) to make an arrest. *Consent* is *permission* by the concurrence of wills in two or more persons, a mutual approval or acceptance of something proposed. Compare ALLOW.

Antonyms:

denial, hindrance, objection, opposition, prevention, prohibition, refusal, resistance.

PERNICIOUS.

Synonyms:

bad,	**evil,**	**mischievous,**	**pestilential,**
baneful,	**foul,**	**noisome,**	**poisonous,**
deadly,	**harmful,**	**noxious,**	**ruinous.**
deleterious,	**hurtful,**	**perverting,**	**unhealthful,**
destructive,	**injurious,**	**pestiferous,**	**unwholesome.**
detrimental,	**insalubrious,**		

Pernicious (L. *per*, through, and *neco*, kill) signifies having the power of destroying or injuring, tending to hurt or kill. *Pernicious* is stronger than *injurious;* that which is *injurious* is capable of doing harm; that which is *pernicious* is likely to be *destructive*. *Noxious* (L. *noceo*, hurt) is a stronger word than *noisome*, as referring to that which is *injurious* or *destructive*. *Noisome* now always denotes that which is extremely disagreeable or disgusting, especially to the sense of smell; as, the *noisome* stench proclaimed the presence of *noxious* gases.

Antonyms:

advantageous,	favorable,	helpful,	profitable,	serviceable,
beneficent,	good,	invigorating,	rejuvenating,	useful,
beneficial,	healthful,	life-giving,	salutary,	wholesome.

PERPLEXITY.

Synonyms:

amazement,	**bewilderment,**	**distraction,**	**doubt.**
astonishment,	**confusion,**	**disturbance,**	**embarrassment.**

Perplexity (L. *per*, through, and *plecto*, plait) is the drawing or turning of the thoughts or faculties by turns in different directions or toward contrasted or contradictory conclusions; *confusion* (L. *confusus*, from *confundo*, pour together) is a state in which the mental faculties are, as it were, thrown into chaos, so that the clear and distinct action of the different powers, as of perception, memory, reason, and will is lost; *bewilderment* is akin to *confusion*, but is less overwhelming, and more readily recovered from; *perplexity*, accordingly, has not the unsettling of the faculties implied in *confusion*, nor the overwhelming of the faculties implied in *amazement* or *astonishment;* it is not the magnitude of the things to be known, but the want of full and definite knowledge, that causes *perplexity*. The dividing of a woodland path may cause the traveler the greatest *perplexity*, which may become *bewilderment* when he has tried one path after another and lost his bearings completely. With an excitable person *bewilderment* may deepen into *confusion* that will make him unable to think clearly or even to see or hear distinctly. *Amazement* results from the sudden and unimagined occurrence of great good or evil or

the sudden awakening of the mind to unthought-of-truth. *Astonishment* often produces *bewilderment*, which the word was formerly understood to imply. Compare AMAZEMENT; ANXIETY; DOUBT.

PERSUADE.

Synonyms:

allure,	**dispose,**	**incline,**	**move,**
bring over,	**entice,**	**induce,**	**prevail on** or **upon,**
coax,	**impel,**	**influence,**	**urge,**
convince,	**incite,**	**lead,**	**win over.**

Of these words *convince* alone has no direct reference to moving the will, denoting an effect upon the understanding only; one may be *convinced* of his duty without doing it, or he may be *convinced* of truth that has no manifest connection with duty or action, as of a mathematical proposition. To *persuade* is to bring the will of another to a desired decision by some influence exerted upon it short of compulsion; one may be *convinced* that the earth is round; he may be *persuaded* to travel round it; but persuasion is so largely dependent upon conviction that it is commonly held to be the orator's work first to *convince* in order that he may *persuade*. *Coax* is a slighter word than *persuade*, seeking the same end by shallower methods, largely by appeal to personal feeling, with or without success; as, a child *coaxes* a parent to buy him a toy. One may be *brought over*, *induced*, or *prevailed upon* by means not properly included in persuasion, as by bribery or intimidation; he is *won over* chiefly by personal influence. Compare INFLUENCE.

Antonyms:

deter, discourage, dissuade, hinder, hold back, repel, restrain.

PERTNESS.

Synonyms:

boldness,	**forwardness,**	**liveliness,**	**sprightliness.**
briskness,	**impertinence,**	**sauciness,**	
flippancy,	**impudence,**	**smartness,**	

Liveliness and *sprightliness* are pleasant and commendable; *smartness* is a limited and showy acuteness or shrewdness, usually with unfavorable suggestion; *pertness* and *sauciness* are these qualities overdone, and regardless of the respect due to superiors. *Impertinence* and *impudence* may be gross and stupid; *pertness* and *sauciness* are always vivid and keen. Compare IMPUDENCE.

Antonyms:

bashfulness, demureness, diffidence, humility, modesty, shyness.

PERVERSE.

Synonyms:

contrary,	**froward,**	**petulant,**	**untoward,**
factious,	**intractable,**	**stubborn,**	**wayward,**
fractious,	**obstinate,**	**ungovernable,**	**wilful.**

Perverse (L. *perversus*, turned the wrong way) signifies wilfully wrong or erring, unreasonably set against right, reason, or authority. The *stubborn* or *obstinate* person will not do what another desires or requires; the *perverse* person will do anything contrary to what is desired or required of him. The *petulant* person frets, but may comply; the *perverse* individual may be smooth or silent, but is wilfully *intractable*. *Wayward* refers to a *perverse* disregard of morality and duty; *froward* is practically obsolete; *untoward* is rarely heard except in certain phrases; as, *untoward* circumstances. Compare OBSTINATE.

Antonyms:

accommodating,	complaisant,	genial,	kind,
amenable,	compliant,	governable,	obliging.

PHYSICAL.

Synonyms:

bodily,	**corporeal,**	**natural,**	**tangible,**
corporal,	**material,**	**sensible,**	**visible.**

Whatever is composed of or pertains to matter may be termed *material*; *physical* (Gr. *physis*, nature) applies to *material* things considered as parts of a system or organic whole; hence, we speak of *material* substances, *physical* forces, *physical* laws. *Bodily*, *corporal*, and *corporeal* apply primarily to the human body; *bodily* and *corporal* both denote pertaining or relating to the body; *corporeal* signifies of the nature of or like the body; *corporal* is now almost wholly restricted to signify applied to or inflicted upon the body; we speak of *bodily* sufferings, *bodily* presence, *corporal* punishment, the *corporeal* frame.

Antonyms:

hyperphysical,	intangible,	invisible,	moral,	unreal,
immaterial,	intellectual,	mental,	spiritual,	unsubstantial.

PIQUE.

Synonyms:

displeasure, irritation, offense, resentment, umbrage. grudge,

Pique, from the French, signifies primarily a prick or a sting, as of a nettle; the word denotes a sudden feeling of mingled pain and anger, but slight and usually transient, arising from some neglect or *offense*, real or imaginary. *Umbrage* is a deeper and more

persistent *displeasure* at being overshadowed (L. *umbra*, a shadow) or subjected to any treatment that one deems unworthy of him. It may be said, as a general statement, that *pique* arises from wounded vanity or sensitiveness, *umbrage* from wounded pride or sometimes from suspicion. *Resentment* rests on more solid grounds, and is deep and persistent. Compare ANGER.

Antonyms:
approval, complacency, contentment, delight, gratification, pleasure, satisfaction

PITIFUL.

Synonyms:
abject, base, contemptible, despicable, lamentable, miserable, mournful, moving, paltry, pathetic, piteous, pitiable, sorrowful, touching, woful, wretched.

Pitiful originally signified full of pity; as, "the Lord is very *pitiful* and of tender mercy," *James* v, 11; but this usage is now archaic, and the meaning in question is appropriated by such words as merciful and compassionate *Pitiful* and *pitiable* now refer to what may be deserving of pity, *pitiful* being used chiefly for that which is merely an object of thought, *pitiable* for that which is brought directly before the senses; as, a *pitiful* story; a *pitiable* object; a *pitiable* condition. Since pity, however, always implies weakness or inferiority in that which is pitied, *pitiful* and *pitiable* are often used, by an easy transition, for what might awaken pity, but does awaken contempt; as, a *pitiful* excuse; he presented a *pitiable* appearance. *Piteous* is now rarely used in its earlier sense of feeling pity, but in its derived sense applies to what really excites the emotion; as, a *piteous* cry. Compare HUMANE; MERCY; PITY.

Antonyms:
august, beneficent, commanding, dignified, exalted, glorious, grand, great, helpful, lofty, mighty, noble, sublime, superb, superior.

PITY.

Synonyms:
commiseration, compassion, condolence, mercy, sympathy, tenderness.

Pity is a feeling of grief or pain aroused by the weakness, misfortunes, or distresses of others, joined with a desire to help or relieve. *Sympathy* (feeling or suffering with) implies some degree of equality, kindred, or union: *pity* is for what is weak or unfortunate, and so far, at least, inferior to ourselves; hence, *pity* is

often resented where *sympathy* would be welcome. We have *sympathy* with one in joy or grief, in pleasure or pain, *pity* only for those in suffering or need; we may have *sympathy* with the struggles of a giant or the triumphs of a conqueror; we are moved with *pity* for the captive or the slave. *Pity* may be only in the mind, but *mercy* does something for those who are its objects. *Compassion*, like *pity*, is exercised only with respect to the suffering or unfortunate, but combines with the tenderness of *pity* the dignity of *sympathy* and the active quality of *mercy*. *Commiseration* is as tender as *compassion*, but more remote and hopeless; we have *commiseration* for sufferers whom we can not reach or can not relieve. *Condolence* is the expression of *sympathy*. Compare MERCY.

Antonyms:

barbarity,	ferocity,	harshness,	pitilessness,	severity,
brutality,	hard-heartedness,	inhumanity,	rigor,	sternness,
cruelty,	hardness,	mercilessness,	ruthlessness,	truculence.

Prepositions:

Pity *on* or *upon* that which we help or spare; pity *for* that which we merely contemplate; "have pity *upon* me, O ye my friends," *Job* xix, 21; "pity *for* a horse o'er-driven," TENNYSON *In Memoriam* lxii, st. 1.

PLANT.

Synonyms:

seed, seed down, set, set out, sow.

We *set* or *set out* slips, cuttings, young trees, etc., tho we may also be said to *plant* them; we *plant* corn, potatoes, etc., which we put in definite places, as in hills, with some care; we *sow* wheat or other small grains and seeds which are scattered in the process. Tho by modern agricultural machinery the smaller grains are almost as precisely *planted* as corn, the old word for broadcast scattering is retained. Land is *seeded* or *seeded down* to grass.

Antonyms

eradicate, extirpate, root up, uproot, weed out.

PLEAD.

Synonyms:

advocate,	**ask,**	**beseech,**	**implore,**	**solicit.**
argue,	**beg,**	**entreat,**	**press,**	**urge.**

To *plead* for one is to employ argument or persuasion, or both in his behalf, usually with earnestness or importunity; similarly

one may be said to *plead* for himself or for a cause, etc., or with direct object, to *plead* a case; in legal usage, *pleading* is argumentative, but in popular usage, *pleading* always implies some appeal to the feelings. One *argues* a case solely on rational grounds and supposably with fair consideration of both sides; he *advocates* one side for the purpose of carrying it, and under the influence of motives that may range all the way from cold self-interest to the highest and noblest impulses; he *pleads* a cause, or *pleads* for a person with still more intense feeling. *Beseech*, *entreat*, and *implore* imply impassioned earnestness, with direct and tender appeal to personal considerations. *Press* and *urge* imply more determined or perhaps authoritative insistence. *Solicit* is a weak word denoting merely an attempt to secure one's consent or cooperation, sometimes by sordid or corrupt motives.

Prepositions:

Plead *with* the tyrant *for* the captive; plead *against* the oppression or the oppressor; plead *to* the indictment; *at* the bar; *before* the court; *in* open court.

PLEASANT.

Synonyms:

agreeable, attractive, good-natured, kind, kindly, obliging, pleasing, pleasurable.

That is *pleasing* from which pleasure is received, or may readily be received, without reference to any action or intent in that which confers it; as, a *pleasing* picture; a *pleasing* landscape. Whatever has active qualities adapted to give pleasure is *pleasant;* as, a *pleasant* breeze; a *pleasant* (not a *pleasing*) day. As applied to persons, *pleasant* always refers to a disposition ready and desirous to please; one is *pleasant*, or in a *pleasant* mood, when inclined to make happy those with whom he is dealing, to show kindness and do any reasonable favor. In this sense *pleasant* is nearly akin to *kind*, but *kind* refers to act or intent, while *pleasant* stops with the disposition; many persons are no longer in a *pleasant* mood if asked to do a troublesome kindness. *Pleasant* keeps always something of the sense of actually giving pleasure, and thus surpasses the meaning of *good-natured;* there are *good-natured* people who by reason of rudeness and ill-breeding are not *pleasant* companions. A *pleasing* face has good features, complexion, expression, etc.; a *pleasant* face indicates a *kind* heart and an *obliging* disposition, as well as *kindly* feelings in actual exercise; we can say of one usually *good-natured*, "on

that occasion he did not meet me with a *pleasant* face." *Pleasant*, in the sense of gay, merry, jocose (the sense still retained in *pleasantry*), is now rare, and would not be understood outside of literary circles. Compare AMIABLE; COMFORTABLE; DELIGHTFUL.

Antonyms.

arrogant,	displeasing,	glum,	ill-humored,	repelling,
austere,	dreary,	grim,	ill-natured,	repulsive,
crabbed,	forbidding,	harsh,	offensive,	unkind,
disagreeable,	gloomy,	hateful,	repellent,	unpleasant

Prepositions:

Pleasant *to*, *with*, or *toward* persons; *about* a matter.

PLENTIFUL.

Synonyms:

abounding,	**bountiful,**	**generous,**	**plenteous.**
abundant,	**complete,**	**large,**	**profuse,**
adequate,	**copious,**	**lavish,**	**replete,**
affluent,	**enough,**	**liberal,**	**rich,**
ample,	**exuberant,**	**luxuriant,**	**sufficient,**
bounteous,	**full,**	**overflowing,**	**teeming.**

Enough is relative, denoting a supply equal to a given demand. A temperature of 70° Fahrenheit is *enough* for a living-room; of 212° *enough* to boil water; neither is *enough* to melt iron. *Sufficient*, from the Latin, is an equivalent of the Saxon *enough*, with no perceptible difference of meaning, but only of usage, *enough* being the more blunt, homely, and forcible word, while *sufficient* is in many cases the more elegant or polite. *Sufficient* usually precedes its noun; *enough* usually and preferably follows. That is *ample* which gives a safe, but not a large, margin beyond a given demand; that is *abundant*, *affluent*, *bountiful*, *liberal*, *plentiful*, which is largely in excess of manifest need. *Plentiful* is used of supplies, as of food, water, etc.; as, "a *plentiful* rain," *Ps.* lxviii. 9. We may also say a *copious* rain; but *copious* can be applied to thought, language, etc., where *plentiful* can not well be used. *Affluent* and *liberal* both apply to riches, resources; *liberal*, with especial reference to giving or expending. (Compare synonyms especial reference to giving or expending. *Affluent*, referring especially to riches, may be used of thought, feeling, etc. Neither *affluent*, *copious*, nor *plentiful* can be used of time or space; a field is sometimes called *plentiful*, not with reference to its extent, but to its productiveness. *Complete* expresses not excess or overplus, and yet not mere sufficiency, but harmony, proportion, fitness to a design, or ideal. *Ample* and *abundant* may be applied to any subject. We have time *enough*, means that we can reach our destination without haste, but also without delay; if we have *ample* time, we may move leisurely, and note

what is by the way ; if we have *abundant* time, we may pause to converse with a friend, to view the scenery, or to rest when weary. *Lavish* and *profuse* imply a decided excess, oftenest in the ill sense. We rejoice in *abundant* resources, and honor *generous* hospitality ; *lavish* or *profuse* expenditure suggests extravagance and wastefulness. *Luxuriant* is used especially of that which is *abundant* in growth ; as, a *luxuriant* crop.

Antonyms:

deficient,	inadequate,	narrow,	scanty,	small,
drained,	insufficient,	niggardly,	scarce,	sparing.
exhausted,	mean,	poor,	scrimped,	stingy.
impoverished,	miserly,	scant,	short,	straitened

Preposition:

Plentiful *in* resources.

POETRY.

Synonyms.

meter, numbers, poesy, song, metrical composition, poem, rime, verse.

Poetry is that form of literature that embodies beautiful thought, feeling, or action in melodious, rhythmical, and (usually) metrical language, in imaginative and artistic constructions. *Poetry* in a very wide sense may be anything that pleasingly addresses the imagination ; as, the *poetry* of motion. In ordinary usage, *poetry* is both imaginative and metrical. There may be *poetry* without *rime*, but hardly without *meter*, or what in some languages takes its place, as the Hebrew parallelism ; but *poetry* involves, besides the artistic form, the exercise of the fancy or imagination in a way always beautiful, often lofty or even sublime. Failing this, there may be *verse*, *rime*, and *meter*, but not *poetry*. There is much in literature that is beautiful and sublime in thought and artistic in construction, which is yet not *poetry*, because quite devoid of the element of *song*, whereby *poetry* differs from the most lofty, beautiful, or impassioned prose. Compare METER.

Antonyms:

prosaic speech, prosaic writing, prose.

POLITE.

Synonyms:

accomplished,	**courtly,**	**genteel,**	**urbane,**
civil,	**cultivated,**	**gracious,**	**well-behaved,**
complaisant,	**cultured,**	**obliging,**	**well-bred,**
courteous,	**elegant,**	**polished,**	**well-mannered.**

A *civil* person observes such propriety of speech and manner as

to avoid being rude; one who is *polite* (literally *polished*) observes more than the necessary proprieties, conforming to all that is graceful, becoming, and thoughtful in the intercourse of refined society. A man may be *civil* with no consideration for others, simply because self-respect forbids him to be rude; but one who is *polite* has at least some care for the opinions of others, and if *polite* in the highest and truest sense, which is coming to be the prevailing one, he cares for the comfort and happiness of others in the smallest matters. *Civil* is a colder and more distant word than *polite; courteous* is fuller and richer, dealing often with greater matters, and is used only in the good sense. *Courtly* suggests that which befits a royal court, and is used of external grace and stateliness without reference to the prompting feeling; as, the *courtly* manners of the ambassador. *Genteel* refers to an external elegance, which may be showy and superficial, and the word is thus inferior to *polite* or *courteous*. *Urbane* refers to a politeness that is genial and successful in giving others a sense of ease and cheer. *Polished* refers to external elegancies of speech and manner without reference to spirit or purpose; as, a *polished* gentleman or a *polished* scoundrel; *cultured* refers to a real and high devolopment of mind and soul, of which the external manifestation is the smallest part. *Complaisant* denotes a disposition to please or favor beyond what *politeness* would necessarily require.

Antonyms:

awkward,	clownish,	ill-mannered,	insulting,	uncouth,
bluff,	coarse,	impertinent,	raw,	unmannerly,
blunt,	discourteous,	impolite,	rude,	unpolished,
boorish,	ill-behaved,	impudent,	rustic,	untaught,
brusk,	ill-bred,	insolent,	uncivil,	untutored.

POLITY.

Synonyms:

constitution, policy, form or **system of government.**

Polity is the permanent system of government of a state, a church, or a society; *policy* is the method of management with reference to the attainment of certain ends; the national *polity* of the United States is republican; each administration has a *policy* of its own. *Policy* is often used as equivalent to expediency; as, many think honesty to be good *policy*. *Polity* used in ecclesiastical use serves a valuable purpose in distinguishing that which relates to administration and government from that which relates to faith and doctrine; two churches identical in faith may differ in *polity*, or those agreeing in *polity* may differ in faith. Compare LAW.

PORTION.

Synonyms:
lot, parcel, part, proportion, share.

When any whole is divided into *parts*, any *part* that is allotted to some person, thing, subject, or purpose is called a *portion*, tho the division may be by no fixed rule or relation; a father may divide his estate by will among his children so as to make their several *portions* great or small, according to his arbitrary and unreasonable caprice. When we speak of a *part* as a *proportion*, we think of the whole as divided according to some rule or scale, so that the different *parts* bear a contemplated and intended relation or ratio to one another; thus, the *portion* allotted to a child by will may not be a fair *proportion* of the estate. *Proportion* is often used where *part* or *portion* would be more appropriate. Compare PART.

POVERTY.

Synonyms:
beggary, destitution, distress, indigence, mendicancy, need, pauperism, penury, privation, want.

Poverty denotes strictly lack of property or adequate means of support, but in common use is a relative term denoting any condition below that of easy, comfortable living; *privation* denotes a condition of painful lack of what is useful or desirable, tho not to the extent of absolute *distress*; *indigence* is lack of ordinary means of subsistence; *destitution* is lack of the comforts, and in part even of the necessaries of life; *penury* is especially cramping *poverty*, possibly not so sharp as *destitution*, but continuous, while that may be temporary; *pauperism* is such *destitution* as throws one upon organized public charity for support; *beggary* and *mendicancy* denote *poverty* that appeals for indiscriminate private charity.

POWER.

Synonyms:
ability, aptitude, capability, capacity, cleverness, cogency, competency, dexterity, efficacy, efficiency, energy, expertness, faculty, force, might, qualification, readiness, skill, strength, susceptibility, talent.

Power is the most general term of this group, including every quality, property, or *faculty* by which any change, effect, or result is, or may be, produced; as, the *power* of the legislature to enact laws, or of the executive to enforce them; the *power* of an acid to

corrode a metal; the *power* of a polished surface to reflect light. *Ability* is nearly coextensive with *power*, but does not reach the positiveness and vigor that may be included in the meaning of *power*, *ability* often implying latent, as distinguished from active *power*; we speak of an exertion of *power*, but not of an exertion of *ability*. *Power* and *ability* include *capacity*, which is *power* to receive; but *ability* is often distinguished from *capacity*, as power that may be manifested in doing, as *capacity* is in receiving; one may have great *capacity* for acquiring knowledge, and yet not possess *ability* to teach. *Efficiency* is active *power* to effect a definite result, the *power* that actually does, as distinguished from that which may do. *Competency* is equal to the occasion, *readiness* prompt for the occasion. *Faculty* is an inherent quality of mind or body; *talent*, some special mental *ability*. *Dexterity* and *skill* are readiness and facility in action, having a special end; *talent* is innate, *dexterity* and *skill* are largely acquired. Our *abilities* include our natural *capacity*, *faculties*, and *talents*, with all the *dexterity*, *skill*, and *readiness* that can be acquired. *Efficacy* is the power to produce an intended effect as shown in the production of it; as, the *efficacy* of a drug. *Efficiency* is effectual agency, competent *power*; *efficiency* is applied in mechanics as denoting the ratio of the effect produced to the *power* expended in producing it; but this word is chiefly used of intelligent agents as denoting the quality that brings all one's *power* to bear promptly and to the best purpose on the thing to be done. Compare ADDRESS; DEXTERITY; SKILFUL.

Antonyms:

awkwardness,	helplessness,	inability,	incompetence,	stupidity,
dulness,	imbecility,	inaptitude,	inefficiency,	unskilfulness,
feebleness,	impotence,	incapacity,	maladroitness,	weakness.

PRAISE.

Synonyms:

acclaim,	**approbation,**	**compliment,**	**laudation,**
acclamation,	**approval,**	**encomium,**	**panegyric,**
adulation,	**cheering,**	**eulogy,**	**plaudit,**
applause,	**cheers,**	**flattery,**	**sycophancy.**

Praise is the hearty approval of an individual, or of a number or multitude considered individually, and is expressed by spoken or written words; *applause*, the spontaneous outburst of many at once. *Applause* is expressed in any way, by stamping of feet, clapping of hands, waving of handkerchiefs, etc., as well as by the voice; *acclamation* is the spontaneous and hearty approval

of many at once, and strictly by the voice alone. Thus one is chosen moderator by *acclamation* when he receives a unanimous *viva voce* vote; we could not say he was nominated by *applause*. *Acclaim* is the more poetic term for *acclamation*, commonly understood in a loftier sense; as, a nation's *acclaim*. *Plaudit* is a shout of *applause*, and is commonly used in the plural; as, the *plaudits* of a throng. *Applause* is also used in the general sense of *praise*. *Approbation* is a milder and more qualified word than *praise;* while *praise* is always uttered, *approbation* may be silent. "*Approbation* speaks of the thing or action. . . . *Praise* is always personal." A. W. AND J. C. HARE *Guesses at Truth* first series, p. 549. [MACM. '66.] *Acceptance* refers to an object or action; *approbation* may refer to character or natural traits. *Approval* always supposes a testing or careful examination, and frequently implies official sanction; *approbation* may be upon a general view. The industry and intelligence of a clerk win his employer's *approbation;* his decision in a special instance receives his *approval*. *Praise* is always understood as genuine and sincere, unless the contrary is expressly stated; *compliment* is a light form of *praise* that may or may not be sincere; *flattery* is insincere and ordinarily fulsome *praise*.

Antonyms:

abuse,	condemnation,	disapproval,	obloquy,	scorn,
animadversion,	contempt,	disparagement,	reproach,	slander,
blame,	denunciation,	hissing,	reproof,	vilification,
censure,	disapprobation,	ignominy,	repudiation,	vituperation.

PRAY.

Synonyms:

ask,	**bid,**	**entreat,**	**invoke,**	**request,**
beg,	**call upon,**	**implore,**	**petition,**	**supplicate.**
beseech,	**conjure,**	**importune,**	**plead,**	

To *pray*, in the religious sense, is devoutly to address the Supreme Being with reverent petition for divine grace or any favor or blessing, and in the fullest sense with thanksgiving and praise for the divine goodness and mercy; the once common use of the word to express any earnest *request*, as "I *pray* you to come in," is now rare, unless in writings molded on older literature, or in certain phrases, as "*Pray* sit down"; even in these "please" is more common; "I *beg* you" is also frequently used, as expressing a polite humility of *request*. *Beseech* and *entreat* express great earnestness of *petition;* *implore* and *supplicate* denote the utmost

fervency and intensity, *supplicate* implying also humility. Compare ASK; PLEAD.

PRECARIOUS.

Synonyms:

doubtful,	**hazardous,**	**risky,**	**unsettled,**
dubious,	**insecure,**	**unassured,**	**unstable,**
equivocal,	**perilous,**	**uncertain,**	**unsteady.**

Uncertain is applied to things that human knowledge can not certainly determine or that human power can not certainly control; *precarious* originally meant dependent on the will of another, and now, by extension of meaning, dependent on chance or hazard, with manifest unfavorable possibility verging toward probability; as, one holds office by a *precarious* tenure, or land by a *precarious* title; the strong man's hold on life is *uncertain*, the invalid's is *precarious*.

Antonyms:

actual,	firm,	infallible,	stable,	sure,	undoubted,
assured,	immutable,	real,	steady,	undeniable,	unquestionable.
certain,	incontestable,	settled,	strong,		

PRECEDENT.

Synonyms:

antecedent,	**case,**	**instance,**	**pattern,**
authority,	**example,**	**obiter dictum,**	**warrant.**

A *precedent* is an authoritative *case*, *example*, or *instance*. The communism of the early Christians in Jerusalem is a wonderful *example* or *instance* of Christian liberality, but not a *precedent* for the universal church through all time. *Cases* decided by irregular or unauthorized tribunals are not *precedents* for the regular administration of law. An *obiter dictum* is an opinion outside of the *case* in hand, which can not be quoted as an authoritative *precedent*. Compare CAUSE; EXAMPLE.

PREDESTINATION.

Synonyms:

fate, foreknowledge, foreordination, necessity.

Predestination is a previous determination or decision, which, in the divine action, reaches on from eternity. *Fate* is heathen, an irresistible, irrational power determining all events with no manifest connection with reason or righteousness; *necessity* is philosophical, a blind something in the nature of things binding the slightest action or motion in the chain of inevitable, eternal sequence; *foreordination* and *predestination* are Christian, denoting the rational and righteous order or decree of the supreme

and all-wise God. *Foreknowledge* is simply God's antecedent knowledge of all events, which some hold to be entirely separable from his *foreordination*, while others hold *foreordination* to be inseparably involved in *foreknowledge*.

Antonyms:
accident, chance, choice, free agency, freedom, free will, independence, uncertainty.

Prepositions:
Predestination *of* believers *to* eternal life.

PREJUDICE.

Synonyms:
bias, partiality, preconception, prepossession, presumption, unfairness.

A *presumption* (literally, a taking beforehand) is a partial decision formed in advance of argument or evidence, usually grounded on some general principle, and always held subject to revision upon fuller information. A *prejudice* or *prepossession* is grounded often on feeling, fancy, associations, etc. A *prejudice* against foreigners is very common in retired communities. There is always a *presumption* in favor of what exists, so that the burden of proof is upon one who advocates a change. A *prepossession* is always favorable, a *prejudice* always unfavorable, unless the contrary is expressly stated. Compare INJURY.

Antonyms:
certainty, conclusion, conviction, demonstration, evidence, proof, reason, reasoning.

Prepositions:
Against; rarely, *in favor of, in one's favor.*

PRETENSE.

Synonyms:
affectation, air, assumption, cloak, color, disguise, dissimulation, excuse, mask, pretension, pretext, ruse, seeming, semblance, show, simulation, subterfuge, trick, wile.

A *pretense*, in the unfavorable, which is also the usual sense, is something advanced or displayed for the purpose of concealing the reality. A person makes a *pretense* of something for the credit or advantage to be gained by it; he makes what is allowed or approved a *pretext* for doing what would be opposed or condemned; a tricky schoolboy makes a *pretense* of doing an errand which he does not do, or he makes the actual doing of an errand a *pretext* for playing truant. A *ruse* is something (especially some-

thing slight or petty) employed to blind or deceive so as to mask an ulterior design, and enable a person to gain some end that he would not be allowed to approach directly. A *pretension* is a claim that is or may be contested; the word is now commonly used in an unfavorable sense. Compare ARTIFICE; HYPOCRISY.

Antonyms:
actuality, fact, guilelessness, ingenuousness, reality, sincerity, candor, frankness, honesty, openness, simplicity, truth.

PREVENT.

Synonyms:
anticipate, forestall, obviate, preclude.

The original sense of *prevent*, to come before, act in advance of, which is now practically obsolete, was still in good use when the authorized version of the Bible was made, as appears in such passages as, "When Peter was come into the house, Jesus *prevented* him" (*i. e.*, addressed him first), *Matt.* xvii, 25; "Thou *preventest* him with the blessings of goodness" (*i. e.*, by sending the blessings before the desire is formulated or expressed), *Ps.* xxi, 3. *Anticipate* is now the only single word usable in this sense; to *forestall* is to take or act in advance in one's own behalf and to the prejudice of another or others, as in the phrase "to *forestall* the market." But to *anticipate* is very frequently used in the favorable sense; as, his thoughtful kindness *anticipated* my wish (*i. e.*, met the wish before it was expressed): or we say, "I was about to accost him when he *anticipated* me" (by speaking first); or one *anticipates* a payment (by making it before the time); in neither of these cases could we use *forestall* or *prevent*. To *obviate* (literally, to stop the way of or remove from the way), is to *prevent* by interception, so that something that would naturally withstand or disturb may be kept from doing so; to *preclude*, (literally, to close or shut in advance) is to *prevent* by anticipation or by logical necessity; walls and bars *precluded* the possibility of escape; a supposition is *precluded;* a necessity or difficulty is *obviated*. *Prevent*, which at first had only the anticipatory meaning, has come to apply to the stopping of an action at any stage, the completion or conclusion only being thought of as negatived by anticipation; the enemy passed the outworks and were barely *prevented* from capturing the fortress. Compare HINDER; PROHIBIT.

Preposition:
He was prevented by illness *from* joining the expedition.

PREVIOUS.

Synonyms:

antecedent,	**foregoing,**	**front,**	**preceding,**
anterior,	**former,**	**introductory,**	**preliminary,**
earlier,	**forward,**	**precedent,**	**prior.**

Antecedent may denote simple priority in time, implying no direct connection between that which goes before and that which follows; as, the striking of one clock may be always *antecedent* to the striking of another with no causal connection between them. *Antecedent* and *previous* may refer to that which goes or happens at any distance in advance, *preceding* is limited to that which is immediately or next before; an *antecedent* event may have happened at any time before; the *preceding* transaction is the one completed just before the one with which it is compared; a *previous* statement or chapter may be in any part of the book that has gone before; the *preceding* statement or chapter comes next before without an interval. *Previous* often signifies first by right; as, a *previous* engagement. *Foregoing* is used only of that which is spoken or written: as, the *foregoing* statements. *Anterior*, while it can be used of time, is coming to be employed chiefly with reference to place; as the *anterior* lobes of the brain. *Prior* bears exclusive reference to time, and commonly where that which is first in time is first also in right; as, a *prior* demand. *Former* is used of time, or of position in written or printed matter, not of space in general. We can say *former* times, a *former* chapter, etc., but not the *former* part of a garden; we should say the *front* part of the garden, the *forward* car of a train. *Former* has a close relation, or sharp contrast, with something following; the *former* always implies the latter, even when not fully expressed, as in Acts i, 1, and Eccles. vii, 10.

Antonyms:

after,	consequent,	hind,	hindmost,	latter,	subsequent,
concluding,	following,	hinder,	later,	posterior,	succeeding.

Preposition:

Such was the state of things previous *to* the revolution. [*Previous to* is often used adverbially, in constructions where *previously to* would be more strictly correct; as, these arrangements were made *previous to* my departure.]

PRICE.

Synonyms:

charge, cost, expenditure, expense, outlay, value, worth.

The *cost* of a thing is all that has been expended upon it,

whether in discovery, production, refinement, decoration, transportation, or otherwise, to bring it to its present condition in the hands of its present possessor; the *price* of a thing is what the seller asks for it. In regular business, as a rule, the seller's *price* on his wares must be more than their *cost* to him; when goods are sold, the *price* the buyer has paid becomes their *cost* to himself. In exceptional cases, when goods are sold at *cost*, the seller's *price* is made the same as the *cost* of the goods to him, the *cost* to the seller and the *cost* to the buyer becoming then identical. *Price* always implies that an article is for sale; what a man will not sell he declines to put a *price* on; hence the significance of the taunting proverb that "every man has his *price*." *Value* is the estimated equivalent for an article, whether the article is for sale or not; the market *value* is what it would bring if exposed for sale in the open market; the intrinsic *value* is the inherent utility of the article considered by itself alone; the market *value* of an old and rare volume may be very great, while its intrinsic *value* may be practically nothing. *Value* has always more reference to others' estimation (literally, what the thing will avail with others) than *worth*, which regards the thing in and by itself; thus, intrinsic *value* is a weaker expression than intrinsic *worth*. *Charge* has especial reference to services, *expense* to minor outlays; as, the *charges* of a lawyer or physician; traveling *expenses;* household *expenses*.

PRIDE.

Synonyms.

arrogance, assumption, conceit, disdain, haughtiness, insolence, ostentation, presumption, reserve, self-complacency, self-conceit, self-esteem, self-exaltation, self-respect, superciliousness, vainglory, vanity.

Haughtiness thinks highly of itself and poorly of others. *Arrogance* claims much for itself and concedes little to others. *Pride* is an absorbing sense of one's own greatness; *haughtiness* feels one's own superiority to others; *disdain* sees contemptuously the inferiority of others to oneself. *Presumption* claims place or privilege above one's right; *pride* deems nothing too high. *Insolence* is open and rude expression of contempt and hostility, generally from an inferior to a superior, as from a servant to a master or mistress. In the presence of superiors overweening *pride* manifests itself in *presumption* or *insolence;* in the presence of

inferiors, or those supposed to be inferior, *pride* manifests itself by *arrogance*, *disdain*, *haughtiness*, *superciliousness*, or in either case often by cold *reserve*. (See RESERVE under MODESTY.) *Pride* is too self-satisfied to care for praise; *vanity* intensely craves admiration and applause. *Superciliousness*, as if by the uplifted eyebrow, as its etymology suggests (L. *supercilium*, eyebrow, from *super*, over and *cilium*, eyelid), silently manifests mingled *haughtiness* and *disdain*. *Assumption* quietly takes for granted superiority and privilege which others would be slow to concede. *Conceit* and *vanity* are associated with weakness, *pride* with strength. *Conceit* may be founded upon nothing; *pride* is founded upon something that one is, or has, or has done; *vanity*, too, is commonly founded on something real, tho far slighter than would afford foundation for *pride*. *Vanity* is eager for admiration and praise, is elated if they are rendered, and pained if they are withheld, and seeks them; *pride* could never solicit admiration or praise. *Conceit* is somewhat stronger than *self-conceit*. *Self-conceit* is ridiculous; *conceit* is offensive. *Self-respect* is a thoroughly worthy feeling; *self-esteem* is a more generous estimate of one's own character and abilities than the rest of the world are ready to allow. *Vainglory* is more pompous and boastful than *vanity*. Compare EGOTISM; OSTENTATION.

Antonyms:
humility, lowliness, meekness, modesty, self-abasement, self-distrust.

PRIMEVAL.

Synonyms:

aboriginal,	**indigenous,**	**patriarchal,**	**primitive,**
ancient,	**native,**	**primal,**	**primordial,**
autochthonic,	**old,**	**primary,**	**pristine,**
immemorial,	**original,**	**prime,**	**uncreated.**

Aboriginal (L. *ab*, from, *origo*, origin) signifies pertaining to the *aborigines* or earliest known inhabitants of a country in the widest sense, including not merely human beings but inferior animals and plants as well. *Autochthonic* (Gr. *autos*, self, and *chthōn*, earth) signifies sprung from the earth, especially from the soil of one's native land. *Primeval* (L. *primum*, first, and *ævum*, age), signifies strictly belonging to the first ages, earliest in time, but often only the earliest of which man knows or conceives, *immemorial*. *Aboriginal*, *autochthonic*, and *primeval* combine the meanings of *ancient* and *original*; *aboriginal* inhabitants, *autochthonic* races,

primeval forests. *Prime* and *primary* may signify either first in time, or more frequently first in importance; *primary* has also the sense of elementary or preparatory; we speak of a *prime* minister, a *primary* school. *Primal* is chiefly poetic, in the sense of *prime;* as, the *primal* curse. *Primordial* is first in an order of succession or development; as, a *primordial* leaf. *Primitive* frequently signifies having the original characteristics of that which it represents, as well as standing first in time; as, the *primitive* church. *Primitive* also very frequently signifies having the original or early characteristics without remoteness in time. *Primeval* simplicity is the simplicity of the earliest ages; *primitive* simplicity may be found in retired villages now. *Pristine* is an elegant word, used almost exclusively in a good sense of that which is *original* and perhaps *ancient;* as, *pristine* purity, innocence, vigor. That which is both an *original* and natural product of a soil or country is said to be *indigenous:* that which is actually produced there is said to be *native,* though it may be of foreign extraction; humming-birds are *indigenous* to America; canaries may be *native,* but are not *indigenous. Immemorial* refers solely to time, independently of quality, denoting, in legal phrase, "that whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary"; as, an *immemorial* custom; an *immemorial* abuse. Compare OLD.

Antonyms:

adventitious,	foreign,	late,	new,	recent.
exotic,	fresh,	modern,	novel,	

Compare synonyms for NEW.

PROFIT.

Synonyms:

advantage,	**expediency,**	**proceeds,**	**service,**
avail,	**gain,**	**receipts,**	**usefulness,**
benefit,	**good,**	**return,**	**utility,**
emolument,	**improvement,**	**returns,**	**value.**

The *returns* or *receipts* include all that is received from an outlay or investment; the *profit* is the excess (if any) of the *receipts* over the outlay; hence, in government, morals, etc., the *profit* is what is really good, helpful, useful, valuable. *Utility* is chiefly used in the sense of some immediate or personal and generally some material *good. Advantage* is that which gives one a vantage-ground, either for coping with competitors or with difficulties, needs, or demands; as to have the *advantage* of a good education; it is frequently used of what one has beyond

another or secures at the expense of another; as, to have the *advantage* of another in an argument, or to take *advantage* of another in a bargain. *Gain* is what one secures beyond what he previously possessed. *Benefit* is anything that does one good. *Emolument* is *profit*, *return*, or *value* accruing through official position. *Expediency* has respect to *profit* or *advantage*, real or supposed, considered apart from or perhaps in opposition to right, in actions having a moral character. Compare UTILITY.

Antonyms:

damage, destruction, detriment, disadvantage, harm, hurt, injury, loss, ruin, waste.

Prepositions:

The profit *of* labor; *on* capital; *in* business.

PROGRESS.

Synonyms:

advance, advancement, attainment, development, growth, improvement, increase, proficiency, progression.

Progress (L. *pro*, forward, *gradior*, go) is a moving onward or forward, whether in space or in the mental or moral realm, and may be either mechanical, individual, or social. *Attainment*, *development*, and *proficiency* are more absolute than the other words of the group, denoting some point of advantage or of comparative perfection reached by forward or onward movement; we speak of *attainments* in virtue or scholarship, *proficiency* in music or languages, the *development* of new powers or organs; *proficiency* includes the idea of skill. *Advance* may denote either a forward movement or the point gained by forward movement, but always relatively with reference to the point from which the movement started; as, this is a great *advance*. *Advance* admits the possibility of retreat; *progress* (L. *progredi*, to walk forward) is steady and constant forward movement, admitting of pause, but not of retreat; *advance* suggests more clearly a point to be reached, while *progress* lays the emphasis upon the forward movement; we may speak of slow or rapid *progress*, but more naturally of swift *advance*. *Progress* is more frequently used of abstractions; as, the *progress* of ideas; *progression* fixes the attention chiefly upon the act of moving forward. In a thing good in itself all *advance* or *progress* is *improvement*: there is a growing tendency to restrict the words to this favorable sense, using *increase* indifferently of good or evil; one may say without limitation, "I am an advocate of *progress*."

Antonyms:

check,	delay,	falling off,	retrogression,	stop,
decline,	falling back,	relapse,	stay,	stoppage.

Prepositions:

The progress *of* truth; progress *in* virtue; *toward* perfection; *from* a lower *to* a higher state.

PROHIBIT.

Synonyms:

debar,	**forbid,**	**inhibit,**	**preclude,**
disallow,	**hinder,**	**interdict,**	**prevent.**

To *prohibit* is to give some formal command against, and especially to make some authoritative legal enactment against. *Debar* is said of persons, *disallow* of acts; one is *debarred* from anything when shut off, as by some irresistible authority or necessity; one is *prohibited* from an act in express terms; he may be *debarred* by silent necessity. An act is *disallowed* by the authority that might have allowed it; the word is especially applied to acts which are done before they are pronounced upon; thus, a government may *disallow* the act of its commander in the field or its admiral on the high seas. *Inhibit* and *interdict* are chiefly known by their ecclesiastical use. As between *forbid* and *prohibit*, *forbid* is less formal and more personal, *prohibit* more official and judicial, with the implication of readiness to use such force as may be needed to give effect to the enactment; a parent *forbids* a child to take part in some game or to associate with certain companions; the slave-trade is now *prohibited* by the leading nations of the world. Many things are *prohibited* by law which can not be wholly *prevented*, as gambling and prostitution; on the other hand, things may be *prevented* which are not *prohibited*, as the services of religion, the payment of debts, or military conquest. That which is *precluded* need not be *prohibited*. Compare ABOLISH; HINDER; PREVENT.

Antonyms:

allow,	empower,	let,	require,
authorize,	enjoin,	license,	sanction,
command,	give consent,	order,	suffer,
consent to,	give leave,	permit,	tolerate,
direct,	give permission,	put up with,	warrant.

Prepositions:

An act is prohibited *by* law; a person is prohibited *by* law *from* doing a certain act. *Prohibit* was formerly construed, as *forbid* still is, with the infinitive, but the construction with *from* and the verbal noun has now entirely superseded the older usage.

PROMOTE.

Synonyms:

advance, aid, assist, elevate, encourage, exalt, excite, foment, forward, foster, further, help, prefer, push, push on, raise, urge forward, urge on.

To *promote* (L. *pro*, forward, and *moveo*, move) is to cause to move forward toward some desired end or to raise to some higher position, rank, or dignity. We *promote* a person by *advancing*, *elevating*, or *exalting* him to a higher position or dignity. A person *promotes* a scheme or an enterprise which others have projected or begun, and which he *encourages*, *forwards*, *furthers*, *pushes*, or *urges on*, especially when he acts as the agent of the prime movers and supporters of the enterprise. One who *excites* a quarrel originates it: to *promote* a quarrel is strictly to *foment* and *urge* it *on*, the one who *promotes* keeping himself in the background. Compare ABET; QUICKEN.

Antonyms:

See synonyms for ABASE; ALLAY.

PROPITIATION.

Synonyms:

atonement, expiation, reconciliation, satisfaction.

Atonement (at-one-ment), originally denoting *reconciliation*, or the bringing into agreement of those who have been estranged, is now chiefly used, as in theology, in the sense of some offering, sacrifice, or suffering sufficient to win forgiveness or make up for an offense; especially and distinctively of the sacrificial work of Christ in his humiliation, suffering and death. *Expiation* is the enduring of the full penalty of a wrong or crime. *Propitiation* is an offering, action, or sacrifice that makes the governing power propitious toward the offender. *Satisfaction* in this connection denotes the rendering a full legal equivalent for the wrong done. *Propitiation* appeases the lawgiver; *satisfaction* meets the requirements of the law.

Antonyms:

alienation, chastisement, condemnation, curse, estrangement, offense, penalty, punishment, reprobation, retribution, vengeance, wrath.

PROPITIOUS.

Synonyms:

auspicious, benign, benignant, clement, favorable, friendly, gracious, kind, kindly, merciful.

That which is *auspicious* is of *favorable* omen; that which is *propitious* is of favoring influence or tendency; as, an *auspicious*

morning; a *propitious* breeze. *Propitious* applies to persons, implying *kind* disposition and *favorable* inclinations, especially toward the suppliant; *auspicious* is not used of persons.

Antonyms:
adverse, antagonistic, forbidding, hostile, ill-disposed, inauspicious, repellent, unfavorable, unfriendly, unpropitious.

Preposition:
May heaven be propitious *to* the enterprise.

PROPOSAL.

Synonyms:
bid, offer, overture, proposition.

An *offer* or *proposal* puts something before one for acceptance or rejection, *proposal* being the more formal word; a *proposition* sets forth truth (or what is claimed to be truth) in formal statement. The *proposition* is for consideration, the *proposal* for action; as, a *proposition* in geometry, a *proposal* of marriage; but *proposition* is often used nearly in the sense of *proposal* when it concerns a matter for deliberation; as, a *proposition* for the surrender of a fort. A *bid* is commercial and often verbal; as, a *bid* at an auction; *proposal* is used in nearly the same sense, but is more formal. An *overture* opens negotiation or conference, and the word is especially used of some movement toward reconciliation; as, *overtures* of peace.

Antonyms:
acceptance, denial, disapproval, refusal, rejection, repulse.

PROPOSE.

Synonym:
purpose.

In its most frequent use, *propose* differs from *purpose* in that what we *purpose* lies in our own mind, as a decisive act of will, a determination; what we *propose* is offered or stated to others. In this use of the word, what we *propose* is open to deliberation, as what we *purpose* is not. In another use of the word, one *proposes* something to or by himself which may or may not be stated to others. In this latter sense *propose* is nearly identical with *purpose*, and the two words have often been used interchangeably. But in the majority of cases what we *purpose* is more general, what we *propose* more formal and definite; I *purpose* to do right; I *propose* to do this specific thing because it is right. In the historic sentence, "I *propose* to move immediately on your works," *purpose* would not have the same sharp directness.

PROTRACT.

Synonyms:

continue, defer, delay, draw out, elongate, extend, lengthen, postpone, procrastinate, prolong.

To *protract* is to cause to occupy a longer time than is usual, expected, or desirable. We *defer* a negotiation which we are slow to enter upon; we *protract* a negotiation which we are slow to conclude; *delay* may be used of any stage in the proceedings; we may *delay* a person as well as an action, but *defer* and *protract* are not used of persons. *Elongate* is not used of actions or abstractions, but only of material objects or extension in space; *protract* is very rarely used of concrete objects or extension in space; we *elongate* a line, *protract* a discussion. *Protract* has usually an unfavorable sense, implying that the matter referred to is already unduly long, or would be so if longer *continued; continue* is neutral, applying equally to the desirable or the undesirable. *Postpone* implies a definite intention to resume, as *defer* also does, though less decidedly; both are often used with some definite limitation of time; as, to *postpone* till, until, or to a certain day or hour. One may *defer*, *delay*, or *postpone* a matter intelligently and for good reason; he *procrastinates* through indolence and irresolution. Compare HINDER.

Antonyms:

abbreviate, abridge, conclude, contract, curtail, hasten, hurry, limit, reduce, shorten.

Prepositions:

To protract a speech *by* verbosity, *through* an unreasonable time, *to*, *till*, or *until* a late hour.

PROVERB.

Synonyms:

adage, aphorism, apothegm, axiom, byword, dictum, maxim, motto, precept, saw, saying, truism.

The *proverb* or *adage* gives homely truth in condensed, practical form, the *adage* often pictorial. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick" is a *proverb;* "The cat loves fish, but dares not wet her feet," is an *adage*. Both the *proverb* and the *adage*, but especially the latter, are thought of as ancient and widely known. An *aphorism* partakes of the character of a definition; it is a summary statement of what the author sees and believes to be true. An *apothegm* is a terse statement of what is plain or easily proved. The *aphorism* is philosophical, the *apothegm* prac-

tical. A *dictum* is a statement of some person or school, on whom it depends for authority; as, a *dictum* of Aristotle. A *saying* is impersonal, current among the common people, deriving its authority from its manifest truth or good sense; as, it is an old *saying*, "the more haste, the worse speed." A *saw* is a *saying* that is old, but somewhat worn and tiresome. *Precept* is a command to duty; *motto* or *maxim* is a brief statement of cherished truth, the *maxim* being more uniformly and directly practical; "God is love" may be a *motto*, "Fear God and fear naught," a *maxim*. The *precepts* of the Sermon on the Mount will furnish the Christian with invaluable *maxims* or *mottoes*. A *byword* is a phrase or *saying* used reproachfully or contemptuously.

PROWESS.

Synonyms:

bravery,	**gallantry,**	**intrepidity,**
courage,	**heroism,**	**valor.**

Bravery, *courage*, *heroism*, and *intrepidity* may be silent, spiritual, or passive; they may be exhibited by a martyr at the stake. *Prowess* and *valor* imply both daring and doing; we do not speak of the *prowess* of a martyr, a child, or a passive sufferer. *Valor* meets odds or perils with courageous action, doing its utmost to conquer at any risk or cost; *prowess* has power adapted to the need; dauntless *valor* is often vain against superior *prowess*. *Courage* is a nobler word than *bravery*, involving more of the deep, spiritual, and enduring elements of character; such an appreciation of peril as would extinguish *bravery* may only intensify *courage*, which is resistant and self-conquering; *courage* applies to matters in regard to which *valor* and *prowess* can have no place, as submission to a surgical operation, or the facing of censure or detraction for conscience' sake. Compare BRAVE; FORTITUDE.

Antonyms:

cowardice, cowardliness, effeminacy, fear, pusillanimity, timidity.

PRUDENCE.

Synonyms:

care,	**discretion,**	**judgment,**
carefulness,	**forecast,**	**judiciousness,**
caution,	**foresight,**	**providence,**
circumspection,	**forethought,**	**wisdom.**
consideration,	**frugality,**	

Prudence may be briefly defined as good *judgment* and *fore-*

sight, inclining to *caution* and *frugality* in practical affairs. *Care* may respect only the present; *prudence* and *providence* look far ahead and sacrifice the present to the future, *prudence* watching, saving, guarding, *providence* planning, doing, preparing, and perhaps expending largely to meet the future demand. *Frugality* is in many cases one form of *prudence*. In a besieged city *prudence* will reduce the rations, *providence* will strain every nerve to introduce supplies and to raise the siege. *Foresight* merely sees the future, and may even lead to the recklessness and desperation to which *prudence* and *providence* are so strongly opposed. *Forethought* is thinking in accordance with wise views of the future, and is nearly equivalent to *providence*, but it is a more popular and less comprehensive term; we speak of man's *forethought*, God's *providence*. Compare CARE; FRUGALITY; WISDOM.

Antonyms:

folly, heedlessness, improvidence, imprudence, indiscretion, prodigality, rashness, recklessness, thoughtlessness, wastefulness.

PURCHASE.

Synonyms:

acquire, bargain for, barter for, buy, get, obtain, procure, secure.

Buy and *purchase* are close synonyms, signifying to *obtain* or *secure* as one's own by paying or promising to pay a price; in numerous cases the two words are freely interchangeable, but with the difference usually found between words of Saxon and those of French or Latin origin. The Saxon *buy* is used for all the homely and petty concerns of common life, the French *purchase* is often restricted to transactions of more dignity; yet the Saxon word *buy* is commonly more emphatic, and in the higher ranges of thought appeals more strongly to the feelings. One may either *buy* or *purchase* fame, favor, honor, pleasure, etc., but when our feelings are stirred we speak of victory or freedom as dearly *bought*. "*Buy* the truth, and sell it not" (*Prov.* xxiii, 23) would be greatly weakened by the rendering "*Purchase* the truth, and do not dispose of it." Compare BUSINESS; GET; PRICE; SALE.

Antonyms:

barter, dispose of, exchange, put to sale, sell.

Prepositions:

Purchase *at* a price; *at* a public sale; *of* or *from* a person; *for* cash; *with* money; *on* time.

PURE.

Synonyms:

absolute,	guiltless,	simple,	unmixed,
chaste,	holy,	spotless,	unpolluted,
classic,	immaculate,	stainless,	unspotted,
classical,	incorrupt,	true,	unstained,
clean,	innocent,	unadulterated,	unsullied,
clear,	mere,	unblemished,	untainted.
continent,	perfect,	uncorrupted,	untarnished,
genuine,	real,	undefiled,	upright,
guileless,	sheer,	unmingled,	virtuous.

That is *pure* which is free from mixture or contact with anything that weakens, impairs, or pollutes. Material substances are called *pure* in the strict sense when free from foreign admixture of any kind; as, *pure* oxygen; the word is often used to signify free from any defiling or objectionable admixture (the original sense); we speak of water as *pure* when it is bright, clear, and refreshing, tho it may contain mineral salts in solution; in the medical and chemical sense, only distilled water (*aqua pura*) is *pure*. In moral and religious use *pure* is a strong word, denoting positive excellence of a high order; one is *innocent* who knows nothing of evil, and has experienced no touch of temptation; one is *pure* who, with knowledge of evil and exposure to temptation, keeps heart and soul *unstained*. *Virtuous* refers primarily to right action; *pure* to right feeling and motives; as, "Blessed are the *pure* in heart: for they shall see God," *Matt.* v, 8. Compare FINE; INNOCENT.

Antonyms:

adulterated,	foul,	indecent,	obscene,	tainted,
defiled,	gross,	indelicate,	polluted,	tarnished,
dirty,	immodest,	lewd,	stained,	unchaste,
filthy,	impure,	mixed,	sullied,	unclean.

PUT.

Synonyms:
deposit, lay, place, set.

Put is the most general term for bringing an object to some point or within some space, however exactly or loosely; we may *put* a horse in a pasture, or *put* a bullet in a rifle or into an enemy. *Place* denotes more careful movement and more exact location; as, to *place* a crown on one's head, or a garrison in a city. To *lay* is to *place* in a horizontal position; to *set* is to *place* in an upright position; we *lay* a cloth, and *set* a dish upon a table. To *deposit* is to *put* in a place of security for future use; as, to *deposit* money in a bank; the original sense, to *lay* down or let down (quietly), is also common; as, the stream *deposits* sediment.

QUEER.

Synonyms:

anomalous,	**erratic,**	**odd,**	**strange,**
bizarre,	**extraordinary,**	**peculiar,**	**uncommon,**
comical,	**fantastic,**	**preposterous,**	**unique,**
crotchety,	**funny,**	**quaint,**	**unmatched,**
curious,	**grotesque,**	**ridiculous,**	**unusual,**
droll,	**laughable,**	**singular,**	**whimsical.**
eccentric,	**ludicrous,**		

Odd is unmated, as an *odd* shoe, and so uneven, an an *odd* number. *Singular* is alone of its kind; as, the *singular* number. What is *singular* is *odd*, but what is *odd* may not be *singular;* as, a drawerful of *odd* gloves. A *strange* thing is something hitherto unknown in fact or in cause. A *singular* coincidence is one the happening of which is unusual; a *strange* coincidence is one the cause of which is hard to explain. That which is *peculiar* belongs especially to a person as his own; as, Israel was called Jehovah's "*peculiar* people," *i. e.*, especially chosen and cherished by him; in its ordinary use there is the implication that the thing *peculiar* to one is not common to the majority nor quite approved by them, though it may be shared by many; as, the Shakers are *peculiar*. *Eccentric* is off or aside from the center, and so off or aside from the ordinary and what is considered the normal course; as, genius is commonly *eccentric*. *Eccentric* is a higher and more respectful word than *odd* or *queer*. *Erratic* signifies wandering, a stronger and more censorious term than *eccentric*. *Queer* is transverse or oblique, aside from the common in a way that is *comical* or perhaps slightly *ridiculous*. *Quaint* denotes that which is pleasingly *odd* and fanciful, often with something of the antique; as, the *quaint* architecture of medieval towns. That which is *funny* is calculated to provoke laughter; that which is *droll* is more quietly amusing. That which is *grotesque* in the material sense is irregular or misshapen in form or outline or ill-proportioned so as to be somewhat *ridiculous*; the French *bizarre* is practically equivalent to *grotesque*.

Antonyms:

common,	familiar,	normal,	regular,
customary,	natural,	ordinary,	usual.

QUICKEN.

Synonyms:

accelerate,	**drive on,**	**hasten,**	**promote,**
advance,	**expedite,**	**hurry,**	**speed,**
despatch,	**facilitate,**	**make haste,**	**urge,**
drive,	**further,**	**press forward,**	**urge on.**

To *quicken*, in the sense here considered, is to increase speed.

move or cause to move more rapidly, as through more space or with a greater number of motions in the same time. To *accelerate* is to increase the speed of action or of motion. A motion whose speed increases upon itself is said to be *accelerated*, as the motion of a falling body, which becomes swifter with every second of time. To *accelerate* any work is to *hasten* it toward a finish, commonly by *quickening* all its operations in orderly unity toward the result. To *despatch* is to do and be done with, to get a thing off one's hands. To *despatch* an enemy is to kill him outright and quickly; to *despatch* a messenger is to send him in haste; to *despatch* a business is to bring it quickly to an end. *Despatch* is commonly used of single items. To *promote* a cause is in any way to bring it forward, *advance* it in power, prominence, etc. To *speed* is really to secure swiftness; to *hasten* is to attempt it, whether successfully or unsuccessfully. *Hurry* always indicates something of confusion. The *hurried* man forgets dignity, appearance, comfort, courtesy, everything but speed; he may forget something vital to the matter in hand; yet, because reckless haste may attain the great object of speed, *hurry* has come to be the colloquial and popular word for acting quickly. To *facilitate* is to *quicken* by making easy; to *expedite* is to *quicken* by removing hindrances. A good general will improve roads to *facilitate* the movements of troops, *hasten* supplies and perfect discipline to *promote* the general efficiency of the force, *despatch* details of business, *expedite* all preparations, in order to *accelerate* the advance and victory of his army.

Antonyms:

check, clog, delay, drag, hinder, impede, obstruct, retard.

QUOTE.

Synonyms:

cite, excerpt, extract, paraphrase, plagiarize, recite, repeat.

To *quote* is to give an author's words, either exactly, as in direct quotation, or in substance, as in indirect quotation; to *cite* is, etymologically, to call up a passage, as a witness is summoned. In *citing* a passage its exact location by chapter, page, or otherwise, must be given, so that it can be promptly called into evidence; in *quoting*, the location may or may not be given, but the words or substance of the passage must be given. In *citing*, neither the author's words nor his thought may be given, but simply the reference to the location where they may be found. To *quote*, in the

proper sense, is to give credit to the author whose words are employed. To *paraphrase* is to state an author's thought more freely than in indirect quotation, keeping the substance of thought and the order of statement, but changing the language, and commonly interweaving more or less explanatory matter as if part of the original writing. One may *paraphrase* a work with worthy motive for homiletic, devotional, or other purposes (as in the metrical versions of the Psalms), or he may *plagiarize* atrociously in the form of *paraphrase*, appropriating all that is valuable in another's thought, with the hope of escaping detection by change of phrase. To *plagiarize* is to *quote* without credit, appropriating another's words or thought as one's own. To *recite* or *repeat* is usually to *quote* orally, tho *recite* is applied in legal phrase to a particular statement of facts which is not a quotation; a kindred use obtains in ordinary speech; as, to *recite* one's misfortunes.

RACY.

Synonyms:

flavorous,	**lively,**	**pungent,**	**spicy,**
forcible,	**piquant,**	**rich,**	**spirited.**

Racy applies in the first instance to the pleasing flavor characteristic of certain wines, often attributed to the soil from which they come. *Pungent* denotes something sharply irritating to the organs of taste or smell, as pepper, vinegar, ammonia; *piquant* denotes a quality similar in kind to *pungent* but less in degree, stimulating and agreeable; *pungent* spices may be deftly compounded into a *piquant* sauce. As applied to literary products, *racy* refers to that which has a striking, vigorous, pleasing originality; *spicy* to that which is stimulating to the mental taste, as spice is to the physical; *piquant* and *pungent* in their figurative use keep very close to their literal sense.

Antonyms:

cold,	flat,	insipid,	stale,	tasteless,
dull,	flavorless,	prosy,	stupid,	vapid.

RADICAL.

Synonyms:

complete,	**ingrained,**	**perfect,**
constitutional,	**innate,**	**positive,**
entire,	**native,**	**primitive,**
essential,	**natural,**	**thorough,**
extreme,	**organic,**	**thoroughgoing,**
fundamental,	**original,**	**total.**

The widely divergent senses in which the word *radical* is used,

by which it can be at some time interchanged with any word in the above list, are all formed upon the one primary sense of having to do with or proceeding from the root (L. *radix*); a *radical* difference is one that springs from the root, and is thus *constitutional, essential, fundamental, organic, original;* a *radical* change is one that does not stop at the surface, but reaches down to the very root, and is *entire, thorough, total;* since the majority find superficial treatment of any matter the easiest and most comfortable, *radical* measures, which strike at the root of evil or need, are apt to be looked upon as *extreme.*

Antonyms:

conservative, inadequate, incomplete, moderate, palliative, partial, slight, superficial, tentative, trial.

RARE.

Synonyms:

curious, extraordinary, incomparable, infrequent, odd, peculiar, precious, remarkable, scarce, singular, strange, uncommon, unique, unparalleled, unprecedented, unusual.

Unique is alone of its kind; *rare* is *infrequent* of its kind; great poems are *rare;* "Paradise Lost" is *unique.* To say of a thing that it is *rare* is simply to affirm that it is now seldom found, whether previously common or not; as, a *rare* old book; a *rare* word; to call a thing *scarce* implies that it was at some time more plenty, as when we say food or money is *scarce.* A particular fruit or coin may be *rare; scarce* applies to demand and use, and almost always to concrete things; to speak of virtue, genius, or heroism as *scarce* would be somewhat ludicrous. *Rare* has the added sense of *precious*, which is sometimes, but not necessarily, blended with that above given; as, a *rare* gem. *Extraordinary*, signifying greatly beyond the ordinary, is a neutral word, capable of a high and good sense or of an invidious, opprobrious, or contemptuous signification; as, *extraordinary* genius; *extraordinary* wickedness; an *extraordinary* assumption of power; *extraordinary* antics; an *extraordinary* statement is incredible without overwhelming proof.

Antonyms:

See synonyms for GENERAL; NORMAL; USUAL.

REACH.

Synonyms:

arrive, attain, come to, enter, gain, get to, land.

To *reach*, in the sense here considered, is to *come to* by motion

or progress. *Attain* is now oftenest used of abstract relations; as, to *attain* success. When applied to concrete matters, it commonly signifies the overcoming of hindrance and difficulty; as, the storm-beaten ship at length *attained* the harbor. *Come* is the general word for moving to or toward the place where the speaker or writer is or supposes himself to be. To *reach* is to *come to* from a distance that is actually or relatively considerable; to stretch the journey, so to speak, across the distance, as, in its original meaning, one *reaches* an object by stretching out the hand. To *gain* is to *reach* or *attain* something eagerly sought; the wearied swimmer *reaches* or *gains* the shore. One *comes* in from his garden; he *reaches* home from a journey. To *arrive* is to *come to* a destination, to *reach* a point intended or proposed. The European steamer *arrives* in port, or *reaches* the harbor; the dismantled wreck drifts ashore, or *comes to* land. Compare ATTAIN.

Antonyms:

depart, embark, go, go away, leave, set out, set sail, start, weigh anchor.

REAL.

Synonyms:

actual, authentic, certain, demonstrable, developed, essential, genuine, positive, substantial, true, unquestionable, veritable.

Real (L. *res*, a thing) signifies having existence, not merely in thought, but in fact, or being in fact according to appearance or claim; denoting the thing as distinguished from the name, or the existent as opposed to the non-existent. *Actual* has respect to a thing accomplished by doing, *real* to a thing as existing by whatever means or from whatever cause, *positive* to that which is fixed or established, *developed* to that which has reached completion by a natural process of unfolding. *Actual* is in opposition to the supposed, conceived, or reported, and furnishes the proof of its existence in itself; *real* is opposed to feigned or imaginary, and is capable of demonstration; *positive*, to the uncertain or doubtful; *developed*, to that which is undeveloped or incomplete. The *developed* is susceptible of proof; the *positive* precludes the necessity for proof. The present condition of a thing is its *actual* condition; ills are *real* that have a substantial reason; proofs are *positive* when they give the mind certainty; a plant is *developed* when it has reached its completed stage. *Real* estate is land, together with trees, water, minerals, or other natural accompani-

ments, and any permanent structures that man has built upon it. Compare AUTHENTIC.

Antonyms:

conceived, fabulous, fanciful, feigned, fictitious, hypothetical, illusory, imaginary, reported, supposed, suppositious, theoretical, unreal, untrue, visionary.

REASON, *v.*

Synonyms:

argue, contend, controvert, debate, demonstrate, discuss, dispute, establish, prove, question, wrangle.

To *reason* is to examine by means of the reason, to prove by reasoning, or to influence or seek to influence others by reasoning or reasons. Persons may *contend* either from mere ill will or self-interest, or from the highest motives; "That ye should earnestly *contend* for the faith which was once delivered to the saints," *Jude* 3. To *argue* (L. *arguo*, show) is to make a matter clear by reasoning; to *discuss* (L. *dis*, apart, and *quatio*, shake) is, etymologically, to shake it apart for examination and analysis. *Demonstrate* strictly applies to mathematical or exact reasoning; *prove* may be used in the same sense, but is often applied to reasoning upon matters of fact by what is called probable evidence, which can give only moral and not absolute or mathematical certainty. To *demonstrate* is to force the mind to a conclusion by irresistible reasoning; to *prove* is rather to *establish* a fact by evidence; as, to *prove* one innocent or guilty. That which has been either *demonstrated* or *proved* so as to secure general acceptance is said to be *established*. *Reason* is a neutral word, not, like *argue*, *debate*, *discuss*, etc., naturally or necessarily implying contest. We *reason* about a matter by bringing up all that reason can give us on any side. A dispute may be personal, fractious, and petty; a debate is formal and orderly; if otherwise, it becomes a mere wrangle.

Prepositions:

We reason *with* a person *about* a subject, *for* or *against* an opinion; we reason a person *into* or *out of* a course of action; or we may reason *down* an opponent or opposition; one reasons *from* a cause *to* an effect.

REASON, *n.*

Synonyms.

account, aim, argument, cause, consideration, design, end, ground, motive, object, principle, purpose.

While the *cause* of any event, act, or fact, as commonly under-

stood, is the power that makes it to be, the *reason* of or for it is the explanation given by the human mind; but *reason* is, in popular language, often used as equivalent to *cause*, especially in the sense of *final cause*. In the statement of any reasoning, the *argument* may be an entire syllogism, or the premises considered together apart from the conclusion, or in logical strictness the middle term only by which the particular conclusion is connected with the general statement. But when the *reasoning* is not in strict logical form, the middle term following the conclusion is called the *reason;* thus in the statement "All tyrants deserve death; Cæsar was a tyrant: Therefore Cæsar deserved death," "Cæsar was a tyrant" would in the strictest sense be called the *argument;* but if we say "Cæsar deserved death because he was a tyrant," the latter clause would be termed the *reason*. Compare CAUSE; REASON, *v.;* MIND; REASONING.

Prepositions:

The reason *of* a thing that is to be explained; the reason *for* a thing that is to be done.

REASONING.

Synonyms

argument, argumentation, debate, ratiocination.

Argumentation and *debate*, in the ordinary use of the words, suppose two parties alleging reasons for and against a proposition; the same idea appears figuratively when we speak of a *debate* or an *argument* with oneself, or of a *debate* between reason and conscience. *Reasoning* may be the act of one alone, as it is simply the orderly setting forth of reasons, whether for the instruction of inquirers, the confuting of opponents, or the clear establishment of truth for oneself. *Reasoning* may be either deductive or inductive. *Argument* or *argumentation* was formerly used of deductive *reasoning* only. With the rise of the inductive philosophy these words have come to be applied to inductive processes also; but while *reasoning* may be informal or even (as far as tracing its processes is concerned) unconscious, *argument* and *argumentation* strictly imply logical form. *Reasoning*, as denoting a process, is a broader term than *reason* or *argument;* many *arguments* or *reasons* may be included in a single chain of *reasoning*.

REBELLIOUS.

Synonyms:

contumacious,	**mutinous,**	**uncontrollable,**
disobedient,	**refractory,**	**ungovernable,**
insubordinate,	**seditious,**	**unmanageable.**
intractable,		

Rebellious signifies being in a state of rebellion (see REBELLION under REVOLUTION), and is even extended to inanimate things that resist control or adaptation to human use. *Ungovernable* applies to that which successfully defies authority and power; *unmanageable* to that which resists the utmost exercise of skill or of skill and power combined; *rebellious*, to that which is defiant of authority, whether successfully or unsuccessfully; *seditious*, to that which partakes of or tends to excite a *rebellious* spirit. *Seditious* suggesting more of covert plan, scheming, or conspiracy, *rebellious* more of overt act or open violence. While the *unmanageable* or *ungovernable* defies control, the *rebellious* or *seditious* may be forced to submission; as, the man has an *ungovernable* temper; the horses became *unmanageable*; he tamed his *rebellious* spirit. *Insubordinate* applies to the disposition to resist and resent control as such; *mutinous*, to open defiance of authority, especially in the army, navy, or merchant marine. A *contumacious* act or spirit is contemptuous as well as defiant. Compare OBSTINATE; REVOLUTION.

Antonyms:

compliant,	docile,	manageable,	subservient,
controllable,	dutiful,	obedient,	tractable,
deferential,	gentle,	submissive,	yielding.

Prepositions:

Rebellious *to* or *against* lawful authority.

RECORD.

Synonyms:

account,	**enrolment,**	**instrument,**	**register,**
archive,	**entry,**	**inventory,**	**roll,**
catalog(ue,	**enumeration,**	**memorandum,**	**schedule,**
chronicle,	**history,**	**memorial,**	**scroll.**
document,	**inscription,**	**muniment,**	

A *memorial* is any object, whether a writing, a monument, or other permanent thing that is designed or adapted to keep something in remembrance. *Record* is a word of wide signification, applying to any writing, mark, or trace that serves as a *memorial* giving enduring attestation of an event or fact; an extended *account*, *chronicle*, or *history* is a *record*; so, too, may be a brief *inventory* or *memorandum*; the *inscription* on a tombstone is a *record* of the dead; the striæ on a rock-surface are the *record* of

a glacier's passage. A *register* is a formal or official written *record*, especially a series of entries made for preservation or reference; as, a *register* of births and deaths. *Archives*, in the sense here considered, are *documents* or *records*, often legal *records*, preserved in a public or official deposito ; the word *archives* is also applied to the place where such *documents* are regularly deposited and preserved. *Muniments* (L. *munio*, fortify) are *records* that enable one to defend his title. Compare HISTORY; STORY.

RECOVER.

Synonyms:

be cured or **healed**,	**heal**,	**recuperate**,	**restore**,
be restored,	**reanimate**,	**regain**,	**resume**,
cure,	**recruit**,	**repossess**,	**retrieve.**

The transitive use of *recover* in the sense of *cure*, *heal*, etc., as in 2 Kings v, 6, "That thou mayest *recover* him of his leprosy," is now practically obsolete. The chief transitive use of *recover* is in the sense to obtain again after losing, *regain*, *repossess*, etc.; as, to *recover* stolen goods; to *recover* health. The intransitive sense, *be cured*, *be restored*, etc., is very common; as, to *recover* from sickness, terror, or misfortune.

Antonyms:

die, fail, grow worse, relapse, sink.

Prepositions:

From; rarely *of;* (*Law*) to recover judgment *against*, to recover damages *of* or *from* a person.

REFINEMENT.

Synonyms:

civilization, **cultivation**, **culture**, **elegance**, **politeness.**

Civilization applies to nations, denoting the sum of those civil, social, economic, and political attainments by which a community is removed from barbarism; a people may be civilized while still far from *refinement* or *culture*, but *civilization* is susceptible of various degrees and of continued progress. *Refinement* applies either to nations or individuals, denoting the removal of what is coarse and rude, and a corresponding attainment of what is delicate, elegant, and beautiful. *Cultivation*, denoting primarily the process of cultivating the soil or growing crops, then the improved condition of either which is the result, is applied in similar sense to the human mind and character, but in this usage is now largely superseded by the term *culture*, which denotes a high develop-

ment of the best qualities of man's mental and spiritual nature, with especial reference to the esthetic faculties and to graces of speech and manner, regarded as the expression of a refined nature. *Culture* in the fullest sense denotes that degree of *refinement* and development which results from continued *cultivation* through successive generations; a man's faculties may be brought to a high degree of *cultivation* in some specialty, while he himself remains uncultured even to the extent of coarseness and rudeness. Compare HUMANE; POLITE.

Antonyms:
barbarism, brutality, coarseness, rudeness, savagery,
boorishness, clownishness, grossness, rusticity, vulgarity.

REFUTE.

Synonyms:
confound, confute, disprove, overthrow, repel.

To *refute* and to *confute* are to answer so as to admit of no reply. To *refute* a statement is to demonstrate its falsity by argument or countervailing proof; *confute* is substantially the same in meaning, tho differing in usage. *Refute* applies either to arguments and opinions or to accusations; *confute* is not applied to accusations and charges, but to arguments or opinions. *Refute* is not now applied to persons, but *confute* is in good use in this application; a person is *confuted* when his arguments are *refuted.*

RELIABLE.

Synonyms:
trustworthy, trusty.

The word *reliable* has been sharply challenged, but seems to have established its place in the language. The objection to its use on the ground that the suffix *-able* can not properly be added to an intransitive verb is answered by the citation of such words as "available," "conversable," "laughable," and the like, while, in the matter of usage, *reliable* has the authority of Coleridge, Martineau, Mill, Irving, Newman, Gladstone, and others of the foremost of recent English writers. The objection to the application of *reliable* to persons is not sustained by the use of the verb "rely," which is applied to persons in the authorized version of the Scriptures, in the writings of Shakespeare and Bacon, and in the usage of good speakers and writers. *Trusty* and *trustworthy* refer to inherent qualities of a high order, *trustworthy* being especially applied to persons, and denoting moral integrity and truthfulness; we speak

of a *trusty* sword, a *trusty* servant; we say the man is thoroughly *trustworthy*. *Reliable* is inferior in meaning, denoting merely the possession of such qualities as are needed for safe reliance; as, a *reliable* pledge; *reliable* information. A man is said to be *reliable* with reference not only to moral qualities, but to judgment, knowledge, skill, habit, or perhaps pecuniary ability; a thoroughly *trustworthy* person might not be *reliable* as a witness on account of unconscious sympathy, or as a security by reason of insufficient means. A *reliable* messenger is one who may be depended on to do his errand correctly and promptly; a *trusty* or *trustworthy* messenger is one who may be admitted to knowledge of the views and purposes of those who employ him, and who will be faithful beyond the mere letter of his commission. We can speak of a railroad-train as *reliable* when it can be depended on to arrive on time; but to speak of a *reliable* friend would be cold, and to speak of a warrior girding on his *reliable* sword would be ludicrous.

RELIGION.

Synonyms:
devotion, faith, godliness, holiness, morality, pietism, piety, righteousness, theology, worship.

Piety is primarily filial duty, as of children to parents, and hence, in its highest sense, a loving obedience and service to God as the Heavenly Father; *pietism* often denotes a mystical, sometimes an affected *piety; religion* is the reverent acknowledgment both in heart and in act of a divine being. *Religion*, in the fullest and highest sense, includes all the other words of this group. *Worship* may be external and formal, or it may be the adoring reverence of the human spirit for the divine, seeking outward expression. *Devotion*, which in its fullest sense is self-consecration, is often used to denote an act of *worship*, especially prayer or adoration; as, he is engaged in his *devotions*. *Morality* is the system and practise of duty as required by the moral law, consisting chiefly in outward acts, and thus may be observed without spiritual rectitude of heart; *morality* is of necessity included in all true *religion*, which involves both outward act and spiritual service. *Godliness* (primarily godlikeness) is a character and spirit like that of God. *Holiness* is the highest, sinless perfection of any spirit, whether divine or human, tho often used for purity or for consecration. *Theology* is the science of *religion*, or the study and scientific statement of all that the human mind can know of

God. *Faith*, strictly the belief and trust which the soul exercises toward God, is often used as a comprehensive word for a whole system of *religion* considered as the object of *faith*; as, the Christian *faith*; the Mohammedan *faith*.

Antonyms:
atheism, blasphemy, godlessness, impiety, irreligion, profanity, sacrilege, unbelief, ungodliness, wickedness.

RELUCTANT.

Synonyms:
averse, backward, disinclined, indisposed, loath, opposed, slow, unwilling.

Reluctant (L. *re*, back, and *luctо*, strive, struggle) signifies struggling against what one is urged or impelled to do, or is actually doing; *averse* (L. *a*, from, and *verto*, turn) signifies turned away as with dislike or repugnance; *loath* (AS. *lath*, evil, hateful) signifies having a repugnance, disgust, or loathing for, tho the adjective *loath* is not so strong as the verb *loathe*. A dunce is always *averse* to study; a good student is *disinclined* to it when a fine morning tempts him out; he is *indisposed* to it in some hour of weariness. A man may be *slow* or *backward* in entering upon that to which he is by no means *averse*. A man is *loath* to believe evil of his friend, *reluctant* to speak of it, absolutely *unwilling* to use it to his injury. A legislator may be *opposed* to a certain measure, while not *averse* to what it aims to accomplish. Compare ANTIPATHY.

Antonyms:
desirous, disposed, eager, favorable, inclined, willing.

REMARK.

Synonyms:
annotation, comment, note, observation, utterance.

A *remark* is a saying or brief statement, oral or written, commonly made without much premeditation; a *comment* is an explanatory or critical *remark*, as upon some passage in a literary work or some act or speech in common life. A *note* is something to call attention, hence a brief written statement; in correspondence, a *note* is briefer than a letter. A *note* upon some passage in a book is briefer and less elaborate than a *comment*. *Annotations* are especially brief *notes*, commonly marginal, and closely following the text. *Comments*, *observations*, or *remarks* may be oral or written, *comments* being oftenest written, and *remarks* oftenest oral. An *observation* is properly the

result of fixed attention and reflection; a *remark* may be the suggestion of the instant. *Remarks* are more informal than a speech.

REND.

Synonyms:

break, burst, cleave, lacerate, mangle, rip, rive, rupture, sever, slit, sunder, tear.

Rend and *tear* are applied to the separating of textile substances into parts by force violently applied (*rend* also to frangible substances), *tear* being the milder, *rend* the stronger word. *Rive* is a wood-workers' word for parting wood in the way of the grain without a clean cut. To *lacerate* is to *tear* roughly the flesh or animal tissue, as by the teeth of a wild beast; a *lacerated* wound is distinguished from a wound made by a clean cut or incision. *Mangle* is a stronger word than *lacerate; lacerate* is more superficial, *mangle* more complete. To *burst* or *rupture* is to *tear* or *rend* by force from within, *burst* denoting the greater violence; as, to *burst* a gun; to *rupture* a blood-vessel; a steam-boiler may be *ruptured* when its substance is made to divide by internal pressure without explosion. To *rip*, as usually applied to garments or other articles made by sewing or stitching, is to divide along the line of a seam by cutting or breaking the stitches; the other senses bear some resemblance or analogy to this; as, to *rip* open a wound. Compare BREAK.

Antonyms:

heal, join, mend, reunite, secure, sew, solder, stitch, unite, weld.

RENOUNCE.

Synonyms:

abandon, abjure, deny, disavow, discard, disclaim, disown, forswear, recall, recant, refuse, reject, repudiate, retract, revoke.

Abjure, discard, forswear, recall, recant, renounce, retract, and *revoke*, like *abandon*, imply some previous connection. *Renounce* (L. *re*, back, and *nuntio*, bear a message) is to declare against and give up formally and definitively; as, to *renounce* the pomps and vanities of the world. *Recant* (L. *re*, back, and *canto*, sing) is to take back or *deny* formally and publicly, as a belief that one has held or professed. *Retract* (L. *re*, back, and *traho*, draw) is to take back something that one has said as not true or as what one is not ready to maintain; as, to *retract* a charge or accusation; one *recants* what was especially his own, he *retracts* what was di-

rected against another. *Repudiate* (L. *re*, back, or away, and *pudeo*, feel shame) is primarily to *renounce* as shameful, hence to divorce, as a wife; thus in general to put away with emphatic and determined repulsion ; as, to *repudiate* a debt. To *deny* is to affirm to be not true or not binding ; as, to *deny* a statement or a relationship ; or to refuse to grant as something requested ; as, his mother could not *deny* him what he desired. To *discard* is to cast away as useless or worthless ; thus, one *discards* a worn garment ; a coquette *discards* a lover. *Revoke* (L. *re*, back, and *voco*, call), etymologically the exact equivalent of the English *recall*, is to take back something given or granted ; as, to *revoke* a command, a will, or a grant ; *recall* may be used in the exact sense of *revoke*, but is often applied to persons, as *revoke* is not ; we *recall* a messenger and *revoke* the order with which he was charged. *Abjure* (L. *ab*, away, and *juro*, swear) is etymologically the exact equivalent of the Saxon *forswear*, signifying to put away formally and under oath, as an error, heresy, or evil practise, or a condemned and detested person. A man *abjures* his religion, *recants* his belief, *abjures* or *renounces* his allegiance, *repudiates* another's claim, *renounces* his own, *retracts* a false statement. A person may *deny*, *disavow*, *disclaim*, *disown* what has been truly or falsely imputed to him or supposed to be his. He may *deny* his signature, *disavow* the act of his agent, *disown* his child ; he may *repudiate* a just claim or a base suggestion. A native of the United States can not *abjure* or *renounce* allegiance to the Queen of England, but will promptly *deny* or *repudiate* it. Compare ABANDON.

Antonyms:

acknowledge, advocate, assert, avow, cherish, claim, defend, hold, maintain, own, proclaim, retain, uphold, vindicate

REPENTANCE.

Synonyms:

compunction, contrition, contriteness, penitence, regret, remorse, self-condemnation, sorrow.

Regret is *sorrow* for any painful or annoying matter. One is moved with *penitence* for wrong-doing. To speak of *regret* for a fault of our own marks it as slighter than one regarding which we should express *penitence*. *Repentance* is *sorrow* for sin with *self-condemnation*, and complete turning from the sin. *Penitence* is transient, and may involve no change of character or conduct. There may be *sorrow* without *repentance*, as for consequences

only, but not *repentance* without *sorrow*. *Compunction* is a momentary sting of conscience, in view either of a past or of a contemplated act. *Contrition* is a subduing *sorrow* for sin, as against the divine holiness and love. *Remorse* is, as its derivation indicates, a biting or gnawing back of guilt upon the heart, with no turning of heart from the sin, and no suggestion of divine forgiveness.

Antonyms:

approval,	content,	obduracy,	self-complacency,
comfort,	hardness,	obstinacy,	self-congratulation,
complacency,	impenitence,	self-approval,	stubbornness.

Prepositions:

Repentance *of* or *in* heart, or *from* the heart; repentance *for* sins; *before* or *toward* God; *unto* life.

REPORT.

Synonyms:

account,	narrative,	rehearsal,	rumor,	story,
description,	recital,	relation,	statement,	tale.
narration,	record,			

Account carries the idea of a commercial summary. A *statement* is definite, confined to essentials and properly to matters within the personal knowledge of the one who states them; as, an ante-mortem *statement*. A *narrative* is a somewhat extended and embellished *account* of events in order of time, ordinarily with a view to please or entertain. A *description* gives especial scope to the pictorial element. A *report* (L. *re-* back, and *porto*, bring), as its etymology implies, is something brought back, as by one sent to obtain information, and may be concise and formal or highly descriptive and dramatic. Compare ALLEGORY; HISTORY; RECORD.

REPROOF.

Synonyms:

admonition,	chiding,	disapproval,	reprimand,
animadversion,	comment,	objurgation,	reproach,
blame,	condemnation,	rebuke,	reproval,
censure,	criticism,	reflection,	upbraiding.
check,	denunciation,	reprehension,	

Blame, *censure*, and *disapproval* may either be felt or uttered; *comment*, *criticism*, *rebuke*, *reflection*, *reprehension*, and *reproof* are always expressed. The same is true of *admonition* and *animadversion*. *Comment* and *criticism* may be favorable as well as censorious; they imply no superiority or authority on the part of him who utters them; nor do *reflection* or *reprehension*, which

are simply turning the mind back upon what is disapproved. *Reprehension* is supposed to be calm and just, and with good intent; it is therefore a serious matter, however mild, and is capable of great force, as expressed in the phrase severe *reprehension*. *Reflection* is often from mere ill feeling, and is likely to be more personal and less impartial than *reprehension;* we often speak of unkind or unjust *reflections*. *Rebuke*, literally a stopping of the mouth, is administered to a forward or hasty person; *reproof* is administered to one intentionally or deliberately wrong; both words imply authority in the reprover, and direct expression of *disapproval* to the face of the person *rebuked* or *reproved*. *Reprimand* is official *censure* formally administered by a superior to one under his command. *Animadversion* is *censure* of a high, authoritative, and somewhat formal kind. *Rebuke* may be given at the outset, or in the midst of an action; *animadversion*, *reflection*, *reprehension*, *reproof*, always follow the act; *admonition* is anticipatory, and meant to be preventive. *Check* is allied to *rebuke*, and given before or during action; *chiding* is nearer to *reproof*, but with more of personal bitterness and less of authority. Compare CONDEMN; REPROVE.

Antonyms:

applause, approbation, approval, commendation, encomium, eulogy, panegyric, praise.

REPROVE.

Synonyms:

admonish, blame, censure, chasten, check, chide, condemn, expostulate with, find fault with, rebuke, remonstrate with, reprehend, reprimand, reproach, take to task, upbraid, warn.

To *censure* is to pronounce an adverse judgment that may or may not be expressed to the person *censured;* to *reprove* is to *censure* authoritatively, openly, and directly to the face of the person *reproved;* to *rebuke* is to *reprove* with sharpness, and often with abruptness, usually in the midst of some action or course of action deemed censurable; to *reprimand* is to *reprove* officially; to *blame* is a familiar word signifying to pass *censure* upon, make answerable, as for a fault; *blame* and *censure* apply either to persons or acts; *reprove* and *rebuke* are applied chiefly, and *reprimand* exclusively to persons. To *reproach* is to *censure* openly and vehemently, and with intense personal feeling as of grief or anger; as, to *reproach* one for ingratitude; *reproach* knows no distinc-

tion of rank or character; a subject may *reproach* a king or a criminal judge. To *expostulate* or *remonstrate with* is to mingle reasoning and appeal with *censure* in the hope of winning one from his evil way, *expostulate* being the gentler, *remonstrate* the severer word. *Admonish* is the mildest of *reproving* words, and may even be used of giving a caution or warning where no wrong is implied, or of simply reminding of duty which might be forgotten. *Censure*, *rebuke*, and *reprove* apply to wrong that has been done; *warn* and *admonish* refer to anticipated error or fault. When one is *admonished* because of wrong already done, the view is still future, that he may not repeat or continue in the wrong. Compare CONDEMN; REPROOF.

Antonyms:

abet, applaud, approve, cheer, countenance, encourage, impel, incite, instigate, urge on.

REQUITE.

Synonyms:

avenge, compensate, pay, pay off, punish, quit, reciprocate, recompense, remunerate, repay, retaliate, return, revenge, reward, satisfy, settle with.

To *repay* or to *retaliate*, to *punish* or to *reward*, may be to make some return very inadequate to the benefit or injury received, or the right or wrong done; but to *requite* (according to its etymology) is to make so full and adequate a *return* as to *quit* oneself of all obligation of favor or hostility, of punishment or *reward*. *Requite* is often used in the more general sense of *recompense* or *repay*, but always with the suggestion, at least, of the original idea of full equivalent; when one speaks of *requiting* kindness with ingratitude, the expression gains force from the comparison of the actual with the proper and appropriate *return*. Compare PAY.

Antonyms:

absolve, acquit, excuse, forget, forgive, neglect, overlook, pardon, pass over, slight.

Preposition:

To requite injury *with* injury is human, but not Christian.

REST.

Synonyms:

calm, calmness, cessation, ease, intermission, pause, peace, peacefulness, quiescence, quiet, quietness, quietude, recreation, repose, sleep, slumber, stay, stillness, stop, tranquillity.

Ease denotes freedom from cause of disturbance, whether

external or internal. *Quiet* denotes freedom from agitation, or especially from annoying sounds. *Rest* is a *cessation* of activity especially of wearying or painful activity. *Recreation* is some pleasing activity of certain organs or faculties that affords *rest* to other parts of our nature that have become weary. *Repose* is a laying down, primarily of the body, and figuratively a similar freedom from toil or strain of mind. *Repose* is more complete than *rest;* a *pause* is a momentary *cessation* of activity; a blacksmith finds a temporary *rest* while the iron is heating, but he does not yield to *repose;* in a *pause* of battle a soldier *rests* on his arms; after the battle the victor *reposes* on his laurels. *Sleep* is the perfection of *repose*, the most complete *rest; slumber* is a light and ordinarily pleasant form of *sleep*. In the figurative sense, *rest* of mind, soul, conscience, is not mere *cessation* of activity, but a pleasing, tranquil relief from all painful and wearying activity; *repose* is even more deep, tranquil, and complete.

Antonyms:

agitation,	disturbance,	movement,	stir,	tumult,
commotion,	excitement,	restlessness,	strain,	unrest,
disquiet,	motion,	rush,	toil,	work.

RESTIVE.

Synonyms:

balky,	**impatient,**	**rebellious,**	**restless,**
fidgety,	**intractable,**	**recalcitrant,**	**skittish,**
fractious,	**mulish,**	**refractory,**	**stubborn,**
fretful,	**mutinous,**	**resentful,**	**unruly,**
frisky,	**obstinate,**	**restiff,**	**vicious.**

Balky, mulish, obstinate, and *stubborn* are synonyms of *restive* only in an infrequent if not obsolete use; the supposed sense of "tending to rest," "standing stubbornly still," is scarcely supported by any examples, and those cited to support that meaning often fail to do so. The disposition to offer active resistance to control by any means whatever is what is commonly indicated by *restive* in the best English speech and literature. Dryden speaks of "the pampered colt" as "*restiff* to the rein"; but the rein is not used to propel a horse forward, but to hold him in, and it is against this that he is "*restiff*." A horse may be made *restless* by flies or by martial music, but with no refractoriness; the *restive* animal impatiently resists or struggles to break from control, as by bolting, flinging his rider, or otherwise. With this the metaphorical use of the word agrees, which is always in the sense of such terms as *impatient, intractable, rebellious,* and the like; a people *restive*

under despotism are not disposed to "rest" under it, but to resist it and fling it off.

Antonyms:

docile,	manageable,	passive,	quiet,	tractable,
gentle,	obedient,	peaceable,	submissive,	yielding.

RESTRAIN.

Synonyms:

abridge,	**constrain,**	**hold in,**	**keep under,**
bridle,	**curb,**	**keep,**	**repress,**
check,	**hinder,**	**keep back,**	**restrict,**
circumscribe,	**hold,**	**keep down,**	**suppress,**
confine,	**hold back,**	**keep in,**	**withhold.**

To *restrain* is to *hold back* from acting, proceeding, or advancing, either by physical or moral force. *Constrain* is positive; *restrain* is negative; one is *constrained* to an action; he is *restrained* from an action. *Constrain* refers almost exclusively to moral force, *restrain* frequently to physical force, as when we speak of putting one under restraint. To *restrain* an action is to hold it partially or wholly in check, so that it is under pressure even while it acts; to *restrict* an action is to fix a limit or boundary which it may not pass, but within which it is free. To *repress*, literally to press back, is to hold in check, and perhaps only temporarily, that which is still very active; it is a feebler word than *restrain;* to *suppress* is finally and effectually to put down; *suppress* is a much stronger word than *restrain;* as, to *suppress* a rebellion. Compare ARREST; BIND; KEEP.

Antonyms:

aid,	arouse,	encourage,	free,	incite,	release,
animate,	emancipate,	excite,	impel,	let loose,	set free.

RETIREMENT.

Synonyms:

loneliness, privacy, seclusion, solitude.

In *retirement* one withdraws from association he has had with others; we speak of the *retirement* of a public man to private life, tho he may still be much in company. In *seclusion* one shuts himself away from the society of all except intimate friends or attendants; in *solitude* no other person is present. While *seclusion* is ordinarily voluntary, *solitude* may be enforced; we speak of the *solitude* rather than the *seclusion* of a prisoner. As "private" denotes what concerns ourselves individually, *privacy* denotes freedom from the presence or observation of those not concerned or whom we desire not to have concerned in our affairs;

privacy is more commonly temporary than *seclusion ;* we speak of a moment's *privacy.* There may be *loneliness* without *solitude,* as amid an unsympathizing crowd, and *solitude* without *loneliness,* as when one is glad to be alone.

Antonyms:
association, companionship, company, converse, fellowship, society.

REVELATION.

Synonyms:
apocalypse, disclosure, manifestation.

Revelation (L. *re,* back, and *velum,* veil), literally an unveiling, is the act or process of making known what was before secret or hidden, or what may still be future. *Apocalypse* (Gr. *apo,* from, and *kalypto,* cover), literally an uncovering, comes into English as the name of the closing book of the Bible. The *Apocalypse* unveils the future, as if to the very gaze of the seer ; the whole gospel is a *disclosure* of the mercy of God ; the character of Christ is a *manifestation* of the divine holiness and love ; all Scripture is a *revelation* of the divine will. Or we might say that nature is a *manifestation* of the divine character and will, of which Scripture is the fuller and more express *revelation.*

Antonyms:
cloud, cloudiness, concealment, hiding, mistery, obscuration, shrouding, veiling.

REVENGE.

Synonyms:
avenging, retaliation, retribution, vengeance. requital,

Revenge is the act of making return for an injury done to oneself by doing injury to another person. *Retaliation* and *revenge* are personal and often bitter. *Retaliation* may be partial ; *revenge* is meant to be complete, and may be excessive. *Vengeance,* which once meant an indignant vindication of justice, now signifies the most furious and unsparing *revenge. Revenge* emphasizes more the personal injury in return for which it is inflicted, *vengeance* the ill desert of those upon whom it is inflicted. A *requital* is strictly an even return, such as to quit one of obligation for what has been received, and even if poor or unworthy is given as complete and adequate. *Avenging* and *retribution* give a solemn sense of exact justice, *avenging* being more personal in its infliction, whether by God or man, and *retribution* the impersonal vis-

itation of the doom of righteous law. Compare AVENGE ; HATRED REQUITE.

Antonyms:

compassion, excuse, forgiveness, grace, mercy, pardon, pity, reconciliation.

Prepositions:

To take revenge *upon* the enemy, *for* the injury.

REVOLUTION.

Synonyms:

anarchy, confusion, disintegration, disorder, insubordination, insurrection, lawlessness, mutiny, rebellion, revolt, riot, sedition, tumult.

The essential idea of *revolution* is a change in the form of government or constitution, or a change of rulers, otherwise than as provided by the laws of succession, election, etc.; while such change is apt to involve armed hostilities, these make no necessary part of the *revolution*. The *revolution* by which Dom Pedro was dethroned, and Brazil changed from an empire to a republic, was accomplished without a battle, and almost without a shot. *Anarchy* refers to the condition of a state when human government is superseded or destroyed by factions or other causes. *Lawlessness* is a temper of mind or condition of the community which may result in *anarchy*. *Confusion*, *disorder*, *riot*, and *tumult* are incidental and temporary outbreaks of *lawlessness*, but may not be *anarchy*. *Insubordination* is individual disobedience. *Sedition* is the plotting, *rebellion* the fighting, against the existing government, but always with the purpose of establishing some other government in its place. When *rebellion* is successful it is called *revolution;* but there may be *revolution* without *rebellion;* as, the English *Revolution* of 1688. A *revolt* is an uprising against existing authority without the comprehensive views of change in the form or administration of government that are involved in *revolution*. *Anarchy*, when more than temporary *disorder*, is a proposed *disintegration* of society, in which it is imagined that social order might exist without government. Slaves make *insurrection;* soldiers or sailors break out in *mutiny;* subject provinces rise in *revolt*. Compare SOCIALISM.

Antonyms:

authority, command, control, domination, dominion, empire, government, law, loyalty, obedience, order, rule, sovereignty, submission, supremacy.

REVOLVE.

Synonyms:
roll, rotate, turn.

Any round body *rolls* which continuously touches with successive portions of its surface successive portions of another surface; a wagon-wheel *rolls* along the ground. To *rotate* is said of a body that has a circular motion about its own center or axis; to *revolve* is said of a body that moves in a curving path, as a circle or an ellipse, about a center outside of itself, so as to return periodically to the same relative position that it held at some previous time. A *revolving* body may also either *rotate* or *roll* at the same time; the earth *revolves* around the sun, and *rotates* on its own axis; in popular usage, the earth is often said to *revolve* about its own axis, or to have a daily "revolution," but *rotate* and "rotation" are the more accurate terms. A cylinder over which an endless belt is drawn is said to *roll* as regards the belt, tho it *rotates* as regards its own axis. Any object that is in contact with or connected with a *rolling* body is often said to *roll;* as, the car *rolls* smoothly along the track. Objects whose motion approximates or suggests a rotary motion along a supporting surface are also said to *roll;* as, ocean waves *roll* in upon the shore, or the ship *rolls* in the trough of the sea. *Turn* is a conversational and popular word often used vaguely for *rotate* or *revolve*, or for any motion about a fixed point, especially for a motion less than a complete "rotation" or "revolution"; a man *turns* his head or *turns* on his heel; the gate *turns* on its hinges.

Antonyms:
bind, chafe, grind, slide, slip, stand, stick.

RIDDLE, *n.*

Synonyms:
conundrum, enigma, paradox, problem, puzzle.

Conundrum, a word of unknown origin, signifies some question or statement in which some hidden and fanciful resemblance is involved, the answer often depending upon a pun; an *enigma* is a dark saying, a *paradox* is a true statement that at first appears absurd or contradictory; a *problem* is something thrown out for solution; *puzzle* (from *oppose*) referred originally to the intricate arguments by which disputants opposed each other in the old philosophic schools. The *riddle* is an ambiguous or paradoxical statement with a hidden meaning to be guessed by the mental acuteness of the one to whom it is proposed; the *riddle* is

not so petty as the *conundrum*, and may require much acuteness for its answer; a *problem* may require simply study and scholarship, as a *problem* in mathematics; a *puzzle* may be in something other than verbal statement, as a dissected map or any perplexing mechanical contrivance. Both *enigma* and *puzzle* may be applied to any matter difficult of answer or solution, *enigma* conveying an idea of greater dignity, *puzzle* applying to something more commonplace and mechanical; there are many dark *enigmas* in human life and in the course of providence; the location of a missing object is often a *puzzle*.

Antonyms:
answer, axiom, explanation, proposition, solution.

RIGHT, *n.*

Synonyms:
claim, exemption, franchise, immunity, liberty, license, prerogative, privilege.

A *right* is that which one may properly demand upon considerations of justice, morality, equity, or of natural or positive law. A *right* may be either general or special, natural or artificial. "Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" are the natural and inalienable *rights* of all men; *rights* of property, inheritance, etc., are individual and special, and often artificial, as the *right* of inheritance by primogeniture. A *privilege* is always special, exceptional, and artificial; it is something not enjoyed by all, or only to be enjoyed on certain special conditions, a peculiar benefit, favor, advantage, etc. A *privilege* may be of doing or avoiding; in the latter case it is an *exemption* or *immunity;* as, a *privilege* of hunting or fishing; *exemption* from military service; *immunity* from arrest. A *franchise* is a specific *right* or *privilege* granted by the government or established as such by governmental authority; as, the elective *franchise;* a railroad *franchise*. A *prerogative* is an official *right* or *privilege*, especially one inherent in the royal or sovereign power; in a wider sense it is an exclusive and peculiar *privilege* which one possesses by reason of being what he is; as, reason is the *prerogative* of man; kings and nobles have often claimed *prerogatives* and *privileges* opposed to the inherent *rights* of the people. Compare DUTY; JUSTICE.

RISE.

Synonyms:
arise, ascend, emanate, flow, issue, proceed, spring.

To *rise* is to move up or upward whether slowly or quickly,

whether through the least or greatest distance; the waves *rise;* the mists *rise;* the river *rises* after heavy rains; as said of persons, to *rise* is to come to an erect position after kneeling, sitting, reclining, or lying down; as, to *rise* from a sick-bed; my friend *rose* as I entered; the guests *rose* to depart; so a deliberative assembly or a committee is said to *rise* when it breaks up a session; a sun or star *rises* when to our apprehension it comes above the horizon and begins to go up the sky. To *ascend* is to go far upward, and is often used in a stately sense; as, Christ *ascended* to heaven. The shorter form *rise* is now generally preferred to the longer form *arise*, except in poetic or elevated style. The sun *rises* or *arises;* the river *springs* at a bound from the foot of the glacier and *flows* through the lands to the ocean. Smoke *issues* from a chimney and *ascends* toward the sky. Light and heat *emanate* from the sun.

Antonyms:

decline, descend, drop, fall, go down, set, settle, sink.

Prepositions:

Rise *from* slumber; rise *to* duty; rise *at* the summons, we rose *with* the lark.

ROBBER.

Synonyms:

bandit,	**depredator,**	**freebooter,**	**pirate,**
brigand,	**despoiler,**	**highwayman,**	**plunderer,**
buccaneer,	**footpad,**	**marauder,**	**raider,**
burglar,	**forager,**	**pillager,**	**thief.**

A *robber* seeks to obtain the property of others by force or intimidation; a *thief* by stealth and secrecy. In early English *thief* was freely used in both senses, as in Shakespeare and the Authorized Version of the English Bible, which has "two *thieves*" (*Matt.* xxvii, 38), where the Revised Version more correctly substitutes "two *robbers.*"

ROYAL.

Synonyms:

august,	**kingly,**	**majestic,**	**princely,**
kinglike,	**magnificent,**	**munificent,**	**regal.**

Royal denotes that which actually belongs or pertains to a monarch; the *royal* residence is that which the king occupies, *royal* raiment that which the king wears. *Regal* denotes that which in outward state is appropriate for a king; a subject may assume *regal* magnificence in residence, dress, and equipage. *Kingly* denotes that which is worthy of a king in personal quali-

ties, especially of character and conduct; as, a *kingly* bearing; a *kingly* resolve. *Princely* is especially used of treasure, expenditure, gifts, etc., as *princely* munificence, a *princely* fortune, where *regal* could not so well be used and *royal* would change the sense. The distinctions between these words are not absolute, but the tendency of the best usage is as here suggested.

Antonyms:
beggarly, contemptible, mean, poor, servile, slavish, vile.

RUSTIC.

Synonyms:
agricultural, artless, awkward, boorish, bucolic, clownish, coarse, countrified, country, hoidenish, inelegant, outlandish, pastoral, plain, rude, rural, sylvan, uncouth, unpolished, unsophisticated, untaught, verdant.

Rural and *rustic* are alike derived from the Latin *rus*, country, and may be alike defined as pertaining to, characteristic of, or dwelling in the country; but in usage *rural* refers especially to scenes or objects in the country, considered as the work of nature; *rustic* refers to their effect upon man or to their condition as affected by human agency; as, a *rural* scene; a *rustic* party; a *rustic* lass. We speak, however, of the *rural* population, *rural* simplicity, etc. *Rural* has always a favorable sense; *rustic* frequently an unfavorable one, as denoting a lack of culture and refinement; thus, *rustic* politeness expresses that which is well-meant, but awkward; similar ideas are suggested by a *rustic* feast, *rustic* garb, etc. *Rustic* is, however, often used of a studied simplicity, an artistic rudeness, which is pleasing and perhaps beautiful; as, a *rustic* cottage; a *rustic* chair. *Pastoral* refers to the care of flocks, and to the shepherd's life with the pleasing associations suggested by the old poetic ideal of that life; as, *pastoral* poetry. *Bucolic* is kindred to *pastoral*, but is a less elevated term, and sometimes slightly contemptuous.

Antonyms:
accomplished, city-like, cultured, elegant, polished, polite, refined, urban, urbane, well-bred.

SACRAMENT.

Synonyms:
ceremony, communion, eucharist, Lord's Supper, observance, ordinance, rite, service, solemnity.

Any religious act, especially a public act, viewed as a means

of serving God is called a *service;* the word commonly includes the entire series of exercises of a single occasion of public worship. A religious *service* ordained as an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace is called a *sacrament*. *Ceremony* is a form expressing reverence, or at least respect; we may speak of religious *ceremonies*, the *ceremonies* of polite society, the *ceremonies* of a coronation, an inauguration, etc. An *observance* has more than a formal obligation, reaching or approaching a religious sacredness; a stated religious *observance*, viewed as established by authority, is called an *ordinance;* viewed as an established custom, it is a *rite*. The terms *sacrament* and *ordinance*, in the religious sense, are often used interchangeably; the *ordinance* derives its sacredness from the authority that ordained it, while the *sacrament* possesses a sacredness due to something in itself, even when viewed simply as a representation or memorial. The Lord's Supper is the Scriptural name for the *observance* commemorating the death of Christ: the word *communion* is once applied to it (*1 Cor.* x, 16), but not as a distinctive name; at an early period, however, the name *communion* was so applied, as denoting the communing of Christians with their Lord, or with one another. The term *eucharist* describes the Lord's Supper as a thanksgiving *service;* it is also called by preeminence *the sacrament*, as the ratifying of a solemn vow of consecration to Christ.

SAGACIOUS.

Synonyms:

able,	**intelligent,**	**perspicacious,**	**sensible,**
acute,	**keen,**	**quick of scent,**	**sharp,**
apt,	**keen-sighted,**	**quick-scented,**	**sharp-witted,**
clear-sighted,	**keen-witted,**	**rational,**	**shrewd,**
discerning,	**judicious,**	**sage,**	**wise.**

Sagacious refers to a power of tracing the hidden or recondite by slight indications, as by instinct or intuition; it is not now applied to mere keenness of sense-perception. We do not call a hound *sagacious* in following a clear trail; but if he loses the scent, as at the edge of a stream, and circles around till he strikes it again, his conduct is said to be *sagacious*. In human affairs *sagacious* refers to a power of ready, far-reaching, and accurate inference from observed facts perhaps in themselves very slight, that seems like a special sense; or to a similar readiness to foresee the results of any action, especially upon human motives or conduct — a kind of prophetic common sense. *Sagacious* is a broader

and nobler word than *shrewd*, and not capable of the invidious sense which the latter word often bears; on the other hand, *sagacious* is less lofty and comprehensive than *wise* in its full sense, and more limited to matters of direct practical moment. Compare ASTUTE; WISDOM.

Antonyms:

absurd, dull, foolish, futile, ignorant, irrational, obtuse, senseless, silly, simple, sottish, stupid, undiscerning, unintelligent.

SALE.

Synonyms:

bargain, barter, change, deal, exchange, trade.

A *bargain* is strictly an agreement or contract to buy and sell, tho the word is often used to denote the entire transaction and also as a designation for the thing sold or purchased. *Change* and *exchange* are words of wider signification, applying only incidentally to the transfer of property or value; a *change* secures something different in any way or by any means; an *exchange* secures something as an equivalent or return, tho not necessarily as payment for what is given. *Barter* is the *exchange* of one commodity for another, the word being used generally with reference to portable commodities. *Trade* in the broad sense may apply to vast businesses (as the book-*trade*), but as denoting a single transaction is used chiefly in regard to things of moderate value, when it becomes nearly synonymous with *barter*. *Sale* is commonly, and with increasing strictness, limited to the transfer of property for money, or for something estimated at a money value or considered as equivalent to so much money in hand or to be paid. A *deal* in the political sense is a *bargain*, substitution, or transfer for the benefit of certain persons or parties against all others; as, the nomination was the result of a *deal;* in business it may have a similar meaning, but it frequently signifies simply a *sale* or *exchange*, a dealing; as, a heavy *deal* in stocks.

SAMPLE.

Synonyms:

case, example, exemplification, illustration, instance, specimen.

A *sample* is a portion taken at random out of a quantity supposed to be homogeneous, so that the qualities found in the *sample* may reasonably be expected to be found in the whole; as, a *sample* of sugar; a *sample* of cloth. A *specimen* is one unit of a series,

or a fragment of a mass, all of which is supposed to possess the same essential qualities; as, a *specimen* of coinage, or of architecture, or a *specimen* of quartz. No other unit or portion may be exactly like the *specimen*, while all the rest is supposed to be exactly like the *sample*. An *instance* is a *sample* or *specimen* of action. Compare EXAMPLE.

Antonyms:
abnormality, aggregate, exception, monstrosity, total, whole.

SATISFY.

Synonyms:
cloy, content, fill, glut, sate, satiate, suffice, surfeit.

To *satisfy* is to furnish just enough to meet physical, mental, or spiritual desire. To *sate* or *satiate* is to gratify desire so fully as for a time to extinguish it. To *cloy* or *surfeit* is to gratify to the point of revulsion or disgust. *Glut* is a strong but somewhat coarse word applied to the utmost satisfaction of vehement appetites and passions; as, to *glut* a vengeful spirit with slaughter; we speak of *glutting* the market with a supply so excessive as to extinguish the demand. Much less than is needed to *satisfy* may *suffice* a frugal or abstemious person; less than a sufficiency may *content* one of a patient and submissive spirit. Compare PAY; REQUITE.

Antonyms:
check, deny, disappoint, refuse, restrain, restrict, starve, stint, straiten, tantalize.

Prepositions:
Satisfy *with* food, *with* gifts, etc.; satisfy one (in the sense of make satisfaction) *for* labors and sacrifices; satisfy oneself *by* or *upon* inquiry.

SCHOLAR.

Synonyms:
disciple, learner, pupil, savant, student.

The primary sense of a *scholar* is one who is being schooled; thence the word passes to denote one who is apt in school work, and finally one who is thoroughly schooled, master of what the schools can teach, an erudite, accomplished person: when used without qualification, the word is generally understood in this latter sense; as, he is manifestly a *scholar*. *Pupil* signifies one under the close personal supervision or instruction of a teacher or tutor. Those under instruction in schools below the academic

grade are technically and officially termed *pupils*. The word *pupil* is uniformly so used in the Reports of the Commissioner of Education of the United States, but popular American usage prefers *scholar* in the original sense; as, teachers and *scholars* enjoyed a holiday. Those under instruction in Sunday-schools are uniformly designated as Sunday-school *scholars*. *Student* is applied to those in the higher grades or courses of study, as the academic, collegiate, scientific, etc. *Student* suggests less proficiency than *scholar* in the highest sense, the *student* being one who is learning, the *scholar* one who has learned. On the other hand, *student* suggests less of personal supervision than *pupil;* thus, the college *student* often becomes the private *pupil* of some instructor in special studies. For *disciple*, etc., compare synonyms for ADHERENT.

Antonyms:
dunce, fool, idiot, idler, ignoramus, illiterate person.

SCIENCE.

Synonyms:
art, knowledge.

Knowledge of a single fact, not known as related to any other, or of many facts not known as having any mutual relations or as comprehended under any general law, does not reach the meaning of *science; science* is *knowledge* reduced to law and embodied in system. The *knowledge* of various countries gathered by an observant traveler may be a heterogeneous medley of facts, which gain real value only when coordinated and arranged by the man of *science*. *Art* always relates to something to be done, *science* to something to be known. Not only must *art* be discriminated from *science*, but *art* in the industrial or mechanical sense must be distinguished from *art* in the esthetic sense; the former aims chiefly at utility, the latter at beauty. The mechanic *arts* are the province of the artisan, the esthetic or fine *arts* are the province of the artist; all the industrial *arts*, as of weaving or printing, arithmetic or navigation, are governed by exact rules. *Art* in the highest esthetic sense, while it makes use of rules, transcends all rule; no rules can be given for the production of a painting like Raffael's "Transfiguration," a statue like the Apollo Belvedere, or a poem like the Iliad. *Science* does not, like the mechanic *arts*, make production its direct aim, yet its possible productive application in the *arts* is a constant stimulus to scien-

tific investigation; the *science*, as in the case of chemistry or electricity, is urged on to higher development by the demands of the *art*, while the *art* is perfected by the advance of the *science*. Creative *art* seeking beauty for its own sake is closely akin to pure *science* seeking *knowledge* for its own sake. Compare KNOWLEDGE; LITERATURE.

SECURITY.

Synonyms:
bail, earnest, gage, pledge, surety.

The first four words agree in denoting something given or deposited as an assurance of something to be given, paid, or done. An *earnest* is of the same kind as that to be given, a portion of it delivered in advance, as when part of the purchase-money is paid, according to the common expression, "to bind the bargain." A *pledge* or *security* may be wholly different in kind from that to be given or paid, and may greatly exceed it in value. *Security* may be of real or personal property — anything of sufficient value to make the creditor secure; a *pledge* is always of personal property or chattels. Every pawnshop contains unredeemed *pledges;* land, merchandise, bonds, etc., are frequently offered and accepted as *security*. A person may become *security* or *surety* for another's payment of a debt, appearance in court, etc.; in the latter case, he is said to become *bail* for that person; the person accused gives *bail* for himself. *Gage* survives only as a literary word, chiefly in certain phrases; as, "the *gage* of battle."

Prepositions:

Security *for* the payment of a debt; security *to* the state, *for* the prisoner, *in* the sum of a thousand dollars.

SELF-ABNEGATION.

Synonyms:
self-control, self-devotion, self-renunciation, self-denial, self-immolation, self-sacrifice.

Self-control is holding oneself within due limits in pleasures and duties, as in all things else; *self-denial*, the giving up of pleasures for the sake of duty. *Self-renunciation* surrenders conscious rights and claims; *self-abnegation* forgets that there is anything to surrender. There have been devotees who practised very little *self-denial* with very much *self-renunciation*. A mother will care for a sick child with complete *self-abnegation*, but without a thought of *self-denial*. *Self-devotion* is heart-con-

secration of self to a person or cause with readiness for any needed sacrifice. *Self-sacrifice* is the strongest and completest term of all, and contemplates the gift of self as actually made. We speak of the *self-sacrifice* of Christ, where any other of the above terms would be feeble or inappropriate.

Antonyms:
self-gratification, self-indulgence, selfishness, self-seeking, self-will.

SEND.

Synonyms:

cast,	**despatch,**	**emit,**	**impel,**	**propel,**
dart,	**discharge,**	**fling,**	**lance,**	**sling,**
delegate,	**dismiss,**	**forward,**	**launch,**	**throw,**
depute,	**drive,**	**hurl,**	**project,**	**transmit.**

To *send* is to cause to go or pass from one place to another, and always in fact or thought away from the agent or agency that controls the act. *Send* in its most common use involves personal agency without personal presence; according to the adage, "If you want your business done, go; if not, *send*"; one *sends* a letter or a bullet, a messenger or a message. In all the derived uses this same idea controls; if one *sends* a ball into his own heart, the action is away from the directing hand, and he is viewed as the passive recipient of his own act; it is with an approach to personification that we speak of the bow *sending* the arrow, or the gun the shot. To *despatch* is to *send* hastily or very promptly, ordinarily with a destination in view; to *dismiss* is to *send* away from oneself without reference to a destination; as, to *dismiss* a clerk, an application, or an annoying subject. To *discharge* is to *send* away so as to relieve a person or thing of a load; we *discharge* a gun or *discharge* the contents; as applied to persons, *discharge* is a harsher term than *dismiss*. To *emit* is to *send* forth from within, with no reference to a destination; as, the sun *emits* light and heat. *Transmit*, from the Latin, is a dignified term, often less vigorous than the Saxon *send*, but preferable at times in literary or scientific use; as, to *transmit* the crown, or the feud, from generation to generation; to *transmit* a charge of electricity. *Transmit* fixes the attention more on the intervening agency, as *send* does upon the points of departure and destination.

Antonyms:

bring,	**convey,**	**give,**	**hold,**	**receive,**
carry,	**get,**	**hand,**	**keep,**	**retain.**

Prepositions:

To send *from* the hand *to* or *toward* (rarely *at*) a mark; send

to a friend *by* a messenger or *by* mail; send a person *into* banishment; send a shell *among* the enemy.

SENSATION.

Synonyms:
emotion, feeling, perception, sense.

Sensation is the mind's consciousness due to a bodily affection, as of heat or cold; *perception* is the cognition of some external object which is the cause or occasion of the *sensation;* the *sensation* of heat may be connected with the *perception* of a fire. While *sensations* are connected with the body, *emotions*, as joy, grief, etc., are wholly of the mind. "As the most of them [the *sensations*] are positively agreeable or the opposite, they are nearly akin to those *emotions*, as hope or terror, or those passions, as anger and envy, which are acknowledged by all to belong exclusively to the spirit, and to involve no relation whatever to matter or the bodily organism. Such *feelings* are not infrequently styled *sensations*, though improperly." PORTER *Human Intellect* § 112, p. 128. [s. '90.] *Feeling* is a general term popularly denoting what is felt, whether through the body or by the mind alone, and includes both *sensation* and *emotion*. A *sense* is an organ or faculty of *sensation* or of *perception*.

SENSIBILITY.

Synonyms:
feeling, impressibility, sensitiveness, susceptibility.

Sensibility in the philosophical sense, denotes the capacity of emotion or feeling, as distinguished from the intellect and the will. (Compare synonyms for SENSATION.) In popular use *sensibility* denotes sometimes capacity of feeling of any kind; as, *sensibility* to heat or cold; sometimes, a peculiar readiness to be the subject of feeling, especially of the higher feelings; as, the *sensibility* of the artist or the poet; a person of great or fine *sensibility*. *Sensitiveness* denotes an especial delicacy of *sensibility*, ready to be excited by the slightest cause, as displayed, for instance, in the "sensitive-plant." *Susceptibility* is rather a capacity to take up, receive, and, as it were, to contain feeling, so that a person of great *susceptibility* is capable of being not only readily but deeply moved; *sensitiveness* is more superficial, *susceptibility* more pervading. Thus, in physics, the *sensitiveness* of a magnetic needle is the ease with which it may be deflected, as by another magnet; its *susceptibility* is the degree to which it can be magnetized by a

given magnetic force or the amount of magnetism it will hold. So a person of great *sensitiveness* is quickly and keenly affected by any external influence, as by music, pathos, or ridicule, while a person of great *susceptibility* is not only touched, but moved to his inmost soul.

Antonyms:
coldness, deadness, hardness, insensibility, numbness, unconsciousness.

Prepositions:
The sensibility *of* the organism *to* atmospheric changes.

SEVERE.

Synonyms:
austere, hard, harsh, inexorable, inflexible, morose, relentless, rigid, rigorous, stern, stiff, strict, uncompromising, unmitigated, unrelenting, unyielding.

That is *severe* which is devoid of all softness, mildness, tenderness, indulgence or levity, or (in literature and art) devoid of unnecessary ornament, amplification, or embellishment of any kind; as, a *severe* style; as said of anything painful, *severe* signifies such as heavily taxes endurance or resisting power; as, a *severe* pain, fever, or winter. *Rigid* signifies primarily *stiff*, resisting any effort to change its shape; a corpse is said to be *rigid* in death; hence, in metaphorical sense, a *rigid* person or character is one that resists all efforts to change the will or course of conduct; a *rigid* rule or statement is one that admits of no deviation. *Rigorous* is nearly akin to *rigid*, but is a stronger word, having reference to action or active qualities, as *rigid* does to state or character; a *rigid* rule may be *rigorously* enforced. *Strict* (L. *stringo*, bind) signifies bound or stretched tight, tense, strenuously exact. *Stern* unites harshness and authority with strictness or severity; *stern*, as said even of inanimate objects, suggests something authoritative or forbidding. *Austere* signifies severely simple or temperate, *strict* in self-restraint or discipline, and similarly *unrelenting* toward others. We speak of *austere* morality, *rigid* rules, *rigorous* discipline, *stern* commands, *severe* punishment, *harsh* speech or a *harsh* voice, *hard* requirements, *strict* injunctions, and *strict* obedience. *Strict* discipline holds one exactly and unflinchingly to the rule; *rigorous* discipline punishes severely any infraction of it. The *austere* character is seldom lovely, but it is always strong and may be grand, commanding, and estimable.

Antonyms:
affable, bland, easy, genial, gentle, indulgent, lenient, mild, pliable, soft, sweet, tender, tractable, yielding.

SHAKE.

Synonyms:

agitate,	jar,	quake,	shiver,	totter.
brandish,	joggle,	quaver,	shudder,	tremble.
flap,	jolt,	quiver,	sway,	vibrate,
fluctuate,	jounce,	reel,	swing,	wave,
flutter,	oscillate,	rock,	thrill,	waver.

A thing is *shaken* which is subjected to short and abruptly checked movements, as forward and backward, up and down, from side to side, etc. A tree is "*shaken* with a mighty wind;" a man slowly *shakes* his head. A thing *rocks* that is sustained from below; it *swings* if suspended from above, as a pendulum, or pivoted at the side, as a crane or a bridge-draw; to *oscillate* is to *swing* with a smooth and regular returning motion; a *vibrating* motion may be tremulous or *jarring*. The pendulum of a clock may be said to *swing*, *vibrate*, or *oscillate;* a steel bridge *vibrates* under the passage of a heavy train; the term *vibrate* is also applied to molecular movements. *Jolting* is a lifting from and letting down suddenly upon an unyielding surface; as, a carriage *jolts* over a rough road. A *jarring* motion is abruptly and very rapidly repeated through an exceedingly limited space; the *jolting* of the carriage *jars* the windows. *Rattling* refers directly to the sound produced by *shaking*. To *joggle* is to *shake* slightly; as, a passing touch *joggles* the desk on which one is writing. A thing *trembles* that *shakes* perceptibly and with an appearance of uncertainty and instability, as a person under the influence of fear; a thing *shivers* when all its particles are stirred with a slight but pervading tremulous motion, as a human body under the influence of cold; *shuddering* is a more pronounced movement of a similar kind, in human beings often the effect of emotional or moral recoil; hence, the word is applied by extension to such feelings even when they have no such outward manifestation; as, one says, "I *shudder* at the thought." To *quiver* is to have slight and often spasmodic contractile motions, as the flesh under the surgeon's knife. *Thrill* is applied to a pervasive movement felt rather than seen; as, the nerves *thrill* with delight; *quiver* is similarly used, but suggests somewhat more of outward manifestation. To *agitate* in its literal use is nearly the same as to *shake*, tho we speak of the sea as *agitated* when we could not say it is *shaken;* the Latin *agitate* is preferred in scientific or technical use to the Saxon *shake*, and especially as applied to the action of mechanical contrivances; in the metaphorical use *agitate* is more transitory and superficial, *shake* more fundamental and enduring; a person's

feelings are *agitated* by distressing news; his courage, his faith, his credit, or his testimony is *shaken*. *Sway* applies to the movement of a body suspended from above or not firmly sustained from below, and the motion of which is less pronounced than *swinging*, smoother than *vibrating*, and not necessarily constant as *oscillating;* as, the *swaying* of a reed in the wind. *Sway* used transitively especially applies to motions of grace or dignity; *brandish* denotes a threatening or hostile motion; a monarch *sways* the scepter; the ruffian *brandishes* a club. To *reel* or *totter* always implies liability to fall; *reeling* is more violent than *swaying*, *tottering* more irregular; a drunken man *reels;* we speak of the *tottering* step of age or infancy. An extended mass which seems to lack solidity or cohesion is said to *quake;* as, a *quaking* bog. *Quaver* is applied almost exclusively to tremulous sounds of the human voice. *Flap*, *flutter*, and *fluctuate* refer to wave-like movements, *flap* generally to such as produce a sharp sound; a cock *flaps* his wings; *flutter* applies to a less pronounced and more irregular motion; a captive bird or a feeble pulse *flutters*. Compare FLUCTUATE.

SHELTER.

Synonyms:

cover,	**guard,**	**protect,**	**shield,**
defend,	**harbor,**	**screen,**	**ward.**

Anything is *covered* over which something is completely extended; a vessel is *covered* with a lid; the head is *covered* with a hat. That which *covers* may also *defend* or *protect;* thus, troops interposed between some portion of their own army and the enemy are often called a *covering* party. To *shelter* is to *cover* so as to *protect* from injury or annoyance; as, the roof *shelters* from the storm; woods *shelter* from the heat. To *defend* (L. *defendere*, to strike away) implies the actual, *protect* (L. *protegere*, to cover before) implies the possible use of force or resisting power; *guard* implies sustained vigilance with readiness for conflict; we *defend* a person or thing against actual attack; we *guard* or *protect* against possible assault or injury. A powerful person may *protect* one who is weak by simply declaring himself his friend; he *defends* him by some form of active championship. An inanimate object may *protect*, as a garment from cold: *defend* is used but rarely, and by somewhat violent metaphor, in such connection. *Protect* is more complete than *guard* or *defend;* an object may be faithfully *guarded* or bravely *defended* in vain, but that which is *protected* is secure. To *shield* is to interpose something

over or before that which is assailed, so as to save from harm, and has a comparatively passive sense; one may *guard* another by standing armed at his side, *defend* him by fighting for him, or *shield* him from a missile or a blow by interposing his own person. *Harbor* is generally used in an unfavorable sense; confederates or sympathizers *harbor* a criminal; a person *harbors* evil thoughts or designs. See CHERISH. Compare synonyms for HIDE; DEFENSE.

Antonyms:

betray, cast out, expel, expose, give up, refuse, reject, surrender.

Prepositions:

Shelter *under* a roof *from* the storm; *in* the fortress, *behind* or *within* the walls, *from* attack.

SIGN.

Synonyms:

emblem, indication, manifestation, mark, note, omen, presage, prognostic, signal, symbol, symptom, token, type.

A *sign* (L. *signum*) is any distinctive *mark* by which a thing may be recognized or its presence known, and may be intentional or accidental, natural or artificial, suggestive, descriptive, or wholly arbitrary; thus, a blush may be a *sign* of shame; the footprint of an animal is a *sign* that it has passed; the *sign* of a business house now usually declares what is done or kept within, but formerly might be an object having no connection with the business, as "the *sign* of the trout"; the letters of the alphabet are *signs* of certain sounds. While a *sign* may be involuntary, and even unconscious, a *signal* is always voluntary, and is usually concerted; a ship may show *signs* of distress to the casual observer, but *signals* of distress are a distinct appeal for aid. A *symptom* is a vital phenomenon resulting from a diseased condition; in medical language a *sign* is an *indication* of any physical condition, whether morbid or healthy; thus, a hot skin and rapid pulse are *symptoms* of pneumonia; dulness of some portion of the lungs under percussion is one of the physical *signs* Compare AUGUR; CHARACTERISTIC; EMBLEM.

SIN.

Synonyms:

crime, criminality, delinquency, depravity, evil, fault, guilt, ill-doing, immorality, iniquity, misdeed, offense, transgression, ungodliness, unrighteousness, vice, viciousness, wickedness, wrong, wrong-doing.

Sin is any lack of holiness, any defect of moral purity and

truth, whether in heart or life, whether of commission or omission. "All *unrighteousness* is *sin*," *1 John* v, 17. *Transgression*, as its etymology indicates, is the stepping over a specific enactment, whether of God or man, ordinarily by overt act, but in the broadest sense, in volition or desire. *Sin* may be either act or state; *transgression* is always an act, mental or physical. *Crime* is often used for a flagrant violation of right, but in the technical sense denotes specific violation of human law. *Guilt* is desert of and exposure to punishment because of *sin*. *Depravity* denotes not any action, but a perverted moral condition from which any act of *sin* may proceed. *Sin* in the generic sense, as denoting a state of heart, is synonymous with *depravity;* in the specific sense, as in the expression a *sin*, the term may be synonymous with *transgression*, *crime*, *offense*, *misdeed*, etc., or may denote some moral activity that could not be characterized by terms so positive. *Immorality* denotes outward violation of the moral law. *Sin* is thus the broadest word, and *immorality* next in scope; all *crimes*, properly so called, and all *immoralities*, are *sins;* but there may be *sin*, as ingratitude, which is neither *crime*, *transgression*, nor *immorality;* and there may be *immorality* which is not *crime*, as falsehood. Compare CRIMINAL.

Antonyms:

blamelessness, excellence, godliness, goodness, holiness, innocence, integrity, morality, purity, rectitude, right, righteousness, sinlessness, uprightness, virtue.

Compare synonyms for VIRTUE.

SING.

Synonyms:

carol, chant, chirp, chirrup, hum, warble.

To *sing* is primarily and ordinarily to utter a succession of articulate musical sounds with the human voice. The word has come to include any succession of musical sounds; we say the bird or the rivulet *sings;* we speak of "the *singing* quality" of an instrument, and by still wider extension of meaning we say the teakettle or the cricket *sings*. To *chant* is to *sing* in solemn and somewhat uniform cadence; *chant* is ordinarily applied to non-metrical religious compositions. To *carol* is to *sing* joyously, and to *warble* (kindred with *whirl*) is to *sing* with trills or quavers, usually also with the idea of joy. *Carol* and *warble* are especially applied to the *singing* of birds. To *chirp* is to utter a brief musical sound, perhaps often repeated in the same key, as by certain

small birds, insects, etc. To *chirrup* is to utter a somewhat similar sound; the word is often used of a brief, sharp sound uttered as a signal to animate or rouse a horse or other animal. To *hum* is to utter murmuring sounds with somewhat monotonous musical cadence, usually with closed lips; we speak also of the *hum* of machinery, etc.

SKETCH.

Synonyms:

brief,	**draft,**	**outline,**	**plan,**
design,	**drawing,**	**picture,**	**skeleton.**

A *sketch* is a rough, suggestive presentation of anything, whether graphic or literary, commonly intended to be preliminary to a more complete or extended treatment. An *outline* gives only the bounding or determining lines of a figure or a scene; a *sketch* may give not only lines, but shading and color, but is hasty and incomplete. The lines of a *sketch* are seldom so full and continuous as those of an *outline*, being, like the shading or color, little more than indications or suggestions according to which a finished *picture* may be made; the artist's first representation of a sunset, the hues of which change so rapidly, must of necessity be a *sketch*. *Draft* and *plan* apply especially to mechanical drawing, of which *outline*, *sketch*, and *drawing* are also used; a *plan* is strictly a view from above, as of a building or machine, giving the lines of a horizontal section, originally at the level of the ground, now in a wider sense at any height; as, a *plan* of the cellar; a *plan* of the attic. A mechanical *drawing* is always understood to be in full detail; a *draft* is an incomplete or unfinished *drawing;* a *design* is such a preliminary *sketch* as indicates the object to be accomplished or the result to be attained, and is understood to be original. One may make a *drawing* of any well-known mechanism, or a *drawing* from another man's *design;* but if he says, "The *design* is mine," he claims it as his own invention or composition. In written composition an *outline* gives simply the main divisions, and in the case of a sermon is often called a *skeleton;* a somewhat fuller suggestion of illustration, treatment, and style is given in a *sketch*. A lawyer's *brief* is a succinct statement of the main facts involved in a case, and of the main heads of his argument on points of law, with reference to authorities cited; the *brief* has none of the vagueness of a *sketch*, being sufficiently exact and complete to form, on occasion, the basis for the decision of

the court without oral argument, when the case is said to be "submitted on *brief*." Compare DESIGN.

SKEPTIC.

Synonyms:
agnostic, atheist, deist, disbeliever, doubter, freethinker, infidel, unbeliever.

The *skeptic* doubts divine revelation; the *disbeliever* and the *unbeliever* reject it, the *disbeliever* with more of intellectual dissent, the *unbeliever* (in the common acceptation) with indifference or with opposition of heart as well as of intellect. *Infidel* is an opprobrious term that might once almost have been said to be geographical in its range. The Crusaders called all Mohammedans *infidels*, and were so called by them in return; the word is commonly applied to any decided opponent of an accepted religion. The *atheist* denies that there is a God; the *deist* admits the existence of God, but denies that the Christian Scriptures are a revelation from him; the *agnostic* denies either that we do know or that we can know whether there is a God.

Antonyms:
believer, Christian.

SKILFUL.

Synonyms:
accomplished, adept, adroit, apt, clever, deft, dexterous, expert, handy, happy, ingenious, practised, proficient, skilled, trained.

Skilful signifies possessing and using readily practical knowledge and ability, having alert and well-trained faculties with reference to a given work. One is *adept* in that for which he has a natural gift improved by practise; he is *expert* in that of which training, experience, and study have given him a thorough mastery; he is *dexterous* in that which he can do effectively, with or without training, especially in work of the hand or bodily activities. In the case of the noun, "an expert" denotes one who is "experienced" in the fullest sense, a master of his branch of knowledge. A *skilled* workman is one who has thoroughly learned his trade, though he may be naturally quite dull; a *skilful* workman has some natural brightness, ability, and power of adaptation, in addition to his acquired knowledge and dexterity. Compare CLEVER; DEXTERITY; POWER.

Antonyms:
awkward, clumsy, inexpert, shiftless, unskilled, untrained.
bungling, helpless, maladroit, unhandy, untaught,

Prepositions:
Skilful *at* or *in* a work, *with* a pen or tool of any kind.

SLANDER.

Synonyms:
asperse, decry, disparage, revile,
backbite, defame, libel, traduce,
calumniate, depreciate, malign, vilify.

To *slander* a person is to utter a false and injurious report concerning him; to *defame* is specifically and directly to attack one's reputation; to *defame* by spoken words is to *slander*, by written words, to *libel*. To *asperse* is, as it were, to bespatter with injurious charges; to *malign* is to circulate studied and malicious attacks upon character; to *traduce* is to exhibit one's real or assumed traits in an odious light; to *revile* or *vilify* is to attack with vile abuse. To *disparage* is to represent one's admitted good traits or acts as less praiseworthy than they would naturally be thought to be, as for instance, by ascribing a man's benevolence to a desire for popularity or display. To *libel* or *slander* is to make an assault upon character and repute that comes within the scope of law; the *slander* is uttered, the *libel* written, printed, or pictured. To *backbite* is to speak something secretly to one's injury; to *calumniate* is to invent as well as utter the injurious charge. One may "abuse," "assail," or *vilify* another to his face; he *asperses*, *calumniates*, *slanders*, or *traduces* him behind his back.

Antonyms:
defend, eulogize, extol, laud, praise, vindicate.

SLANG.

Synonyms:
cant, colloquialism, vulgarism, vulgarity.

A *colloquialism* is an expression not coarse or low, and perhaps not incorrect, but below the literary grade; educated persons are apt to allow themselves some *colloquialisms* in familiar conversation, which they would avoid in writing or public speaking. *Slang*, in the primary sense, denotes expressions that are either coarse and rude in themselves or chiefly current among the coarser and ruder part of the community; there are also many expressions current in special senses in certain communities that may be char-

acterized as *slang;* as, college *slang;* club *slang;* racing *slang.* In the evolution of language many words originally *slang* are adopted by good writers and speakers, and ultimately take their place as accepted English. A *vulgarism* is an expression decidedly incorrect, and the use of which is a mark of ignorance or low breeding. *Cant*, as used in this connection, denotes the barbarous jargon used as a secret language by thieves, tramps, etc. Compare DICTION; LANGUAGE.

SLOW.

Synonyms:

dawdling, delaying, deliberate, dilatory, drowsy, dull, gradual, inactive, inert, lingering, moderate, procrastinating, slack, sluggish, tardy.

Slow signifies moving through a relatively short distance, or with a relatively small number of motions in a given time; *slow* also applies to that which is a relatively long while in beginning or accomplishing something; a watch or a clock is said to be *slow* when its indications are behind those of the standard time. *Tardy* is applied to that which is behind the proper or desired time, especially in doing a work or arriving at a place. *Deliberate* and *dilatory* are used of persons, tho the latter may be used also of things, as of a stream; a person is *deliberate* who takes a noticeably long time to consider and decide before acting or who acts or speaks as if he were deliberating at every point; a person is *dilatory* who lays aside, or puts off as long as possible, necessary or required action; both words may be applied either to undertaking or to doing. *Gradual* (L. *gradus*, a step) signifies advancing by steps, and refers to *slow* but regular and sure progression. *Slack* refers to action that seems to indicate a lack of tension, as of muscle or of will, *sluggish* to action that seems as if reluctant to advance.

Antonyms:

See synonyms for NIMBLE.

SNEER.

Synonyms:

fling, gibe, jeer, mock, scoff, taunt.

A *sneer* may be simply a contemptuous facial contortion, or it may be some brief satirical utterance that throws a contemptuous side-light on what it attacks without attempting to prove or disprove; a depreciatory implication may be given in a *sneer* such

as could only be answered by elaborate argument or proof, which would seem to give the attack undue importance:

Who can refute a *sneer?* PALEY *Moral Philosophy* bk. v, ch. ix.

A *fling* is careless and commonly pettish; a *taunt* is intentionally insulting and provoking; the *sneer* is supercilious; the *taunt* is defiant. The *jeer* and *gibe* are uttered; the *gibe* is bitter, and often sly or covert; the *jeer* is rude and open. A *scoff* may be in act or word, and is commonly directed against that which claims honor, reverence, or worship. Compare BANTER.

Preposition:

Only an essentially vicious mind is capable of a sneer *at* virtue.

SOCIALISM.

Synonyms:

collectivism, communism, fabianism.

Socialism, as defined by its advocates, is a theory of civil polity that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor through the public collective ownership of land and capital (as distinguished from property), and the public collective management of all industries. Its aim is extended industrial cooperation; *socialism* is a purely economic term, applying to landownership and productive capital. Many socialists call themselves *collectivists*, and their system *collectivism*. *Communism* would divide all things, including the profits of individual labor, among members of the community; many of its advocates would abolish marriage and the family relation. *Anarchism* is properly an antonym of *socialism*, as it would destroy, by violence if necessary, all existing government and social order, leaving the future to determine what, if anything, should be raised upon their ruins.

SOUND.

Synonyms:

noise, note, tone.

Sound is the sensation produced through the organs of hearing or the physical cause of this sensation. *Sound* is the most comprehensive word of this group, applying to anything that is audible. *Tone* is *sound* considered as having some musical quality or as expressive of some feeling; *noise* is *sound* considered without reference to musical quality or as distinctly unmusical or discordant. Thus, in the most general sense *noise* and *sound* scarcely differ, and we say almost indifferently, "I heard a *sound*," or "I

heard a *noise.*" We speak of a fine, musical, or pleasing *sound*, but never thus of a *noise.* In music, *tone* may denote either a musical *sound* or the interval between two such *sounds*, but in the most careful usage the latter is now distinguished as the "interval," leaving *tone* to stand only for the *sound.* *Note* in music strictly denotes the character representing a *sound*, but in loose popular usage it denotes the *sound* also, and becomes practically equivalent to *tone.* Aside from its musical use, *tone* is chiefly applied to that quality of the human voice by which feeling is expressed ; as, he spoke in a cheery *tone ;* the word is similarly applied to the voices of birds and other animals, and sometimes to inanimate objects. As used of a musical instrument, *tone* denotes the general quality of its sounds collectively considered.

SPEAK.

Synonyms:

announce,	**converse,**	**discourse,**	**say,**
articulate,	**declaim,**	**enunciate,**	**talk,**
chat,	**declare,**	**express,**	**tell,**
chatter,	**deliver,**	**pronounce,**	**utter.**

To *utter* is to give forth as an audible sound, articulate or not. To *talk* is to *utter* a succession of connected words, ordinarily with the expectation of being listened to. To *speak* is to give articulate utterance even to a single word ; the officer *speaks* the word of command, but does not *talk* it. To *speak* is also to *utter* words with the ordinary intonation, as distinguished from singing. To *chat* is ordinarily to *utter* in a familiar, conversational way ; to *chatter* is to *talk* in an empty, ceaseless way like a magpie.

Prepositions:

Speak *to* (address) a person ; speak *with* a person (converse with him); speak *of* or *about* a thing (make it the subject of remark); speak *on* or *upon* a subject ; in parliamentary language, speak *to* the question.

SPEECH.

Synonyms:

address,	**dissertation,**	**oration,**	**speaking,**
discourse,	**harangue,**	**oratory,**	**talk,**
disquisition,	**language,**	**sermon,**	**utterance.**

Speech is the general word for *utterance* of thought in *language.* A *speech* may be the delivering of one's sentiments in the simplest way ; an *oration* is an elaborate and prepared *speech ;* a *harangue* is a vehement appeal to passion, or a *speech* that has

something disputatious and combative in it. A *discourse* is a set *speech* on a definite subject, intended to convey instruction. Compare CONVERSATION; DICTION; LANGUAGE.

Antonyms:
hush, silence, speechlessness, stillness, taciturnity.

SPONTANEOUS.

Synonyms:
automatic, impulsive, involuntary, voluntary, free, instinctive, unbidden, willing.

That is *spontaneous* which is freely done, with no external compulsion and, in human actions, without special premeditation or distinct determination of the will; that is *voluntary* which is freely done with distinct act of will; that is *involuntary* which is independent of the will, and perhaps in opposition to it; a *willing* act is not only in accordance with will, but with desire. Thus *voluntary* and *involuntary*, which are antonyms of each other, are both partial synonyms of *spontaneous*. We speak of *spontaneous* generation, *spontaneous* combustion, *spontaneous* sympathy, an *involuntary* start, an *unbidden* tear, *voluntary* agreement, *willing* submission. A babe's smile in answer to that of its mother is *spontaneous;* the smile of a pouting child wheedled into good humor is *involuntary*. In physiology the action of the heart and lungs is called *involuntary;* the growth of the hair and nails is *spontaneous;* the action of swallowing is *voluntary* up to a certain point, beyond which it becomes *involuntary* or *automatic*. In the fullest sense of that which is not only without the will but distinctly in opposition to it, or compulsory, *involuntary* becomes an antonym, not only of *voluntary* but of *spontaneous;* as, *involuntary* servitude. A *spontaneous* outburst of applause is of necessity an act of volition, but so completely dependent on sympathetic impulse that it would seem frigid to call it *voluntary*, while to call it *involuntary* would imply some previous purpose or inclination not to applaud.

SPY.

Synonyms:
detective, emissary, scout.

The *scout* and the *spy* are both employed to obtain information of the numbers, movements, etc., of an enemy. The *scout* lurks on the outskirts of the hostile army with such concealment as the case admits of, but without disguise; a *spy* enters in disguise

within the enemy's lines. A *scout*, if captured, has the rights of a prisoner of war; a *spy* is held to have forfeited all rights, and is liable, in case of capture, to capital punishment. An *emissary* is rather political than military; sent rather to secretly influence opponents than to bring information concerning them; so far as he does the latter, he is not only an *emissary*, but a *spy*.

STAIN.

Synonyms:

blot,	**discolor,**	**dishonor,**	**soil,**	**sully,**	**tinge,**
color,	**disgrace,**	**dye,**	**spot,**	**tarnish,**	**tint.**

To *color* is to impart a color desired or undesired, temporary or permanent, or, in the intransitive use, to assume a color in any way; as, he *colored* with shame and vexation. To *dye* is to impart a color intentionally and with a view to permanence, and especially so as to pervade the substance or fiber of that to which it is applied. To *stain* is primarily to *discolor*, to impart a color undesired and perhaps unintended, and which may or may not be permanent. Thus, a character "*dyed* in the wool" is one that has received some early, permanent, and pervading influence; a character *stained* with crime or guilt is debased and perverted. *Stain* is, however, used of giving an intended and perhaps pleasing color to wood, glass, etc., by an application of coloring-matter which enters the substance a little below the surface, in distinction from painting, in which coloring-matter is spread upon the surface; *dyeing* is generally said of wool, yarn, cloth, or similar materials which are dipped into the *coloring* liquid. Figuratively, a standard or a garment may be *dyed* with blood in honorable warfare; an assassin's weapon is *stained* with the blood of his victim. To *tinge* is to *color* slightly, and may also be used of giving a slight flavor, or a slight admixture of one ingredient or quality with another that is more pronounced.

STATE.

Synonyms:

affirm,	**aver,**	**declare,**	**predicate,**	**set forth,**
allege,	**avouch,**	**depose,**	**pronounce,**	**specify,**
assert,	**avow,**	**express,**	**propound,**	**swear,**
asseverate,	**certify,**	**inform,**	**protest,**	**tell,**
assure,	**claim,**	**maintain,**	**say,**	**testify.**

To *state* (L. *sto*, stand) is to *set forth* explicitly, formally, or particularly in speech or writing. *Assert* (L. *ad*, to, and *sero*, bind) is strongly personal, signifying to *state* boldly and positively what

the one making the statement has not attempted and may not attempt to prove. *Affirm* has less of egotism than *assert* (as seen in the word *self-assertion*), coming nearer to *aver*. It has more solemnity than *declare*, and more composure and dignity than *asseverate*, which is to *assert* excitedly. In legal usage, *affirm* has a general agreement with *depose* and *testify;* it differs from *swear* in not invoking the name of God. To *assure* is to *state* with such authority and confidence as the speaker feels ought to make the hearer sure. *Certify* is more formal, and applies rather to written documents or legal processes. *Assure, certify, inform*, apply to the person; *affirm*, etc., to the thing. *Assert* is combative; *assure* is conciliatory. I *assert* my right to cross the river; I *assure* my friend it is perfectly safe. To *aver* is to *state* positively what is within one's own knowledge or matter of deep conviction. One may *assert* himself, or *assert* his right to what he is willing to contend for; or he may *assert* in discussion what he is ready to maintain by argument or evidence. To *assert* without proof is always to lay oneself open to the suspicion of having no proof to offer, and seems to arrogate too much to one's personal authority, and hence in such cases both the verb *assert* and its noun *assertion* have an unfavorable sense; we say a mere *assertion*, a bare *assertion*, his unsupported *assertion;* he *asserted* his innocence has less force than he *affirmed* or *maintained* his innocence. *Affirm, state*, and *tell* have not the controversial sense of *assert*, but are simply declarative. To *vindicate* is to defend successfully what is assailed. Almost every criminal will *assert* his innocence; the honest man will seldom lack means to *vindicate* his integrity.

Antonyms:

contradict, contravene, controvert, deny, disprove, dispute, gainsay, oppose, refute, repudiate, retract, waive.

STEEP.

Synonyms:

abrupt, high, precipitous, sharp, sheer.

High is used of simple elevation; *steep* is said only of an incline where the vertical measurement is sufficiently great in proportion to the horizontal to make it difficult of ascent. *Steep* is relative; an ascent of 100 feet to the mile on a railway is a *steep* grade; a rise of 500 feet to the mile makes a *steep* wagon-road; a roof is *steep* when it makes with the horizontal line an angle of more than 45°. A *high* mountain may be climbed by a winding road nowhere *steep*, while a little hill may be accessible only by a

steep path. A *sharp* ascent or descent is one that makes a sudden, decided angle with the plane from which it starts; a *sheer* ascent or descent is perpendicular, or nearly so; *precipitous* applies to that which is of the nature of a precipice, and is used especially of a descent; *abrupt* is as if broken sharply off, and applies to either acclivity or declivity. Compare HIGH.

Antonyms:
easy, flat, gentle, gradual, horizontal, level, low, slight.

STORM.

Synonyms:
agitation, disturbance, tempest.

A *storm* is properly a *disturbance* of the atmosphere, with or without rain, snow, hail, or thunder and lightning. Thus we have rain-*storm*, snow-*storm*, etc., and by extension, magnetic *storm*. A *tempest* is a *storm* of extreme violence, always attended with some precipitation, as of rain, from the atmosphere. In the moral and figurative use, *storm* and *tempest* are not closely discriminated, except that *tempest* commonly implies greater intensity. We speak of *agitation* of feeling, *disturbance* of mind, a *storm* of passion, a *tempest* of rage.

Antonyms:
calm, fair weather, hush, peace, serenity, stillness, tranquillity.

STORY.

Synonyms:
account, anecdote, incident, legend, myth, narration, narrative, novel, recital, record, relation, tale.

A *story* is the telling of some series of connected incidents or events, whether real or fictitious, in prose or verse, orally or in writing; or the series of incidents or events thus related may be termed a *story*. In children's talk, a *story* is a common euphemism for a falsehood. *Tale* is nearly synonymous with *story*, but is somewhat archaic; it is used for an imaginative, legendary, or fictitious *recital*, especially if of ancient date; as, a fairy *tale;* also, for an idle or malicious report; as, do not tell *tales;* "where there is no *tale*-bearer, the strife ceaseth." *Prov.* xxvi, 20. An *anecdote* tells briefly some *incident*, assumed to be fact. If it passes close limits of brevity, it ceases to be an *anecdote*, and becomes a *narrative* or *narration*. A traditional or mythical *story* of ancient times is a *legend*. A history is often somewhat poetically

called a *story*; as, the *story* of the American civil war. Compare ALLEGORY; FICTION; HISTORY.

Antonyms:
annals, biography, chronicle, history, memoir.

STUPIDITY.

Synonyms:
apathy, dulness, insensibility, obtuseness, slowness, sluggishness, stupefaction, stupor.

Stupidity is sometimes loosely used for temporary *dulness* or partial *stupor*, but chiefly for innate and chronic *dulness* and *sluggishness* of mental action, *obtuseness* of apprehension, etc. *Apathy* may be temporary, and be dispelled by appeal to the feelings or by the presentation of an adequate motive, but *stupidity* is inveterate and commonly incurable. Compare APATHY; IDIOCY; STUPOR.

Antonyms
acuteness, alertness, animation, brilliancy, cleverness, intelligence, keenness, quickness, readiness, sagacity, sense, sensibility.

STUPOR.

Synonyms:
apathy, asphyxia, coma, fainting, insensibility, lethargy, stupefaction, swoon, swooning, syncope, torpor, unconsciousness.

Stupor is a condition of the body in which the action of the senses and faculties is suspended or greatly dulled—weakness or loss of sensibility. The *apathy* of disease is a mental affection, a state of morbid indifference; *lethargy* is a morbid tendency to heavy and continued sleep, from which the patient may perhaps be momentarily aroused. *Coma* is a deep, abnormal sleep, from which the patient can not be aroused, or is aroused only with difficulty, a state of profound *insensibility*, perhaps with full pulse and deep, stertorous breathing, and is due to brain-oppression. *Syncope* or *swooning* is a sudden loss of sensation and of power of motion, with suspension of pulse and of respiration, and is due to failure of heart-action, as from sudden nervous shock or intense mental emotion. *Insensibility* is a general term denoting loss of feeling from any cause, as from cold, intoxication, or injury. *Stupor* is especially profound and confirmed *insensibility*, properly comatose. *Asphyxia* is a special form of *syncope* resulting from partial or total suspension of respiration, as in strangulation, drowning, or inhalation of noxious gases.

SUBJECTIVE.

Synonym:
objective.

Subjective and *objective* are synonyms in but one point of view, being, for the most part, strictly antonyms. *Subjective* signifies relating to the subject of mental states, that is, to the person who experiences them; *objective* signifies relating to the object of mental states, that is, to something outside the perceiving mind; in brief phrase it may be said that *subjective* relates to something within the mind, *objective* to something without. A mountain, as a mass of a certain size, contour, color, etc., is an *objective* fact; the impression our mind receives, the mental picture it forms of the mountain, is *subjective*. But this *subjective* impression may become itself the object of thought (called "subject-object"), as when we compare our mental picture of the mountain with our idea of a plain or river. The direct experiences of the soul, as joy, grief, hope, fear, are purely *subjective;* the outward causes of these experiences, as prosperity, bereavement, disappointment, are *objective*. That which has independent existence or authority apart from our experience or thought is said to have *objective* existence or authority; thus we speak of the *objective* authority of the moral law. Different individuals may receive different *subjective* impressions from the same *objective* fact, that which to one is a cause of hope being to another a cause of fear, etc. The style of a writer is called *objective* when it derives its materials mainly from or reaches out toward external objects; it is called *subjective* when it derives its materials mainly from or constantly tends to revert to the personal experience of the author. Compare INHERENT

SUBSIDY.

Synonyms:

aid,	**bounty,**	**indemnity,**	**reward.**	**support.**
allowance,	**gift,**	**pension.**	**subvention,**	**tribute.**
bonus,	**grant,**	**premium,**		

A *subsidy* is pecuniary aid directly granted by government to an individual or commercial enterprise, or money furnished by one nation to another to aid it in carrying on war against a common enemy. A nation grants a *subsidy* to an ally, pays a *tribute* to a conqueror. An *indemnity* is in the nature of things limited and temporary, while a *tribute* might be exacted indefinitely. A

nation may also grant a *subsidy* to its own citizens as a means of promoting the public welfare; as, a *subsidy* to a steamship company. The somewhat rare term *subvention* is especially applied to a *grant* of governmental aid to a literary or artistic enterprise. Governmental *aid* to a commercial or industrial enterprise other than a transportation company is more frequently called a *bounty* than a *subsidy;* as, the sugar *bounty*. The word *bounty* may be applied to almost any regular or stipulated *allowance* by a government to a citizen or citizens; as, a *bounty* for enlisting in the army; a *bounty* for killing wolves. A *bounty* is offered for something to be done; a *pension* is granted for something that has been done.

SUBVERT.

Synonyms:

destroy, overthrow, ruin, supplant, extinguish, overturn, supersede, suppress.

To *subvert* is to overthrow from or as from the very foundation; utterly destroy; bring to ruin. The word is now generally figurative, as of moral or political ruin. To *supersede* implies the putting of something that is wisely or unwisely preferred in the place of that which is removed; to *subvert* does not imply substitution. To *supplant* is more often personal, signifying to take the place of another, usually by underhanded means; one is *superseded* by authority, *supplanted* by a rival. Compare ABOLISH.

Antonyms:

conserve, keep, perpetuate, preserve, sustain, uphold.

SUCCEED.

Synonyms:

achieve, attain, flourish, prevail, prosper, thrive, win.

A person *succeeds* when he accomplishes what he attempts, or *attains* a desired object or result; an enterprise or undertaking *succeeds* that has a prosperous result. To *win* implies that some one loses, but one may *succeed* where no one fails. A solitary swimmer *succeeds* in reaching the shore; if we say he *wins* the shore we contrast him with himself as a possible loser. Many students may *succeed* in study; a few *win* the special prizes, for which all compete. Compare FOLLOW.

Antonyms:

be defeated, come short, fail, fall short, lose, miss, miscarry.

SUGGESTION.

Synonyms:
hint, implication, innuendo, insinuation, intimation.

A *suggestion* (L. *sub*, under, and *gero*, bring) brings something before the mind less directly than by formal or explicit statement, as by a partial statement, an incidental allusion, an illustration, a question, or the like. *Suggestion* is often used of an unobtrusive statement of one's views or wishes to another, leaving consideration and any consequent action entirely to his judgment, and is hence, in many cases, the most respectful way in which one can convey his views to a superior or a stranger. A *suggestion* may be given unintentionally, and even unconsciously, as when we say an author has "a *suggestive* style." An *intimation* is a *suggestion* in brief utterance, or sometimes by significant act, gesture, or token, of one's meaning or wishes; in the latter case it is often the act of a superior; as, God in his providence gives us *intimations* of his will. A *hint* is still more limited in expression, and is always covert, but frequently with good intent; as, to give one a *hint* of danger or of opportunity. *Insinuation* and *innuendo* are used in the bad sense; an *insinuation* is a covert or partly veiled injurious utterance, sometimes to the very person attacked; an *innuendo* is commonly secret as well as sly, as if pointing one out by a significant nod (L. *in*, in, to, and *nuo*, nod).

SUPERNATURAL.

Synonyms:
miraculous, preternatural, superhuman.

The *supernatural* (*super*, above) is above or superior to the recognized powers of nature; the *preternatural* (*preter*, beyond) is aside from or beyond the recognized results or operations of natural law, often in the sense of inauspicious; as, a *preternatural* gloom. *Miraculous* is more emphatic and specific than *supernatural*, as referring to the direct personal intervention of divine power. Some hold that a miracle, as the raising of the dead, is a direct suspension and even violation of natural laws by the fiat of the Creator, and hence is, in the strictest sense, *supernatural;* others hold that the miracle is simply the calling forth of a power residing in the laws of nature, but not within their ordinary operation, and dependent on a distinct act of God, so that the *miraculous* might be termed "extranatural," rather than *supernatural.* All that is beyond human power is *superhuman;* as, prophecy

gives evidence of *superhuman* knowledge ; the word is sometimes applied to remarkable manifestations of human power, surpassing all that is ordinary.

Antonyms:
common, commonplace, everyday, natural, ordinary, usual.

SUPPORT.

Synonyms:
bear, carry, cherish, hold up, keep, keep up, maintain, prop, sustain, uphold.

Support and *sustain* alike signify to *hold up* or *keep up*, to prevent from falling or sinking ; but *sustain* has a special sense of continuous exertion or of great strength continuously exerted, as when we speak of *sustained* endeavor or a *sustained* note ; a flower is *supported* by the stem or a temple-roof by arches ; the foundations of a great building *sustain* an enormous pressure ; to *sustain* life implies a greater exigency and need than to *support* life ; to say one is *sustained* under affliction is to say more both of the severity of the trial and the completeness of the *upholding* than if we say he is *supported*. To *bear* is the most general word, denoting all *holding up* or *keeping up* of any object, whether in rest or motion ; in the derived senses it refers to something that is a tax upon strength or endurance ; as, to *bear* a strain ; to *bear* pain or grief. To *maintain* is to *keep* in a state or condition, especially in an excellent and desirable condition ; as, to *maintain* health or reputation ; to *maintain* one's position ; to *maintain* a cause or proposition is to hold it against opposition or difficulty. To *support* may be partial, to *maintain* is complete ; *maintain* is a word of more dignity than *support ;* a man *supports* his family ; a state *maintains* an army or navy. To *prop* is always partial, signifying to add *support* to something that is insecure. Compare ABET ; ENDURE ; KEEP.

Antonyms:
abandon, betray, break down, cast down, demolish, desert, destroy, drop, let go, overthrow, throw down, wreck.

Prepositions:
The roof is supported *by*, *on*, or *upon* pillars ; the family was supported *on* or *upon* a pittance, or *by* charity.

SUPPOSE.

Synonyms:
conjecture, deem, guess, imagine, surmise, think.

To *suppose* is temporarily to assume a thing as true, either

with the expectation of finding it so or for the purpose of ascertaining what would follow if it were so. To *suppose* is also to think a thing to be true while aware or conceding that the belief does not rest upon any sure ground, and may not accord with fact; or yet again, to *suppose* is to imply as true or involved as a necessary inference; as, design *supposes* the existence of a designer. To *conjecture* is to put together the nearest available materials for a provisional opinion, always with some expectation of finding the facts to be as *conjectured*. To *imagine* is to form a mental image of something as existing, tho its actual existence may be unknown, or even impossible. To *think*, in this application, is to hold as the result of thought what is admitted not to be matter of exact or certain knowledge; as, I do not know, but I *think* this to be the fact: a more conclusive statement than would be made by the use of *conjecture* or *suppose*. Compare DOUBT; HYPOTHESIS.

Antonyms:
ascertain, be sure, conclude, discover, know, prove.

SURRENDER.

Synonyms:
abandon, alienate, capitulate, cede, give, give oneself up, give over, give up, let go, relinquish, sacrifice, yield.

To *surrender* is to *give up* upon compulsion, as to an enemy in war, hence to *give up* to any person, passion, influence, or power. To *yield* is to give place or give way under pressure, and hence under compulsion. *Yield* implies more softness or concession than *surrender;* the most determined men may *surrender* to overwhelming force; when one *yields*, his spirit is at least somewhat subdued. A monarch or a state *cedes* territory perhaps for a consideration; *surrenders* an army, a navy, or a fortified place to a conqueror; a military commander *abandons* an untenable position or unavailable stores. We *sacrifice* something precious through error, friendship, or duty, *yield* to convincing reasons, a stronger will, winsome persuasion, or superior force. Compare ABANDON.

SYNONYMOUS.

Synonyms:
alike, correspondent, corresponding, equivalent, identical, interchangeable, like, same, similar, synonymic.

Synonymous (Gr. *syn*, together, and *onyma*, name) strictly signifies being *interchangeable* names for the same thing, or being one

of two or more *interchangeable* names for the same thing; to say that two words are *synonymous* is strictly to say they are *alike, equivalent, identical,* or the *same* in meaning; but the use of *synonymous* in this strict sense is somewhat rare, and rather with reference to statements than to words.

To say that we are morally developed is *synonymous* with saying that we have reaped what some one has suffered for us.

H. W. Beecher *Royal Truths* p. 294. [T. & F. '66.]

In the strictest sense, *synonymous* words scarcely exist; rarely, if ever, are any two words in any language *equivalent* or *identical* in meaning; where a difference in meaning can not easily be shown, a difference in usage commonly exists, so that the words are not *interchangeable*. By *synonymous* words (or *synonyms*) we usually understand words that coincide or nearly coincide in some part of their meaning, and may hence within certain limits be used interchangeably, while outside of those limits they may differ very greatly in meaning and use. It is the office of a work on synonyms to point out these correspondences and differences, that language may have the flexibility that comes from freedom of selection within the common limits, with the perspicuity and precision that result from exact choice of the fittest words to express each shade of meaning outside of the common limits. To consider *synonymous* words *identical* is fatal to accuracy; to forget that they are *similar*, to some extent *equivalent*, and sometimes *interchangeable*, is destructive of freedom and variety.

SYSTEM.

Synonyms:
manner, method, mode, order, regularity, rule.

Order in this connection denotes the fact or result of proper arrangement according to the due relation or sequence of the matters arranged; as, these papers are in *order:* in alphabetical *order*. *Method* denotes a process, a general or established way of doing or proceeding in anything; *rule*, an authoritative requirement or an established course of things; *system*, not merely a law of action or procedure, but a comprehensive plan in which all the parts are related to each other and to the whole; as, a *system* of theology; a railroad *system;* the digestive *system; manner* refers to the external qualities of actions, and to those often as settled and characteristic; we speak of a *system* of taxation, a *method* of collecting taxes, the *rules* by which assessments are made; or we

say, as a *rule* the payments are heaviest at a certain time of year; a just tax may be made odious by the *manner* of its collection *Regularity* applies to the even disposition of objects or uniform recurrence of acts in a series. There may be *regularity* without *order*, as in the recurrence of paroxysms of disease or insanity; there may be *order* without *regularity*, as in the arrangement of furniture in a room, where the objects are placed at varying distances. *Order* commonly implies the design of an intelligent agent or the appearance or suggestion of such design; *regularity* applies to an actual uniform disposition or recurrence with no suggestion of purpose, and as applied to human affairs is less intelligent and more mechanical than *order*. The most perfect *order* is often secured with least *regularity*, as in a fine essay or oration. The same may be said of *system*. There is a *regularity* of dividing a treatise into topics, paragraphs, and sentences, that is destructive of true rhetorical *system*. Compare HABIT; HYPOTHESIS.

Antonyms:
chaos, confusion, derangement, disarrangement, disorder, irregularity.

TACITURN.

Synonyms:
close, dumb, mute, reserved, reticent, silent, speechless, uncommunicative.

Dumb, *mute*, *silent* and *speechless* refer to fact or state; *taciturn* refers to habit and disposition. The talkative person may be stricken *dumb* with surprise or terror; the obstinate may remain *mute;* one may be *silent* through preoccupation of mind or of set purpose; but the *taciturn* person is averse to the utterance of thought or feeling and to communication with others, either from natural disposition or for the occasion. One who is *silent* does not speak at all; one who is *taciturn* speaks when compelled, but in a grudging way that repels further approach. *Reserved* suggests more of method and intention than *taciturn*, applying often to some special time or topic; one who is communicative regarding all else may be *reserved* about his business. *Reserved* is thus closely equivalent to *uncommunicative*, but is a somewhat stronger word, often suggesting pride or haughtiness, as when we say one is *reserved* toward inferiors. Compare PRIDE.

Antonyms:
communicative, free, garrulous, loquacious, talkative, unreserved.

TASTEFUL.

Synonyms:

artistic,	delicate,	esthetic,	fastidious,	nice,
chaste,	delicious,	esthetical,	fine,	tasty.
dainty,	elegant,	exquisite,		

Elegant (L. *elegans*, select) refers to that assemblage of qualities which makes anything choice to persons of culture and refinement; it refers to the lighter, finer elements of beauty in form or motion, especially denoting that which exhibits faultless taste and perfection of finish. That which is *elegant* is made so not merely by nature, but by art and culture; a woodland dell may be beautiful or picturesque, but would not ordinarily be termed *elegant*. *Tasteful* refers to that in which the element of taste is more prominent, standing, as it were, more by itself, while in *elegant* it is blended as part of the whole. *Tasty* is an inferior word, used colloquially in a similar sense. *Chaste* (primarily *pure*), denotes in literature and art that which is true to the higher and finer feelings and free from all excess or meretricious ornament. *Dainty* and *delicate* refer to the lighter and finer elements of taste and beauty, *dainty* tending in personal use to an excessive scrupulousness which is more fully expressed by *fastidious*. *Nice* and *delicate* both refer to exact adaptation to some standard; the bar of a balance can be said to be nicely or delicately poised; as regards matters of taste and beauty, *delicate* is a higher and more discriminating word than *nice*, and is always used in a favorable sense; a *delicate* distinction is one worth observing; a *nice* distinction may be so, or may be overstrained and unduly subtle; *fine* in such use, is closely similar to *delicate* and *nice*, but (tho capable of an unfavorable sense) has commonly a suggestion of positive excellence or admirableness; a *fine* touch does something; *fine* perceptions are to some purpose; *delicate* is capable of the single unfavorable sense of frail or fragile; as, a *delicate* constitution. *Esthetic* or *esthetical* refers to beauty or the appreciation of the beautiful, especially from the philosophic point of view. *Exquisite* denotes the utmost perfection of the *elegant* in minute details; we speak of an *elegant* garment, an *exquisite* lace. *Exquisite* is also applied to intense keenness of any feeling; as, *exquisite* delight; *exquisite* pain. See BEAUTIFUL; DELICIOUS; FINE.

Antonyms:

clumsy,	displeasing,	grotesque,	inartistic,	rough,
coarse,	distasteful,	harsh,	inharmonious,	rude,
deformed,	fulsome,	hideous,	meretricious,	rugged,
disgusting,	gaudy,	horrid,	offensive,	tawdry.

TEACH.

Synonyms:

discipline,	give instruction,	inform,	nurture,
drill,	give lessons,	initiate,	school,
educate,	inculcate,	instill,	train,
enlighten,	indoctrinate,	instruct,	tutor.

To *teach* is simply to communicate knowledge; to *instruct* (originally, to build in or into, put in order) is to impart knowledge with special method and completeness; *instruct* has also an authoritative sense nearly equivalent to command. To *educate* is to draw out or develop harmoniously the mental powers, and, in the fullest sense, the moral powers as well. To *train* is to direct to a certain result powers already existing. *Train* is used in preference to *educate* when the reference is to the inferior animals or to the physical powers of man; as, to *train* a horse; to *train* the hand or eye. To *discipline* is to bring into habitual and complete subjection to authority; *discipline* is a severe word, and is often used as a euphemism for *punish;* to be thoroughly effective in war, soldiers must be *disciplined* as well as *trained.* To *nurture* is to furnish the care and sustenance necessary for physical, mental, and moral growth; *nurture* is a more tender and homelike word than *educate.* Compare EDUCATION.

TEMERITY.

Synonyms:

audacity,	heedlessness,	presumption,
foolhardiness,	over-confidence,	rashness,
hardihood,	precipitancy,	recklessness,
hastiness,	precipitation,	venturesomeness.

Rashness applies to the actual rushing into danger without counting the cost; *temerity* denotes the needless exposure of oneself to peril which is or might be clearly seen to be such *Rashness* is used chiefly of bodily acts, *temerity* often of mental or social matters; there may be a noble *rashness*, but *temerity* is always used in a bad sense. We say it is amazing that one should have had the *temerity* to make a statement which could be readily proved a falsehood, or to make an unworthy proposal to one sure to resent it; in such use *temerity* is often closely allied to *hardihood, audacity,* or *presumption. Venturesomeness* dallies on the edge of danger and experiments with it; *foolhardiness* rushes in for want of sense, *heedlessness* for want of attention, *rashness* for want of reflection, *recklessness* from disregard of consequences. *Audacity,* in the sense here considered, denotes a dashing and somewhat reckless courage, in defiance of conventionalities, or of

other men's opinions, or of what would be deemed probable consequences; as, the *audacity* of a successful financier. Compare EFFRONTERY.

Antonyms:
care, caution, circumspection, cowardice, hesitation, timidity, wariness

TERM.

Synonyms:
article, condition, denomination, expression, member, name, phrase, word.

Term in its figurative uses always retains something of its literal sense of a boundary or limit. The *articles* of a contract or other instrument are simply the portions into which it is divided for convenience; the *terms* are the essential statements on which its validity depends — as it were, the landmarks of its meaning or power; a *condition* is a contingent *term* which may become fixed upon the happening of some contemplated event. In logic a *term* is one of the essential members of a proposition, the boundary of statement in some one direction. Thus, in general use *term* is more restricted than *word, expression,* or *phrase;* a *term* is a *word* that limits meaning to a fixed point of statement or to a special class of subjects, as when we speak of the definition of *terms,* that is of the key-*words* in any discussion; or we say, that is a legal or scientific *term.* Compare BOUNDARY; DICTION.

TERSE.

Synonyms:
brief, compact, compendious, concise, condensed, laconic, neat, pithy, sententious, short, succinct.

Anything *short* or *brief* is of relatively small extent. That which is *concise* (L. *con-*, with, together, and *cædo,* cut) is trimmed down, and that which is *condensed* (L. *con-*, with, together, and *densus,* thick) is, as it were, pressed together, so as to include as much as possible within a small space. That which is *compendious* (L. *com-*, together, and *pendo,* weigh) gathers the substance of a matter into a few words, weighty and effective The *succinct* (L. *succinctus,* from *sub-*, under, and *cingo,* gird; girded from below) has an alert effectiveness as if girded for action. The *summary* is compacted to the utmost, often to the point of abruptness; as, we speak of a *summary* statement or a *summary* dismissal. That which is *terse* (L. *tersus,* from *tergo,* rub off) has an elegant and finished completeness within the smallest possible compass, as

if rubbed or polished down to the utmost. A *sententious* style is one abounding in sentences that are singly striking or memorable, apart from the context; the word may be used invidiously of that which is pretentiously oracular. A *pithy* utterance gives the gist of a matter effectively, whether in rude or elegant style.

Antonyms:
diffuse, lengthy, long, prolix, tedious, verbose, wordy.

TESTIMONY.

Synonyms:
affidavit, affirmation, attestation, certification, deposition, evidence, proof, witness.

Testimony, in legal as well as in common use, signifies the statements of witnesses. *Deposition* and *affidavit* denote *testimony* reduced to writing; the *deposition* differs from the *affidavit* in that the latter is voluntary and without cross-examination, while the former is made under interrogatories and subject to cross-examination. *Evidence* is a broader term, including the *testimony* of witnesses and all facts of every kind that tend to prove a thing true; we have the *testimony* of a traveler that a fugitive passed this way; his footprints in the sand are additional *evidence* of the fact. Compare DEMONSTRATION; OATH.

THEREFORE.

Synonyms:
accordingly, because, consequently, hence, then, thence, whence, wherefore.

Therefore, signifying for that (or this) reason, is the most precise and formal word for expressing the direct conclusion of a chain of reasoning; *then* carries a similar but slighter sense of inference, which it gives incidentally rather than formally; as, "All men are mortal; Cæsar is a man; *therefore* Cæsar is mortal;" or, "The contract is awarded; *then* there is no more to be said." *Consequently* denotes a direct result, but more frequently of a practical than a theoretic kind; as, "Important matters demand my attention; *consequently* I shall not sail to-day." *Consequently* is rarely used in the formal conclusions of logic or mathematics, but marks rather the freer and looser style of rhetorical argument. *Accordingly* denotes correspondence, which may or may not be consequence; it is often used in narration; as, "The soldiers were eager and confident; *accordingly* they sprang forward at the word of command." *Thence* is a word of more

sweeping inference than *therefore*, applying not merely to a single set of premises, but often to all that has gone before, including the reasonable inferences that have not been formally stated. *Wherefore* is the correlative of *therefore*, and *whence* of *hence* or *thence*, appending the inference or conclusion to the previous statement without a break. Compare synonyms for BECAUSE.

THRONG.

Synonyms:
concourse, crowd, host, jam, mass, multitude, press.

A *crowd* is a company of persons filling to excess the space they occupy and pressing inconveniently upon one another; the total number in a *crowd* may be great or small. *Throng* is a word of vastness and dignity, always implying that the persons are numerous as well as pressed or pressing closely together; there may be a dense *crowd* in a small room, but there can not be a *throng*. *Host* and *multitude* both imply vast numbers, but a *multitude* may be diffused over a great space so as to be nowhere a *crowd*; *host* is a military term, and properly denotes an assembly too orderly for crowding. *Concourse* signifies a spontaneous gathering of many persons moved by a common impulse, and has a suggestion of stateliness not found in the word *crowd*, while suggesting less massing and pressure than is indicated by the word *throng*.

TIME.

Synonyms:
age, date, duration, eon, epoch, era, period, season, sequence, succession, term, while.

Sequence and *succession* apply to events viewed as following one another; *time* and *duration* denote something conceived of as enduring while events take place and acts are done. According to the necessary conditions of human thought, events are contained in *time* as objects are in space, *time* existing before the event, measuring it as it passes, and still existing when the event is past. *Duration* and *succession* are more general words than *time*; we can speak of infinite or eternal *duration* or *succession*, but *time* is commonly contrasted with eternity. *Time* is measured or measurable *duration*.

TIP.

Synonyms:
cant, careen, dip, heel over, incline, lean, list, slant, slope, tilt.

To *tilt* or *tip* is to throw out of a horizontal position by raising one side or end or lowering the other; the words are closely similar, but *tilt* suggests more of fluctuation or instability. *Slant* and *slope* are said of things somewhat fixed or permanent in a position out of the horizontal or perpendicular; the roof *slants*, the hill *slopes*. *Incline* is a more formal word for *tip*, and also for *slant* or *slope*. To *cant* is to set slantingly; in many cases *tip* and *cant* might be interchanged, but *tip* is more temporary, often momentary; one *tips* a pail so that the water flows over the edge; a mechanic *cants* a table by making or setting one side higher than the other. A vessel *careens* in the wind; *lists*, usually, from shifting of cargo, from water in the hold, etc. *Careening* is always toward one side or the other; *listing* may be forward or astern as well. To *heel over* is the same as to *careen*, and must be distinguished from "keel over," which is to capsize.

TIRE.

Synonyms:
exhaust, fatigue, harass, jade, wear out, weary. fag,

To *tire* is to reduce strength in any degree by exertion; one may be *tired* just enough to make rest pleasant, or even unconsciously *tired*, becoming aware of the fact only when he ceases the exertion; or, on the other hand, he may be, according to the common phrase, "too *tired* to stir"; but for this extreme condition the stronger words are commonly used. One who is *fatigued* suffers from a conscious and painful lack of strength as the result of some overtaxing; an invalid may be *fatigued* with very slight exertion; when one is *wearied*, the painful lack of strength is the result of long-continued demand or strain; one is *exhausted* when the strain has been so severe and continuous as utterly to consume the strength, so that further exertion is for the time impossible. One is *fagged* by drudgery; he is *jaded* by incessant repetition of the same act until it becomes increasingly difficult or well-nigh impossible; as, a horse is *jaded* by a long and unbroken journey.

Antonyms:
invigorate, recreate, refresh, relax, relieve, repose, rest, restore.

TOOL.

Synonyms:
apparatus, appliance, implement, instrument, machine, mechanism, utensil, weapon.

A *tool* is something that is both contrived and used for extending the force of an intelligent agent to something that is to be operated upon. Those things by which pacific and industrial operations are performed are alone properly called *tools*, those designed for warlike purposes being designated *weapons*. An *instrument* is anything through which power is applied and a result produced; in general usage, the word is of considerably wider meaning than *tool;* as, a piano is a musical *instrument*. *Instrument* is the word usually applied to *tools* used in scientific pursuits; as, we speak of a surgeon's or an optician's *instruments*. An *implement* is a mechanical agency considered with reference to some specific purpose to which it is adapted; as, an agricultural *implement; implements* of war. *Implement* is a less technical and artificial term than *tool*. The paw of a tiger might be termed a terrible *implement*, but not a *tool*. A *utensil* is that which may be used for some special purpose; the word is especially applied to articles used for domestic or agricultural purposes; as, kitchen *utensils;* farming *utensils*. An *appliance* is that which is or may be applied to the accomplishment of a result, either independently or as subordinate to something more extensive or important; every mechanical *tool* is an *appliance*, but not every *appliance* is a *tool;* the traces of a harness are *appliances* for traction, but they are not *tools*. *Mechanism* is a word of wide meaning, denoting any combination of mechanical devices for united action. A *machine* in the most general sense is any mechanical *instrument* for the conversion of motion; in this sense a lever is a *machine;* but in more commonly accepted usage a *machine* is distinguished from a *tool* by its complexity, and by the combination and coordination of powers and movements for the production of a result. A chisel by itself is a *tool;* when it is set so as to be operated by a crank and pitman, the entire *mechanism* is called a *machine;* as, a mortising-*machine*. An *apparatus* may be a *machine*, but the word is commonly used for a collection of distinct articles to be used in connection or combination for a certain purpose — a mechanical equipment; as, the *apparatus* of a gymnasium; especially, for a collection of *appliances* for some scientific purpose; as, a chemical or surgical *apparatus;* an *apparatus* may include many *tools*, *instruments*, or *implements*. *Implement* is for the most part and

utensil is altogether restricted to the literal sense; *instrument*, *machine*, and *tool* have figurative use, *instrument* being used largely in a good, *tool* always in a bad sense; *machine* inclines to the unfavorable sense, as implying that human agents are made mechanically subservient to some controlling will; as, an *instrument* of Providence; the *tool* of a tyrant; a political *machine*.

TOPIC.

Synonyms:
division, head, issue, matter, motion, point, proposition, question, subject, theme.

A *topic* (Gr. *topos*, place) is a *head* of discourse. Since a *topic* for discussion is often stated in the form of a *question*, *question* has come to be extensively used to denote a debatable *topic*, especially of a practical nature — an *issue*; as, the labor *question*; the temperance *question*. In deliberative assemblies a *proposition* presented or moved for acceptance is called a *motion*, and such a *motion* or other matter for consideration is known as the *question*, since it is or may be stated in interrogative form to be answered by each member with a vote of "aye" or "no"; a member is required to speak to the *question*; the chairman puts the *question*. In speaking or writing the general *subject* or *theme* may be termed the *topic*, tho it is more usual to apply the latter term to the subordinate *divisions*, *points*, or *heads* of discourse; as, to enlarge on this *topic* would carry me too far from my *subject*; a pleasant drive will suggest many *topics* for conversation.

TRACE.

Synonyms:
footmark, footprint, footstep, impression, mark, memorial, remains, remnant, sign, token, track, trail, vestige.

A *memorial* is that which is intended or fitted to bring to remembrance something that has passed away; it may be vast and stately. On the other hand, a slight *token* of regard may be a cherished *memorial* of a friend; either a concrete object or an observance may be a *memorial*. A *vestige* is always slight compared with that whose existence it recalls; as, scattered mounds containing implements, weapons, etc., are *vestiges* of a former civilization. A *vestige* is always a part of that which has passed away; a *trace* may be merely the *mark* made by something that has been present or passed by, and that is still existing, or some slight

evidence of its presence or of the effect it has produced; as, *traces* of game were observed by the hunter. Compare CHARACTERISTIC.

TRANSACT.

Synonyms:
accomplish, act, carry on, conduct, do, negotiate, perform, treat.

There are many acts that one may *do*, *accomplish*, or *perform* unaided; what he *transacts* is by means of or in association with others; one may *do* a duty, *perform* a vow, *accomplish* a task, but he *transacts* business, since that always involves the agency of others. To *negotiate* and to *treat* are likewise collective acts, but both these words lay stress upon deliberation with adjustment of mutual claims and interests; *transact*, while it may depend upon previous deliberation, states execution only. Notes, bills of exchange, loans, and treaties are said to be *negotiated*, the word so used covering not merely the preliminary consideration, but the final settlement. *Negotiate* has more reference to execution than *treat*; nations may *treat* of peace without result, but when a treaty is *negotiated*, peace is secured; the citizens of the two nations are then free to *transact* business with one another. Compare DO.

TRANSACTION.

Synonyms:
act, action, affair, business, deed, doing, proceeding.

One's *acts* or *deeds* may be exclusively his own; his *transactions* involve the agency or participation of others. A *transaction* is something completed; a *proceeding* is or is viewed as something in progress; but since *transaction* is often used to include the steps leading to the conclusion, while *proceedings* may result in *action*, the dividing line between the two words becomes sometimes quite faint, tho *transaction* often emphasizes the fact of something done, or brought to a conclusion. Both *transactions* and *proceedings* are used of the records of a deliberative body, especially when published; strictly used, the two are distinguished; as, the Philosophical *Transactions* of the Royal Society of London give in full the papers read; the *Proceedings* of the American Philological Association give in full the *business* done, with mere abstracts of or extracts from the papers read. Compare ACT; BUSINESS.

TRANSCENDENTAL.

Synonyms:
a priori, intuitive, original, primordial, transcendent.

Intuitive truths are those which are in the mind independently of all experience, not being derived from experience nor limited by it, as that the whole is greater than a part, or that things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another. All *intuitive* truths or beliefs are *transcendental*. But *transcendental* is a wider term than *intuitive*, including all within the limits of thought that is not derived from experience, as the ideas of space and time. "Being is *transcendental* . . . . As being can not be included under any genus, but transcends them all, so the properties or affections of being have also been called *transcendental*." K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 530. "*Transcendent* he [Kant] employed to denote what is wholly beyond experience, being neither given as an a posteriori nor *a priori* element of cognition — what therefore transcends every category of thought." K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 531. *Transcendental* has been applied in the language of the Emersonian school to the soul's supposed *intuitive* knowledge of things divine and human, so far as they are capable of being known to man. Compare MYSTERIOUS.

TRANSIENT.

Synonyms:

brief,	**fleeting,**	**fugitive,**	**short,**
ephemeral,	**flitting,**	**momentary,**	**temporary,**
evanescent,	**flying,**	**passing,**	**transitory.**

Transient and *transitory* are both derived from the same original source (L. *trans*, over, and *co*, go), denoting that which quickly passes or is passing away, but there is between them a fine shade of difference. A thing is *transient* which in fact is not lasting; a thing is *transitory* which by its very nature must soon pass away; a thing is *temporary* (L. *tempus*, time) which is intended to last or be made use of but a little while; as, a *transient* joy; this *transitory* life; a *temporary* chairman. *Ephemeral* (Gr. *epi*, on, and *hemera*, day) literally lasting but for a day, often marks more strongly than *transient* exceeding brevity of duration; it agrees with *transitory* in denoting that its object is destined to pass away, but is stronger, as denoting not only its certain but its speedy extinction; thus that which is *ephemeral* is looked upon as at once slight and perishable, and the word carries often a suggestion of contempt; man's life is *transitory*, a butterfly's existence is *ephemeral;* with no solid qualities or worthy achievements a pre-

tender may sometimes gain an *ephemeral* popularity. That which is *fleeting* is viewed as in the act of passing swiftly by, and that which is *fugitive* (L. *fugio*, flee) as eluding attempts to detain it; that which is *evanescent* (L. *evanesco*, from *e*, out, and *vanus*, empty, vain) as in the act of vanishing even while we gaze, as the hues of the sunset.

Antonyms:
abiding, eternal, immortal, lasting, perpetual, undying, enduring, everlasting, imperishable, permanent, persistent, unfading.

UNION.

Synonyms:
coalition, conjunction, juncture, unification, combination, junction, oneness, unity.

Unity is *oneness*, the state of being one, especially of that which never has been divided or of that which can not be conceived of as resolved into parts; as, the *unity* of God or the *unity* of the human soul. *Union* is a bringing together of things that have been distinct, so that they combine or coalesce to form a new whole, or the state or condition of things thus brought together; in a *union* the separate individuality of the things united is never lost sight of; we speak of the *union* of the parts of a fractured bone or of the *union* of hearts in marriage. But *unity* can be said of that which is manifestly or even conspicuously made up of parts, when a single purpose or ideal is so subserved by all that their possible separateness is lost sight of; as, we speak of the *unity* of the human body, or of the *unity* of the church. Compare ALLIANCE; ASSOCIATION; ATTACHMENT; HARMONY; MARRIAGE.

Antonyms:
analysis, decomposition, disjunction, disunion, divorce, separation, contrariety, disconnection, dissociation, division, schism, severance.

USUAL.

Synonyms:
accustomed, every-day, general, ordinary, public, common, familiar, habitual, prevailing, regular, customary, frequent, normal, prevalent, wonted.

Usual (L. *usus*, use, habit, wont) signifies such as regularly or often recurs in the ordinary course of events, or is habitually repeated in the life of the same person. *Ordinary* (L. *ordo*, order) signifies according to an established order, hence of *every-day* occurrence. In strictness, *common* and *general* apply to the greater number of individuals in a class; but both words are in good use as

applying to the greater number of instances in a series, so that it is possible to speak of one person's *common* practise or *general* custom, tho *ordinary* or *usual* would in such case be preferable. Compare GENERAL; NORMAL.

Antonyms:

exceptional, infrequent, rare, strange, unparalleled,
extraordinary, out-of-the-way, singular, uncommon, unusual.

UTILITY.

Synonyms:

advantage, avail, benefit, expediency, profit, service, serviceableness, use, usefulness.

Utility (L. *utilis*, useful) signifies primarily the quality of being useful, but is somewhat more abstract and philosophical than *usefulness* or *use*, and is often employed to denote adaptation to produce a valuable result, while *usefulness* denotes the actual production of such result. We contrast beauty and *utility*. We say of an invention, its *utility* is questionable, or, on the other hand, its *usefulness* has been proved by ample trial, or I have found it of *use*; still, *utility* and *usefulness* are frequently interchanged. *Expediency* (L. *ex*, out, and *pes*, foot; literally, the getting the foot out) refers primarily to escape from or avoidance of some difficulty or trouble; either *expediency* or *utility* may be used to signify *profit* or *advantage* considered apart from right as the ground of moral obligation, or of actions that have a moral character, *expediency* denoting immediate *advantage* or a contracted view, and especially with reference to avoiding danger, difficulty, or loss, while *utility* may be so broadened as to cover all existence through all time, as in the utilitarian theory of morals. *Policy* is often used in a kindred sense, more positive than *expediency* but narrower than *utility*, as in the proverb, "Honesty is the best *policy*." Compare PROFIT.

Antonyms:

disadvantage, futility, inadequacy, inutility, uselessness,
folly, impolicy, inexpediency, unprofitableness, worthlessness.

VACANT.

Synonyms:

blank, empty, leisure, unemployed, unfilled, unoccupied, untenanted, vacuous, void, waste.

That is *empty* which contains nothing; that is *vacant* which is without that which has filled or might be expected to fill it; *vacant* has extensive reference to rights or possibilities of occu-

pancy. A *vacant* room may not be *empty*, and an *empty* house may not be *vacant*. *Vacant*, as derived from the Latin, is applied to things of some dignity; *empty*, from the Saxon, is preferred in speaking of slight, common, or homely matters, tho it may be applied with special force to the highest; we speak of *empty* space, a *vacant* lot, an *empty* dish, an *empty* sleeve, a *vacant* mind, an *empty* heart, an *empty* boast, a *vacant* office, a *vacant* or *leisure* hour. *Void* and *devoid* are rarely used in the literal sense, but for the most part confined to abstract relations, *devoid* being followed by *of*, and having with that addition the effect of a prepositional phrase; as, the article is *devoid of* sense; the contract is *void* for want of consideration. *Waste*, in this connection, applies to that which is made so by devastation or ruin, or gives an impression of desolation, especially as combined with vastness, probably from association of the words *waste* and vast: *waste* is applied also to uncultivated or unproductive land, if of considerable extent; we speak of a *waste* track or region, but not of a *waste* city lot. *Vacuous* refers to the condition of being *empty* or *vacant*, regarded as continuous or characteristic.

Antonyms:

brimful,	busy,	filled,	inhabited,	overflowing,
brimmed,	crammed,	full,	jammed,	packed,
brimming,	crowded,	gorged,	occupied,	replete.

VAIN.

Synonyms:

abortive,	**futile,**	**shadowy,**	**unsatisfying,**
baseless,	**idle,**	**trifling,**	**unserviceable,**
bootless,	**inconstant,**	**trivial,**	**unsubstantial,**
deceitful,	**ineffectual,**	**unavailing,**	**useless,**
delusive,	**nugatory,**	**unimportant,**	**vapid,**
empty,	**null,**	**unprofitable,**	**visionary,**
fruitless,	**profitless,**	**unreal,**	**worthless.**

Vain (L. *vanus*, empty) keeps the etymological idea through all changes of meaning; a *vain* endeavor is *empty* of result, or of adequate power to produce a result, a *vain* pretension is *empty* or destitute of support, a *vain* person has a conceit that is *empty* or destitute of adequate cause or reason. That which is *bootless*, *fruitless*, or *profitless* fails to accomplish any valuable result; that which is *abortive*, *ineffectual*, or *unavailing* fails to accomplish a result that it was, or was supposed to be, adapted to accomplish. That which is *useless*, *futile*, or *vain* is inherently incapable of accomplishing a specified result. *Useless*, in the widest sense,

signifies not of use for any valuable purpose, and is thus closely similar to *valueless* and *worthless*. *Fruitless* is more final than *ineffectual*, as applying to the sum or harvest of endeavor. That which is *useless* lacks actual fitness for a purpose; that which is *vain* lacks imaginable fitness. Compare VACANT; OSTENTATION; PRIDE.

Antonyms:

adequate,	effective,	powerful,	solid,	useful,
advantageous,	efficient,	profitable,	sound,	valid,
beneficial,	expedient,	real,	substantial,	valuable,
competent,	potent,	serviceable,	sufficient,	worthy.

Compare synonyms for UTILITY.

VENAL.

Synonyms:
hireling, mercenary, purchasable, salable.

Venal (L. *venalis*, from *venum*, sale) signifies ready to sell one's influence, vote, or efforts for money or other consideration; *mercenary* (L. *mercenarius*, from *merces*, pay, reward) signifies influenced chiefly or only by desire for gain or reward; thus, etymologically, the *mercenary* can be hired, while the *venal* are openly or actually for sale; *hireling* (AS. *hyrling*, from *hyr*) signifies serving for hire or pay, or having the spirit or character of one who works or of that which is done directly for hire or pay. *Mercenary* has especial application to character or disposition; as, a *mercenary* spirit; *mercenary* motives—*i. e.*, a spirit or motives to which money is the chief consideration or the moving principle. The *hireling*, the *mercenary*, and the *venal* are alike in making principle, conscience, and honor of less account than gold or sordid considerations; but the *mercenary* and *venal* may be simply open to the bargain and sale which the *hireling* has already consummated; a clergyman may be *mercenary* in making place and pay of undue importance while not *venal* enough to forsake his own communion for another for any reward that could be offered him. The *mercenary* may retain much show of independence; *hireling* service sacrifices self-respect as well as principle; a public officer who makes his office tributary to private speculation in which he is interested is *mercenary;* if he receives a stipulated recompense for administering his office at the behest of some leader, faction, corporation, or the like, he is both *hireling* and *venal;* if he gives essential advantages for pay, without subjecting himself

to any direct domination, his course is *venal*, but not *hireling*. Compare PAY; VENIAL.

Antonyms:
disinterested, honest, incorruptible, public-spirited, unpurchasable.
generous, honorable, patriotic,

VENERATE.

Synonyms:
adore, honor, respect, revere, reverence.

In the highest sense, to *revere* or *reverence* is to hold in mingled love and honor with something of sacred fear, as for that which while lovely is sublimely exalted and brings upon us by contrast a sense of our unworthiness or inferiority; to *revere* is a wholly spiritual act; to *reverence* is often, tho not necessarily, to give outward expression to the reverential feeling; we *revere* or *reverence* the divine majesty. *Revere* is a stronger word than *reverence* or *venerate*. To *venerate* is to hold in exalted honor without fear, and is applied to objects less removed from ourselves than those we *revere*, being said especially of aged persons, of places or objects having sacred associations, and of abstractions; we *venerate* an aged pastor, the dust of heroes or martyrs, lofty virtue or self-sacrifice, or some great cause, as that of civil or religious liberty; we do not *venerate* God, but *revere* or *reverence* him. We *adore* with a humble yet free outflowing of soul. Compare VENERATION.

Antonyms:
contemn, detest, dishonor, scoff at, slight,
despise, disdain, disregard, scorn, spurn.

VENERATION.

Synonyms:
adoration, awe, dread, reverence.

Awe is inspired by that in which there is sublimity or majesty so overwhelming as to awaken a feeling akin to fear; in *awe*, considered by itself, there is no element of esteem or affection, tho the sense of vastness, power, or grandeur in the object is always present. *Dread* is a shrinking apprehension or expectation of possible harm awakened by any one of many objects or causes, from that which is overwhelmingly vast and mighty to that which is productive of momentary physical pain; in its higher uses *dread* approaches the meaning of *awe*, but with more of chilliness and cowering, and without that subjection of soul to the grandeur

and worthiness of the object that is involved in *awe*. *Awe* is preoccupied with the object that inspires it; *dread* with apprehension of personal consequences. *Reverence* and *veneration* are less overwhelming than *awe* or *dread*, and suggest something of esteem, affection, and personal nearness. We may feel *awe* of that which we can not *reverence*, as a grandly terrible ocean storm; *awe* of the divine presence is more distant and less trustful than *reverence*. *Veneration* is commonly applied to things which are not subjects of *awe*. *Adoration*, in its full sense, is loftier than *veneration*, less restrained and awed than *reverence*, and with more of the spirit of direct, active, and joyful worship. Compare ESTEEM; VENERATE.

Antonyms:
contempt, disdain, dishonor, disregard, scorn.

VENIAL.

Synonyms:
excusable, pardonable, slight, trivial.

Venial (L. *venia*, pardon) signifies capable of being pardoned, and, in common use, capable of being readily pardoned, easily overlooked. Aside from its technical ecclesiastical use, *venial* is always understood as marking some fault comparatively *slight* or *trivial*. A *venial* offense is one readily overlooked; a *pardonable* offense requires more serious consideration, but on deliberation is found to be susceptible of pardon. *Excusable* is scarcely applied to offenses, but to matters open to doubt or criticism rather than direct censure; so used, it often falls little short of justifiable; as, I think, under those circumstances, his action was *excusable*. Protestants do not recognize the distinction between *venial* and mortal sins. *Venial* must not be confounded with the very different word VENAL. Compare VENAL.

Antonyms:
inexcusable, inexpiable, mortal, unpardonable, unjustifiable.

VERACITY.

Synonyms:
candor, frankness, honesty, ingenuousness, reality, truth, truthfulness, verity.

Truth is primarily and *verity* is always a quality of thought or speech, especially of speech, as in exact conformity to fact. *Veracity* is properly a quality of a person. the habit of speaking and the disposition to speak the *truth*; a habitual liar may on some

occasions speak the *truth*, but that does not constitute him a man of *veracity*; on the other hand, a person of undoubted *veracity* may state (through ignorance or misinformation) what is not the *truth*. *Truthfulness* is a quality that may inhere either in a person or in his statements or beliefs. *Candor*, *frankness*, *honesty*, and *ingenuousness* are allied with *veracity*, and *verity* with *truth*, while *truthfulness* may accord with either. *Truth* in a secondary sense may be applied to intellectual action or moral character, in the former case becoming a close synonym of *veracity*; as, I know him to be a man of *truth*.

Antonyms:

deceit,	duplicity,	falsehood,	fiction,	lie,
deception,	error,	falseness,	guile,	mendacity,
delusion,	fabrication,	falsity,	imposture,	untruth.

Compare synonyms for DECEPTION.

VERBAL.

Synonyms:
literal, oral, vocal.

Oral (L. *os*, the mouth) signifies uttered through the mouth or (in common phrase) by word of mouth; *verbal* (L. *verbum*, a word) signifies of, pertaining to, or connected with words, especially with words as distinguished from the ideas they convey; *vocal* (L. *vox*, the voice) signifies of or pertaining to the voice, uttered or modulated by the voice, and especially uttered with or sounding with full, resonant voice; *literal* (L. *litera*, a letter) signifies consisting of or expressed by letters, or according to the letter, in the broader sense of the exact meaning or requirement of the words used; what is called "the letter of the law" is its *literal* meaning without going behind what is expressed by the letters on the page. Thus *oral* applies to that which is given by spoken words in distinction from that which is written or printed; as, *oral* tradition; an *oral* examination. By this rule we should in strictness speak of an *oral* contract or an *oral* message, but *verbal* contract and *verbal* message, as indicating that which is by spoken rather than by written words, have become so fixed in the language that they can probably never be changed; this usage is also in line with other idioms of the language; as, "I give you my *word*," "a true man's *word* is as good as his bond," "by *word* of mouth," etc. A *verbal* translation may be *oral* or written, so that it is word for word; a *literal* translation follows the construction and idiom of the original as well as the words; a *literal*

translation is more than one that is merely *verbal;* both *verbal* and *literal* are opposed to *free.* In the same sense, of attending to words only, we speak of *verbal* criticism, a *verbal* change. *Vocal* has primary reference to the human voice; as, *vocal* sounds, *vocal* music; *vocal* may be applied within certain limits to inarticulate sounds given forth by other animals than man; as, the woods were *vocal* with the songs of birds; *oral* is never so applied, but is limited to articulate utterance regarded as having a definite meaning; as, an *oral* statement.

VICTORY.

Synonyms:
achievement, advantage, conquest, mastery, success, supremacy, triumph.

Victory is the state resulting from the overcoming of an opponent or opponents in any contest, or from the overcoming of difficulties, obstacles, evils, etc., considered as opponents or enemies. In the latter sense any hard-won *achievement, advantage,* or *success* may be termed a *victory.* In *conquest* and *mastery* there is implied a permanence of state that is not implied in *victory. Triumph,* originally denoting the public rejoicing in honor of a *victory,* has come to signify also a peculiarly exultant, complete, and glorious *victory.* Compare CONQUER.

Antonyms:
defeat, destruction, disappointment, disaster, failure, frustration, miscarriage, overthrow, retreat, rout.

VIGILANT.

Synonyms:
alert, awake, careful, cautious, circumspect, on the alert, on the lookout, sleepless, wakeful, wary, watchful, wide-awake.

Vigilant implies more sustained activity and more intelligent volition than *alert;* one may be habitually *alert* by reason of native quickness of perception and thought, or one may be momentarily *alert* under some excitement or expectancy; one who is *vigilant* is so with thoughtful purpose. One is *vigilant* against danger or harm; he may be *alert* or *watchful* for good as well as against evil; he is *wary* in view of suspected stratagem, trickery, or treachery. A person may be *wakeful* because of some merely physical excitement or excitability, as through insomnia; yet he may be utterly careless and negligent in his wakefulness, the reverse of *watchful;* a person who is truly *watchful* must keep him-

self *wakeful* while on watch, in which case *wakeful* has something of mental quality. *Watchful*, from the Saxon, and *vigilant*, from the Latin, are almost exact equivalents; but *vigilant* has somewhat more of sharp definiteness and somewhat more suggestion of volition; one may be habitually *watchful*; one is *vigilant* of set purpose and for direct cause, as in the presence of an enemy. Compare ALERT.

Antonyms:

careless,	heedless,	inconsiderate,	oblivious,
drowsy,	inattentive,	neglectful,	thoughtless,
dull,	incautious,	negligent,	unwary.

VIRTUE.

Synonyms:

chastity,	**honesty,**	**probity,**	**truth,**
duty,	**honor,**	**purity,**	**uprightness,**
excellence,	**integrity,**	**rectitude,**	**virtuousness,**
faithfulness,	**justice,**	**righteousness,**	**worth,**
goodness,	**morality,**	**rightness,**	**worthiness.**

Virtue (L. *virtus*, primarily manly strength or courage, from *vir*, a man, a hero) is, in its full sense, *goodness* that is victorious through trial, perhaps through temptation and conflict. *Goodness*, the being morally good, may be much less than *virtue*, as lacking the strength that comes from trial and conflict, or it may be very much more than *virtue*, as rising sublimely above the possibility of temptation and conflict—the infantile as contrasted with the divine *goodness*. *Virtue* is distinctively human; we do not predicate it of God. *Morality* is conformity to the moral law in action, whether in matters concerning ourselves or others, whether with or without right principle. *Honesty* and *probity* are used especially of one's relations to his fellow men, *probity* being to *honesty* much what *virtue* in some respects is to *goodness*; *probity* is *honesty* tried and proved, especially in those things that are beyond the reach of legal requirement; above the commercial sense, *honesty* may be applied to the highest truthfulness of the soul to and with itself and its Maker. *Integrity*, in the full sense, is moral wholeness without a flaw; when used, as it often is, of contracts and dealings, it has reference to inherent character and principle, and denotes much more than superficial or conventional *honesty*. *Honor* is a lofty *honesty* that scorns fraud or wrong as base and unworthy of itself. *Honor* rises far above thought of the motto that "*honesty* is the best policy." *Purity* is freedom from all admixture, especially of that which debases; it is *chastity* both of heart and life, but of the life be-

cause from the heart. *Duty*, the rendering of what is due to any person or in any relation, is, in this connection, the fulfilment of moral obligation. *Rectitude* and *righteousness* denote conformity to the standard of right, whether in heart or act; *righteousness* is used especially in the religious sense. *Uprightness* refers especially to conduct. *Virtuousness* is a quality of the soul or of action; in the latter sense it is the essence of virtuous action. Compare INNOCENT; JUSTICE; RELIGION.

Antonyms:

evil, vice, viciousness, wickedness, wrong.

Compare synonyms for SIN.

WANDER.

Synonyms:

deviate, diverge, go astray, range, rove, swerve, digress, err, ramble, roam, stray, veer.

To *wander* (AS. *windan*, wind) is to move in an indefinite or indeterminate way which may or may not be a departure from a prescribed way; to *deviate* (L. *de*, from, and *via*, a way) is to turn from a prescribed or right way, physically, mentally, or morally, usually in an unfavorable sense; to *diverge* (L. *di*, apart, and *vergo*, incline, tend) is to turn from a course previously followed or that something else follows, and has no unfavorable implication; to *digress* (L. *di*, apart, aside, and *gradior*, step) is used only with reference to speaking or writing; to *err* is used of intellectual or moral action, and of the moral with primary reference to the intellectual, an error being viewed as in some degree due to ignorance. *Range*, *roam*, and *rove* imply the traversing of considerable, often of vast, distances of land or sea; *range* commonly implies a purpose; as, cattle *range* for food; a hunting-dog *ranges* a field for game. *Roam* and *rove* are often purposeless, and always without definite aim. To *swerve* or *veer* is to turn suddenly from a prescribed or previous course, and often but momentarily; *veer* is more capricious and repetitious; the horse *swerves* at the flash of a sword; the wind *veers*; the ship *veers* with the wind. To *stray* is to go in a somewhat purposeless way aside from the regular path or usual limits or abode, usually with unfavorable implication; cattle *stray* from their pastures; an author *strays* from his subject; one *strays* from the path of virtue. *Stray* is in most uses a lighter word than *wander*. *Ramble*, in its literal use, is always a word of pleasant suggestion, but in its figurative use always somewhat contemptuous; as, *rambling* talk.

WAY.

Synonyms:

alley,	course,	lane,	path,	route,
avenue,	driveway,	pass,	pathway,	street,
bridle-path,	highroad,	passage,	road,	thoroughfare,
channel,	highway,	passageway,	roadway,	track.

Wherever there is room for one object to pass another there is a *way*. A *road* (originally a ride*way*) is a prepared *way* for traveling with horses or vehicles, always the latter unless the contrary is expressly stated; a *way* suitable to be traversed only by foot-passengers or by animals is called a *path*, *bridle-path*, or *track*; as, the *roads* in that country are mere *bridle-paths*. A *road* may be private; a *highway* or *highroad* is public, *highway* being a specific name for a *road* legally set apart for the use of the public forever; a *highway* may be over water as well as over land. A *route* is a line of travel, and may be over many *roads*. A *street* is in some center of habitation, as a city, town, or village; when it passes between rows of dwellings the country *road* becomes the village *street*. An *avenue* is a long, broad, and imposing or principal street. *Track* is a word of wide signification; we speak of a goat-*track* on a mountain-side, a railroad-*track*, a race-*track*, the *track* of a comet; on a traveled *road* the line worn by regular passing of hoofs and wheels in either direction is called the *track*. A *passage* is between any two objects or lines of enclosure, a *pass* commonly between mountains. A *driveway* is within enclosed grounds, as of a private residence. A *channel* is a water*way*. A *thoroughfare* is a *way* through; a *road* or *street* temporarily or permanently closed at any point ceases for such time to be a *thoroughfare*. Compare AIR; DIRECTION.

WISDOM.

Synonyms:

attainment,	insight,	prudence,
depth,	judgment,	reason,
discernment,	judiciousness,	reasonableness,
discretion,	knowledge,	sagacity,
enlightenment,	learning,	sense,
erudition,	prescience,	skill.
foresight,	profundity,	understanding.
information,		

Enlightenment, *erudition*, *information*, *knowledge*, *learning*, and *skill* are acquired, as by study or practise. *Insight*, *judgment*, *profundity* or *depth*, *reason*, *sagacity*, *sense*, and *understanding* are native qualities of mind, tho capable of increase by cultivation. The other qualities are on the border-line. *Wisdom* has

been defined as "the right use of *knowledge*," or "the use of the most important means for attaining the best ends," *wisdom* thus presupposing *knowledge* for its very existence and exercise. *Wisdom* is mental power acting upon the materials that fullest *knowledge* gives in the most effective way. There may be what is termed "practical *wisdom*" that looks only to material results; but in its full sense, *wisdom* implies the highest and noblest exercise of all the faculties of the moral nature as well as of the intellect. *Prudence* is a lower and more negative form of the same virtue, respecting outward and practical matters, and largely with a view of avoiding loss and injury; *wisdom* transcends *prudence*, so that while the part of *prudence* is ordinarily also that of *wisdom*, cases arise, as in the exigencies of business or of war, when the highest *wisdom* is in the disregard of the maxims of *prudence*. *Judgment*, the power of forming decisions, especially correct decisions, is broader and more positive than *prudence*, leading one to do, as readily as to refrain from doing; but *judgment* is more limited in range and less exalted in character than *wisdom*; to say of one that he displayed good *judgment* is much less than to say that he manifested *wisdom*. *Skill* is far inferior to *wisdom*, consisting largely in the practical application of acquired *knowledge*, power, and habitual processes, or in the ingenious contrivance that makes such application possible. In the making of something perfectly useless there may be great *skill*, but no *wisdom*. Compare ACUMEN; ASTUTE; KNOWLEDGE; MIND; PRUDENCE; SAGACIOUS; SKILFUL

Antonyms:

absurdity, error, fatuity, folly, foolishness, idiocy, imbecility, imprudence, indiscretion, miscalculation, misjudgment, nonsense, senselessness, silliness, stupidity.

Compare synonyms for ABSURD; IDIOCY.

WIT.

Synonyms:

banter, burlesque, drollery, facetiousness, fun, humor, jest, jocularity, joke, playfulness, pleasantry, raillery, waggery, waggishness, wittiicism.

Wit is the quick perception of unusual or commonly unperceived analogies or relations between things apparently unrelated, and has been said to depend upon a union of surprise and pleasure; it depends certainly on the production of a diverting, entertaining, or merrymaking surprise. The analogies with which *wit* plays

are often superficial or artificial; *humor* deals with real analogies of an amusing or entertaining kind, or with traits of character that are seen to have a comical side as soon as brought to view. *Wit* is keen, sudden, brief, and sometimes severe; *humor* is deep, thoughtful, sustained, and always kindly. *Pleasantry* is lighter and less vivid than *wit*. *Fun* denotes the merry results produced by *wit* and *humor*, or by any fortuitous occasion of mirth, and is pronounced and often hilarious.

Antonyms:
dulness, seriousness, sobriety, solemnity, stolidity, stupidity. gravity,

WORK.

Synonyms:
achievement, action, business, deed, doing, drudgery, employment, exertion, labor, occupation, performance, product, production, toil.

Work is the generic term for any continuous application of energy toward an end; *work* may be hard or easy. *Labor* is hard and wearying *work*; *toil* is straining and exhausting *work*. *Work* is also used for any result of working, physical or mental, and has special senses, as in mechanics, which *labor* and *toil* do not share. *Drudgery* is plodding, irksome, and often menial *work*. Compare ACT; BUSINESS.

Antonyms:
ease, idleness, leisure, recreation, relaxation, repose, rest, vacation.

YET.

Synonyms:
besides, further, hitherto, now, still, thus far.

Yet and *still* have many closely related senses, and, with verbs of past time, are often interchangeable; we may say "while he was *yet* a child," or "while he was *still* a child." *Yet*, like *still*, often applies to past action or state extending to and including the present time, especially when joined with *as*; we can say "he is feeble *as yet*," or "he is *still* feeble," with scarcely appreciable difference of meaning, except that the former statement implies somewhat more of expectation than the latter. *Yet* with a negative applies to completed action, often replacing a positive statement with *still*; "he is not gone *yet*" is nearly the same as "he is here *still*." *Yet* has a reference to the future which *still* does not share; "we may be successful yet" implies that success may begin at some future time; "we may be successful *still*" implies

that we may continue to enjoy in the future such success as we are winning now.

YOUTHFUL.

Synonyms:

adolescent, boyish, callow, childish, childlike, girlish, immature, juvenile, puerile, young.

Boyish, *childish*, and *girlish* are used in a good sense of those to whom they properly belong, but in a bad sense of those from whom more maturity is to be expected; *childish* eagerness or glee is pleasing in a child, but unbecoming in a man; *puerile* in modern use is distinctly contemptuous. *Juvenile* and *youthful* are commonly used in a favorable and kindly sense in their application to those still *young*; *youthful* in the sense of having the characteristics of youth, hence fresh, vigorous, light-hearted, buoyant, may have a favorable import as applied to any age, as when we say the old man still retains his *youthful* ardor, vigor, or hopefulness; *juvenile* in such use would belittle the statement. *Young* is distinctively applied to those in the early stage of life or not arrived at maturity. Compare NEW.

Antonyms:

Compare synonyms for OLD.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE TEACHER.

The following exercises have been prepared expressly and solely to accompany the preceding text in which the distinctions of synonyms have been carefully pointed out. It is not expected, intended, or desired that the questions should be answered or the blanks in the examples supplied off-hand. In such study nothing can be worse than guess-work. Hence, leading questions have been avoided, and the order of synonyms given in Part I. has frequently been departed from or reversed in Part II.

To secure the study of Part I. before coming into class, pupils should not be allowed to open it during recitation, unless on rare occasions to settle doubtful or disputed points. The very best method will be found to be to have the examples included in the lesson, with any others that may be added, copied on the blackboard before recitation, and no books brought into class.

The *teacher* should make a thorough study of the subject, not only mastering what is given in Part I., but going beyond the necessarily brief statements there given, and consulting the ultimate authorities — the best dictionaries and the works of the best speakers and writers. For the latter purpose a good cyclopedia of quotations, like the Hoyt, will be found very helpful. The teacher should so study out the subject as to be distinctly in advance of the class and able to speak authoritatively. Such independent study will be found intensely interesting, and can be made delightful and even fascinating to any intelligent class.

In answer to questions calling for definitive statement, the teacher should insist upon the very words of the text, unless the pupil can give in his own words what is manifestly as good. This will often be found not easy to do. Definition by synonym should be absolutely forbidden.

Reasonable questions should be encouraged, but the class should not be allowed to become a debating society. The meaning of English words is not a matter of conjecture, and all disputed points should be promptly referred to the dictionary — usually to be looked up after the recitation, and considered, if need be, at the next recitation. The majority of them will not need to be referred to again, as the difficulties will simply represent an inferior usage which the dictionary will brush aside. One great advantage of synonym study is to exterminate colloquialisms.

The class should be encouraged to bring quotations from first-class authors with blanks to be filled, such quotations being held authoritative, though not infallible; also quotations from the best newspapers, periodicals, speeches, etc., with words underlined for criticism, such quotations being held open to revision upon consultation of authorities. The change of usage, whereby that may be correct to-day which would not have been so at an earlier period, should be carefully noted, but always upon the authority of an approved dictionary.

The examples have been in great part selected from the best literature, and all others carefully prepared for this work. Hence, an appropriate word to fill each blank can always be found by careful study of the corresponding group of synonyms. In a few instances, either of two words would appropriately fill a blank and yield a good sense. In such case, either should be accepted as correct, but the resulting difference of meaning should be clearly pointed out.

PART II.

QUESTIONS AND EXAMPLES.

ABANDON (page 1).

QUESTIONS.

1. To what objects or classes of objects does *abandon* apply? *abdicate? cede? quit? resign? surrender?* **2.** Is *abandon* used in the favorable or unfavorable sense? *desert* favorable or unfavorable? *forsake?* **3.** What does *abandon* commonly denote of previous relationship? *forsake?*

EXAMPLES.

The soldiers ——— his standard in such numbers that the commander found it necessary to ——— the enterprise.

France was compelled to ——— Alsace and Lorraine to Germany.

In the height of his power Charles V. ——— the throne.

Finding resistance vain, the defenders agreed to ——— the fortress.

To the surprise of his friends, Senator Conkling suddenly ——— his office.

At the stroke of the bell, the men instantly ——— work.

ABASE (page 2).

QUESTIONS.

1. How does *abase* differ from *debase? humble* from *humiliate? degrade* from *disgrace?*

EXAMPLES.

To provide funds, the king resolved to ——— the coinage.

He came from the scene of his disgrace, haughty and defiant, ——— but not ———.

The officer who had ——— himself by cowardice was ——— to the ranks.

Only the base in spirit will ——— themselves before wealth, rank, and power.

The messenger was so ——— that no heed was paid to his message.

ABASH (page 3).

QUESTIONS.

1. What has the effect to make one *abashed?* 2. How does *confuse* differ from *abash?* 3. What do we mean when we say that a person is *mortified?* 4. Give an instance of the use of *mortified* where *abashed* could not be substituted. Why could not the words be interchanged? 5. Can one be *daunted* who is not *abashed?* 6. Is *embarrass* or *mortify* the stronger word? Give instances.

EXAMPLES.

The peasant stood ——— in the royal presence.
The numerous questions ——— the witness.
The speaker was ——— for a moment, but quickly recovered himself.
At the revelation of such depravity, I was utterly ———.
When sensible of his error, the visitor was deeply ———.

ABBREVIATION (page 4).

QUESTIONS.

1. Is an *abbreviation* always a *contraction?* 2. Is a *contraction* always an *abbreviation?* Give instances. 3. Can we have an *abbreviation* of a book, paragraph, or sentence? What can be *abbreviated?* and what *abridged?*

EXAMPLES.

The treatise was already so brief that it did not admit of ———.
The ——— Dr. is used both for Doctor and Debtor.
F. R. S. is an ——— of the title "Fellow of the Royal Society."

ABET (page 4).

QUESTIONS.

1. *Abet, incite, instigate:* which of these words are used in a good and which in a bad sense? 2. How does *abet* differ from *incite* and *instigate* as to the time of the action? 3. Which of the three words apply to persons and which to actions? Give instances of the use of *abet; instigate; incite.*

EXAMPLES.

To further his own schemes, he ——— the viceroy to rebel against the king.
To ——— a crime may be worse than to originate it, as arguing less excitemen and more calculation and cowardice.
The prosecution was evidently malicious, ——— by envy and revenge.
And you that do ——— him in this kind
Cherish rebellion, and are rebels all.

ABHOR (page 5).

QUESTIONS.

1. Which is the stronger word, *abhor* or *despise?* 2. What does *abhor* denote? 3. How does Archbishop Trench illustrate the difference between *abhor* and *shun?* 4. What does *detest* express? 5. What does *loathe* imply? Is it

physical or moral in its application? 6. Give illustrations of the appropriate uses of the above words.

EXAMPLES.

He had sunk to such degradation as to be utterly ——— by all good men.
Such weakness can only be ———.
Talebearers and backbiters are everywhere ———.
——— that which is evil; cleave to that which is good.

ABIDE (page 5).

QUESTIONS.

1. What limit of time is expressed by *abide?* by *lodge?* by *live*, *dwell*, *reside?* 2. What is the meaning of *sojourn?* 3. Should we say one is *stopping* or *staying* at a hotel? and why? 4. Give examples of the extended, and of the limited use of *abide*.

EXAMPLES.

One generation passeth away and another generation cometh, but the earth ——— forever.

And there were in the same country shepherds ——— in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night.

So great was the crowd of visitors that many were compelled to ——— in the neighboring villages.

He is ——— at the Albemarle.
He has ——— for forty years in the same house.
By faith he ——— in the land of promise, as in a strange country.

ABOLISH (page 6).

QUESTIONS.

1. Is *abolish* used of persons or material objects? 2. Of what is it used? Give examples. 3. What does *annihilate* signify? Is it stronger or weaker than *abolish?* 4. What terms do we use for doing away with *laws*, and how do those terms differ among themselves? 5. What are the differences between *overthrow*, *suppress*, and *subvert?* especially between the last two of those words? 6. How does *prohibit* differ from *abolish?* 7. What word do we especially use of putting an end to a nuisance? 8. What other words of this class are especially referred to? 9. Give some antonyms of *abolish?*

EXAMPLES.

The one great endeavor of Buddhism is to ——— sorrow.
Modern science seems to show conclusively that matter is never ———.
The law, which had long been ——— by the revolutionists, was at last ——— by the legislature.
The ancient statute was found to have been ——— by later enactments, though never formally ———.
The Supreme Court ——— the adverse decision of the inferior tribunal.
Even in a republic, sedition should be promptly ———, or it may result in the ——— of free institutions.
From the original settlement of Vineland, New Jersey, the sale of intoxicating liquor has been ———.

ABOMINATION (page 7).

QUESTIONS.

1. To what was *abomination* originally applied? **2.** Does it refer to a state of mind or to some act or other object of thought? **3.** How does *abomination* differ from *aversion* or *disgust*? **4.** How does an *abomination* differ from an *offense*? from crime in general?

EXAMPLES.

After the ship began to pitch and roll, we could not look upon food without ——.

It is time that such a —— should be abated.

Capital punishment was formerly inflicted in England for trivial ——.

In spite of their high attainments in learning and art, the foulest —— were prevalent among the Greeks and Romans of classic antiquity.

ABRIDGMENT (page 7).

QUESTIONS.

1. How does an *abridgment* differ from an *outline* or a *synopsis*? from an *abstract* or *digest*? **2.** How does an *abstract* or *digest* differ from an *outline* or a *synopsis*? **3.** Does an *analysis* of a treatise deal with what is expressed, or with what is implied? **4.** What words may we use to express a condensed view of a subject, whether derived from a previous publication or not?

EXAMPLES.

The New Testament may be regarded as an —— of religion.

There are several excellent —— of English literature.

An —— of the decision of the court was published in all the leading papers.

The publishers determined to issue an —— of their dictionary.

Such —— as U. S. for United States should be rarely used, unless in hasty writing or technical works.

ABSOLUTE (page 8).

QUESTIONS.

1. What does *absolute* in the strict sense denote? *supreme*? **2.** To what are these words in such sense properly applied? **3.** How are they used in a modified sense? **4.** Is *arbitrary* ever used in a good sense? What is the chief use? Give examples. **5.** How does *autocratic* differ from *arbitrary*? both these words from *despotic*? *despotic* from *tyrannical*? **6.** Is *irresponsible* good or bad in its implication? *arbitrary*? *imperative*? *imperious*? *peremptory*? *positive*? *authoritative*?

EXAMPLES.

God alone is —— and ——.

The Czar of Russia is an —— ruler.

—— power tends always to be —— in its exercise.

On all questions of law in the United States the decision of the —— Court is —— and final.

Learning of the attack on our seamen, the government sent an —— demand for apology and indemnity.

Man's —— will and —— intellect have given him dominion over all other creatures on the earth, so that they are either subjugated or exterminated.

ABSOLVE (page 9).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the original sense of *absolve?* 2. To what does it apply? 3. What is its special sense when used with reference to sins? 4. How does it differ from *acquit? forgive? justify? pardon?* 5. What are the chief antonyms of *absolve?*

EXAMPLES.

No power under heaven can ——— a man from his personal responsibility.

When the facts were known, he was ——— of all blame.

ABSORB (page 9).

QUESTIONS.

1. When is a fluid said to be *absorbed?* 2. Is the substance of the *absorbing* body changed by that which it *absorbs?* Give instances. 3. How does *consume* differ from *absorb?* 4. Give instances of the distinctive uses of *engross*, *swallow*, *imbibe*, and *absorb* in the figurative sense. 5. What is the difference between *absorb* and *emit? absorb* and *radiate?*

EXAMPLES.

Tho the fuel was rapidly ——— within the furnace, very little heat was ——— from the outer surface.

In setting steel rails special provision must be made for their expansion under the influence of the heat that they ——— .

Jip stood on the table and barked at Traddles so persistently that he may be said to have ——— the conversation.

ABSTINENCE (page 10).

QUESTIONS.

1. How does *abstinence* differ from *abstemiousness?* from *self-denial?* 2. What is *temperance* regarding things lawful and worthy? regarding things vicious and injurious? 3. What is the more exact term for the proper course regarding evil indulgences?

EXAMPLES.

He was so moderate in his desires that his ——— seemed to cost him no ———.

Among the Anglo-Saxons the idea of universal and total ——— from all intoxicants is little more than a century old.

ABSTRACT, *v.*; ABSTRACTED (page 10, 11).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the difference between *abstract* and *separate?* between *discriminate* and *distinguish?** 2. How does *abstract*, when said of the mind, differ from *divert?* from *distract?* 3. How do *abstracted*, *absorbed*, and *preoccupied* differ from *absent-minded?* 4. Can one who is preoccupied be said to be *listless* or *thoughtless?* one who is *absent-minded?*

* NOTE. See these words under DISCERN as referred to at the end of the paragraph on ABSTRACT in Part I. The pupil should be instructed, in all cases, to look up and read over the synonyms referred to by the words in small capitals at the end of the paragraph in Part I.

EXAMPLES.

He was so ——— with these perplexities as to be completely ——— of his surroundings.

The busy student may be excused if ———; in the merely ——— or ——— it is intolerable.

The power to ——— one idea from all its associations and view it alone is the ——— mark of a philosophical mind.

Numerous interruptions in the midst of ——— occupations had made him almost ———.

ABSURD (page 11).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the difference between *absurd* and *paradoxical?* **2.** What are the distinctions between *irrational*, *foolish*, and *silly?* **3.** What is the especial implication in *unreasonable?* **4.** How do *monstrous* and *preposterous* compare with *absurd?* **5.** What is the especial element common to the *ludicrous*, the *ridiculous*, and the *nonsensical?* **6.** What are some chief antonyms of *absurd?*

EXAMPLES.

A statement may be disproved by deducing logically from it a conclusion that is ———.

Carlyle delighted in ——— utterances.

The ——— hatred of the Jews in the Middle Ages led the populace to believe the most ——— slanders concerning them.

I attempted to dissuade him from the ——— plan, but found him altogether ———; many of his arguments were so ——— as to be positively ———.

ABUSE (page 12).

QUESTIONS.

1. To what does *abuse* apply? **2.** How does *abuse* differ from *damage* (as in the case of rented property, *e. g.*)? **3.** How does *abuse* differ from *harm?* **4.** What words of this group are used in a bad sense? **5.** Is *reproach* good or bad? **6.** How do *persecute* and *oppress* differ? **7.** Do *misemploy*, *misuse*, and *pervert* apply to persons or things? To which does *abuse* apply?

EXAMPLES.

The tenant shall not ——— the property beyond reasonable wear.

——— intellectual gifts make the dangerous villain.

In his rage he began to ——— and ——— all who had formerly been his friends.

To be ——— for doing right can never really ——— a true man.

In no way has man ——— his fellow man more cruelly than by ——— him for his religious belief.

ACCESSORY, *n.* (page 13).

QUESTIONS.

1. Which words of this group are used in a good, and which in a bad sense? **2.** Which are indifferently either good or bad? **3.** To what does *ally* generally apply? *colleague?* **4.** How does an *associate* compare in rank with a principal?

5. Is *assistant* or *attendant* the higher word? How do both these words compare with *associate?* **6.** In what sense are *follower*, *henchman*, and *retainer* used? *partner?* **7.** What is the legal distinction between *abettor* and *accessory?* **8.** To what is *accomplice* nearly equivalent? Which is the preferred legal term?

EXAMPLES.

The Senator differed with his ——— in this matter.

The baron rode into town with a great array of armed ———.

France and Russia seem to have become firm ———.

The ——— called to the ——— for a fresh bandage.

All persons, but especially the young, should take the greatest care in the choice of their ———.

As he was not present at the actual commission of the crime, he was held to be only an ——— and not an ———.

ACCIDENT (page 14).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the difference between *accident* and *chance?* **2.** How does *incident* differ from both? **3.** What is the special significance of *fortune?* **4.** How does it differ in usage from *chance?* **5.** How are *accident*, *misadventure*, and *mishap* distinguished?

EXAMPLES.

Gambling clings almost inseparably to games of ———.

Bruises and contusions are regarded as ordinary ——— of the cavalry service

The prudent man is careful not to tempt ——— too far.

The misplacement of the switch caused a terrible ———.

Great thoughts and high purposes keep one from being greatly disturbed by the little——— of daily life.

ACQUAINTANCE (page 15).

QUESTIONS.

1. What does *acquaintance* between persons imply? **2.** How does *acquaintance* differ from *companionship? acquaintance* from *friendship?* from *intimacy?* **3.** How does *fellowship* differ from *friendship?*

EXAMPLES.

A public speaker becomes known to many persons whom he does not know, but who are ready promptly to claim ——— with him.

The ——— of life must bring us into ——— with many who can not be admitted within the inner circle of ———.

The ——— of school and college life often develop into the most beautiful and enduring ———.

Between those most widely separated by distance of place and time, by language, station, occupation, and creed, there may yet be true ——— of soul.

ACRIMONY (page 15).

QUESTIONS.

1. How does *acerbity* differ from *asperity? asperity* from *acrimony?* **2.** How is

acrimony distinguished from *malignity*? *malignity* from *virulence*? **3.** What is implied in the use of the word *severity*?

EXAMPLES.

A certain ——— of speech had become habitual with him.
To this ill-timed request, he answered with sudden ———.
A constant sense of injustice may deepen into a settled ———.
This smooth and pleasing address veiled a deep ———.
Great ——— will be patiently borne if the sufferer is convinced of its essential justice.

ACT (page 16).

QUESTIONS.

1. How is *act* distinguished from *action*? from *deed*? **2.** Which of the words in this group necessarily imply an external effect? Which may be wholly mental?

EXAMPLES.

He who does the truth will need no instruction as to individual ———s.
——— is the truth of thought.
The ——— is done.

ACTIVE (page 17).

QUESTIONS.

1. With what two sets of words is *active* allied? **2.** How does *active* differ from *busy*? from *industrious*? **3.** How do *active* and *restless* compare? **4.** To what sort of activity does *officious* refer? **6.** What are some chief antonyms of *active*?

EXAMPLES.

Being of an ——— disposition and without settled purpose or definite occupation, she became ——— as a hornet.
He had his ——— days and hours, but could never be properly said to be ———.
An ——— attendant instantly seized upon my baggage.
The true student is ——— from the mere love of learning, independently of its rewards.

ACUMEN (page 18).

QUESTIONS.

1. How do *sharpness*, *acuteness*, *penetration*, and *insight* compare with *acumen*? **2.** What is the special characteristic of *acumen*? To what order of mind does it belong? **3.** What is *sagacity*? Is it attributed to men or brutes? **4.** What is *perspicacity*? **5.** What is *shrewdness*? Is it ordinarily good or evil? **6.** Give illustrations of the uses of the above words as regards the possessors of the corresponding qualities.

EXAMPLES.

The treatise displays great critical ———.
The Indians had developed a practical ——— that enabled them to follow a trail by scarcely perceptible signs almost as unerringly as the hound by scent.

ADD (page 18).

QUESTIONS.

1. How is *add* related to *increase?* How does it differ from *multiply?* **2.** What does *augment* signify? Of what is it ordinarily used? **3.** To what does *amplify* apply? **4.** In what ways may a discourse or treatise be amplified?

EXAMPLES.

Care to our coffin ——— a nail no doubt;
And every grin, so merry, draws one out.
——— up at night, what thou hast done by day;
And in the morning what thou hast to do.

ADDRESS, *v.* (page 19).

QUESTIONS.

1. What does *accost* always signify? *greet? hail?* **2.** How does *salute* differ from *accost* or *greet? address?* **3.** What is it to *apostrophize?*

EXAMPLES.

The pale snowdrop is springing
To ——— the glowing sun.
——— to the Chief who in triumph advances.
His faithful dog ——— the smiling guest.
——— ye heroes! heaven-born band!
Who fought and died in freedom's cause

ADDRESS, *n.* (page 20).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *address* in the sense here considered? **2.** What is *tact?* **3.** What qualities are included in *address?*

EXAMPLES.

And the tear that is wiped with a little ———
May be follow'd perhaps by a smile.
The ——— of doing doth expresse
No other but the doer's willingnesse.

I have very poor and unhappy brains for drinking; I could wish ——— would invent some other custom of entertainment.

ADEQUATE (page 21).

QUESTIONS.

1. What do *adequate*, *commensurate*, and *sufficient* alike signify? How does *commensurate* specifically differ from the other two words? Give examples. **2.** To what do *adapted*, *fit*, *suitable*, and *qualified* refer? **3.** Is *satisfactory* a very high recommendation of any work? Why? **4.** Is *able* or *capable* the higher word? Illustrate.

EXAMPLES.

We know not of what we are ——— till the trial comes.

Indeed, left nothing ——— for your purpose untouched, slightly handled, in discourse.

ADHERENT (page 21).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is an *adherent?* **2.** How does an *adherent* differ from a *supporter?* from a *disciple?* **3.** How do both the above words differ from *ally?* **4.** Has *partisan* a good or a bad sense, and why? **5.** Is it well to speak of a *supporter* as a *backer?*

EXAMPLES.

Also of your own selves shall men arise speaking perverse things to draw away ——s after them.

Woman is woman's natural ——.

Self-defense compelled the European nations to be —— s against Napoleon.

The deposed monarch was found to have a strong body of ——s.

ADJACENT (page 22).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the difference between *adjacent* and *adjoining? contiguous? conterminous?* **2.** What distance is implied in *near? neighboring?* **3.** What does *next* always imply? **4.** Give antonyms of *adjacent; near.*

EXAMPLES.

Stronger by weakness, wiser men become,
As they draw —— to their eternal home.

ADMIRE (page 23).

QUESTIONS.

1. In what sense was *admire* formerly used? What does it now express? **2.** How does *admire* compare with *revere? venerate? adore?* Give instances of the use of these words.

EXAMPLES.

The beautiful are sure to be ——.

Henceforth the majesty of God ——;
Fear him, and you have nothing else to fear.

I value Science—none can prize it more,
It gives ten thousand motives to ——:
Be it religious, as it ought to be,
The heart it humbles, and it bows the knee.

ADORN (page 23).

QUESTIONS.

1. How does *adorn* differ from *ornament?* from *garnish?* from *deck* or *bedeck?* from *decorate?*

EXAMPLES.

At church, with meek and unaffected grace,
His looks —— the venerable place.

The red breast oft, at evening hours,
Shall kindly lend his little aid,
With hoary moss, and gathered flowers,
To —— the ground where thou art laid.

AFFRONT (page 24).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is it to *affront*? **2.** How does *affront* compare with *insult*? with *tease*? *annoy*?

EXAMPLES.

It is safer to ——— some people than to oblige them; for the better a man deserves, the worse they will speak of him.

Oh, rather give me commentators plain,
Who with no deep researches ——— the brain.

The petty desire to ——— is simply a perversion of the human love of power.

They rushed to meet the ——— foe.

AGENT (page 24).

QUESTIONS.

1. How does *agent* in the philosophical sense compare with *mover* or *doer*? **2.** What different sense has it in business usage?

EXAMPLES.

That morality may mean anything, man must be held to be a free ———.

The ——— declined to take the responsibility in the absence of the owner.

AGREE (page 25).

QUESTIONS.

1. How do *concur* and *coincide* differ in range of meaning? How with reference to expression in action? **2.** How does *accede* compare with *consent*? **3.** Which is the most general word of this group?

EXAMPLES.

A woman's lot is made for her by the love she ———.

My poverty, but not my will, ———.

AGRICULTURE (page 25).

QUESTIONS.

1. What does *agriculture* include? How does it differ from *farming*? **2.** What is *gardening*? *floriculture*? *horticulture*?

EXAMPLES.

Loan oft loses both itself and friend;
And borrowing dulls the edge of ———.

A field becomes exhausted by constant ———.

AIM (page 26).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is an *aim*? How does it differ from *mark*? from *goal*? **2.** How do *end* and *object* compare? **3.** To what does *aspiration* apply? How does it differ in general from *design*, *endeavor*, or *purpose*? **4.** How does *purpose* compare with *intention*? **5.** What is *design*?

EXAMPLES.

In deeds of daring rectitude, in scorn
For miserable ——— that end with self.
O yet we trust that somehow good
Will be the final ——— of ill.
How quickly nature falls into revolt,
When gold becomes her ———.
It is not ———, but ambition that is the mother of misery in man

AIR (page 27).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *air* in the sense here considered? **2.** How does *air* differ from *appearance*? **3.** What is the difference between *expression* and *look*? **4.** What is the sense of *bearing*? *carriage*? **5.** How does *mien* differ from *air*? **6.** What does *demeanor* include?

EXAMPLES.

I never, with important ———,
In conversation overbear.
Vice is a monster of so frightful ———,
As, to be hated, needs but to be seen.
Grief fills the room up of my absent child,
Lies in his bed, walks up and down with me,
Puts on his pretty ———, repeats his words.

AIRY (page 27).

QUESTIONS.

1. How does *airy* agree with and differ from *aerial*? Give instances of the uses of the two words. **2.** What does *ethereal* signify? *sprightly*? **3.** Are *airy* and *animated* used in the favorable or unfavorable sense?

EXAMPLES.

——— tongues that syllable men's names, on sands and shores and desert wildernesses.

The ——— mold
Incapable of stain, would soon expel
Her mischief, and purge off the baser fire,
Victorious.
Society became my glittering bride,
And ——— hopes my children.
Soft o'er the shrouds ——— whispers breathe,
That seemed but zephyrs to the train beneath.

ALARM (page 28).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the derivation and distinctive meaning of *alarm*? **2.** What do *affright* and *fright* express? Give an illustration of the contrasted terms. **3.** How are *apprehension*, *disquietude*, *dread*, and *misgiving* related to the danger that

excites them? 4. What are *consternation*, *dismay*, and *terror*, and how are they related to the danger? 5. What is *timidity*?

ALERT (page 28).

QUESTIONS.

1. To what do *alert*, *wide-awake*, and *ready* refer? 2. How does *ready* differ from *alert*? from *prepared*? 3. What does *prompt* signify? 4. What is the secondary meaning of *alert*?

EXAMPLES.

To be ——— for war is one of the most effectual ways of preserving peace.

He who is not ——— to-day will be less so to-morrow.

Thus ending loudly, as he would o'erleap
His destiny, ——— he stood.

ALIEN, *a. & n.* (page 29).

QUESTIONS.

1. How does *alien* differ from *foreign*? 2. Is a *foreigner* by birth necessarily an *alien*? 3. Are the people of one country while residing in their own land *foreigners* or *aliens* to the people of other lands? 4. How can one residing in a *foreign* country cease to be an *alien* in that country? 5. How do *foreign* and *alien* differ in their figurative use?

EXAMPLES.

By ——— hands thy dying eyes were closed

* * *

By ——— hands thy humble grave adorned
By strangers honored and by strangers mourned.

What is religion? Not a ——— inhabitant, nor something ——— to our nature, which comes and takes up its abode in the soul.

——— from the commonwealth of Israel and ——— from the covenants of promise.

ALIKE (page 30).

QUESTIONS.

1. How does *alike* compare with *similar*? with *identical*? 2. What is the distinction often made between *equal* and *equivalent*? 3. What is the sense of *analogous*? (Compare synonyms for ANALOGY.) 4. In what sense is *homogeneous* used?

EXAMPLES.

Sometimes gentle, sometimes capricious, sometimes awful; never the ———, for two moments together.

Fashioned for himself, a bride;
An ———, taken from his side.

ALLAY (page 31).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the distinction between *allay* and *alleviate*? Which word implies a par-

tial removal of the cause of suffering, or an actual *lightening* of the burden? **2.** With which of the above words are we to class *appease*, *pacify*, *soothe*, and the like? **3.** With what words is *alleviate* especially to be grouped? (See synonyms for ALLEVIATE.)

EXAMPLES.

Such songs have power to ——
The restless pulse of care,
And come like the benediction
That follows after prayer.
Many a word, at random spoken
May —— or wound a heart that's broken!

ALLEGE (page 31).

QUESTIONS.

1. Which is the primary and which the secondary word, *allege* or *adduce*? Why? **2.** How much of certainty is implied in *allege*? **3.** How much does one admit when he speaks of an *alleged* fact, document, signature, or the like?

EXAMPLES.

In many —— cases of haunted houses, the spirits have not ventured to face an armed man who has passed the night there.

I can not —— one thing and mean another. If I can't pray I will not make believe!

ALLEGORY (page 33).

QUESTIONS.

1. How does *allegory* compare with *simile*? *Simile* with *metaphor*? **2.** What are the distinctions between *allegory*, *fable*, and *parable*? **3.** Under what general term are all these included? **4.** To what is *fiction* now most commonly applied?

EXAMPLES.

In argument
—— are like songs in love:
They much describe; they nothing prove.

And He spake many things unto them in ——, saying, Behold a sower went forth to sow.

ALLEVIATE (page 33).

QUESTIONS.

1. How does *alleviate* differ from *relieve*? from *remove*? **2.** Is *alleviate* used of persons? **3.** What are the special significations of *abate*? *assuage*? *mitigate*? *moderate*? **4.** How does *alleviate* compare with *allay*? (Compare synonyms for ALLAY.)

EXAMPLES.

To pity distress is but human; to —— it is Godlike.
But, O! what mighty magician can ——
A woman's envy?

ALLIANCE (page 34).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is an *alliance?* how does it differ from *partnership?* from *coalition?* from *league?* 2. How does a *confederacy* or *federation* differ from a *union?*

EXAMPLES.

The two nations formed an offensive and defensive ——— against the common enemy.

Till the war-drum throbbed no longer, and the battle-flags were furled,
In the Parliament of man, the ——— of the world.

Business ——— are the warrant for the existence of trade ———.

ALLOT (page 34).

QUESTIONS.

1. Does *allot* refer to time, place, or person? 2. To what does *appoint* refer? *assign?* 3. How does *destine* differ from *appoint?* 4. How does *award* differ from *allot*, *appoint*, and *assign?*

EXAMPLES.

Man hath his daily work of body or mind ———.

He ———eth the moon for seasons; the sun knoweth his going down.

The king is but as the hind . . .
Who may not wander from the ——— field
Before his work be done.

ALLOW (page 35).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the difference between *allow* and *permit?* between a *permit* and *permission?* 2. What instances can you give of the use of these words, also of *tolerate* and *submit?* 3. What does *yield* imply?

EXAMPLES.

Frederick ——— the Austrians to cross the mountains that he might attack them on a field of his own choosing.

The cruelty and envy of the people
——— by our dastard nobles, who
Have all forsook me, hath devoured the rest.

State churches have ever been unwilling to ——— dissent.

ALLUDE (page 36).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the distinctive sense of *allude?* of *advert?* of *refer?* 2. How do the above words compare with *mention* as to explicitness? 3. How do *hint* and *insinuate* differ?

EXAMPLES.

Late in the eighteenth century Cowper did not venture to do more than ——— to the great allegorist [Bunyan], saying:

"I name thee not, lest so despised a name
Should move a sneer at thy deserved fame."

ALLURE (page 37).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is it to *allure?* **2.** How does *allure* differ from *attract?* from *lure?* **3.** What does *coax* express? **4.** What is it to *cajole?* to *decoy?* to *inveigle?* **5.** How does *seduce* differ from *tempt?* **6.** Is *win* used in the favorable or unfavorable sense?

EXAMPLES.

The ruddy square of comfortable light
——— him, as the beacon blaze ———
The bird of passage.
But Satan now is wiser than of yore,
And ——— by making rich, not making poor.

He had a strange gift of ——— friends, and of ——— the love of women.

ALSO (page 37).

QUESTIONS.

1. Into what two groups are the synonyms for *also* naturally divided? **2.** Which words simply add a fact or thought? **3.** Which distinctly imply that what is added is like that to which it is added?

EXAMPLES.

Thine to work ——— to pray,
Clearing thorny wrongs away;
Plucking up the weeds of sin,
Letting heaven's warm sunshine in.

ALTERNATIVE (page 38).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the difference between *choice* and *alternative* in the strict use of language? **2.** Is *alternative* always so severely restricted by leading writers? **3.** What do *choice*, *pick*, *election*, and *preference* imply regarding one's wishes? *alternative? resources?*

EXAMPLES.

Homer delights to call Ulysses "the man of many ———."

AMASS (page 38).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is it to *amass?* **2.** How is *amass* distinguished from *accumulate?* **3.** Is interest *amassed* or *accumulated?* **4.** How does *hoard* differ from *store?*

EXAMPLES.

By daring and successful speculation, he ——— a prodigious fortune.
The sum was the ——— savings of an industrious and frugal life.
O, to what purpose dost thou ——— thy words,
That thou return'st no greeting to thy friends?

AMATEUR (page 39).

1. What is the difference between *amateur* and *connoisseur?* between *connoisseur* and *critic?* **2.** Which word carries a natural implication of superficialness? **3.** How do *novice* and *tyro* differ from *amateur?*

EXAMPLES.

He was in Logic a great ——
Profoundly skill'd in Analytic;
He could distinguish, and divide
A hair 'twixt south and south-west side.

The greatest works in poetry, painting, and sculpture have not been done by ——.

The mere —— who produces nothing, and whose business is only to judge and enjoy.

AMAZEMENT (page 39).

QUESTIONS.

1. What do *amazement* and *astonishment* agree in expressing? **2.** How do the two words differ? **3.** What is the meaning of *awe?* of *admiration?* **4.** How does *surprise* differ from *astonishment* and *amazement?* **5.** What are the characteristics of *wonder?*

EXAMPLES.

'Twas while he toiled him to be freed,
And with the rein to raise the steed,
That, from ——'s iron trance,
All Wycklif's soldiers waked at once.
Can such things be,
And overcome us like a summer's cloud,
Without our special ——?
The fool of nature stood with stupid eyes
And gaping mouth that testified ——.

AMBITION (page 40).

QUESTIONS.

1 What two senses has *ambition?* **2.** How does *ambition* differ from *aspiration?* Which is the higher word? **3.** What is the distinctive sense of *emulation?* **4.** Has *emulation* a good side? How does it compare with *aspiration?*

EXAMPLES.

Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away ——
By that sin, fell the angels.
Envy, to which th' ignoble mind's a slave,
Is —— in the learn'd or brave.
I have no spur
To prick the sides of my intent, but only
Vaulting ——.

AMEND (page 41).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is it to *amend?* **2.** How do *advance*, *better*, and *improve* differ from *amend?* **3.** Are these words applied to matters decidedly bad, foul, or evil? **4.** What is the difference between *amend* and *emend?*

EXAMPLES.

Return ye now every man from his evil way, and ——— your doings.

The construction here is difficult, and the text at this point has been variously ———.

Human characters and conditions never reach such perfection that they can not be ———.

AMIABLE (page 42).

QUESTIONS.

1. To what does *lovely* often apply? **2.** To what does *amiable* always apply? **3.** How do *agreeable*, *attractive*, and *charming* differ from *amiable?* Give examples. **4.** Is a *good-natured* person necessarily *agreeable?* an *amiable* person?

EXAMPLES.

His life was ———; and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, This was a man!
The east is blossoming! Yea a rose,
Vast as the heavens, soft as a kiss,
——— as the presence of woman is.

ANALOGY (page 43).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the specific meaning of *analogy?* **2.** What is *affinity? coincidence?* **3.** Does *coincidence* necessarily involve *resemblance* or *likeness?* **4.** What is *parity* of *reasoning?* **5.** What is a *similitude?* **6.** How do *resemblance* and *similarity* differ from *analogy?*

EXAMPLES.

The two boys bore a close ——— to each other.

It is not difficult to trace the ——— of the home to the state.

ANGER (page 44).

QUESTIONS.

1. What are the especial characteristics of *anger?* How does it differ from *indignation? exasperation? rage? wrath? ire?*

EXAMPLES.

My enemy has long borne me a feeling of ———.

Christ was filled with ——— at the hypocrisy of the Jews.

I was overcome by a sudden feeling of ———.

ANIMAL (page 45).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is an *animal?* a *brute?* a *beast?* **2.** Is man an *animal?* **3.** What is implied if we speak of any particular man as an *animal?* a *brute?* a *beast?* **4.** What forms of existence does the word *creature* include? **5.** What are the animals of a country or region collectively called?

EXAMPLES.

It is only within the last half century that societies have been organized for the prevention of cruelty to ——.

O that men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains! that we should with joy, pleasance, revel, and applause, transform ourselves into ——!

Take a —— out of his instinct, and you find him wholly deprived of understanding.

Spurning manhood and its joys to loot,
To be a lawless, lazy, sensual ——.

ANNOUNCE (page 46).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is it to *announce?* **2.** Does it apply chiefly to the past or the future? **3.** To what is *advertise* chiefly applied? *propound? promulgate? publish?*

EXAMPLES.

The Sphinx —— its riddles with life and death depending on the answer.

Through the rare felicity of the times you are permitted to think what you please and to —— what you please.

The songs of birds and the wild flowers in the woodlands —— the coming of spring.

ANSWER (page 46).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is a verbal *answer?* **2.** In what wider sense is *answer* used? **3.** What is a *reply?* a *rejoinder?* **4.** How does an *answer* to a charge, an argument, or the like, differ from a *reply* or *rejoinder?* **5.** What is the special quality of a *response?* **6.** What is a *retort?* How does it differ from *repartee?*

EXAMPLES.

I can no other —— make, but thanks.

Theirs not to make ——
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to do and die.

Upon thy princely warrant I descend,
To give thee —— of thy just demand.

He could not be content without finding a —— in Nature to every mood of his mind; and he does find it.

A man renowned for ——
Will seldom scruple to make free
With friendship's honest feeling.

Nothing is so easy and inviting as the —— of abuse and sarcasm; but it is a paltry and unprofitable contest.

ANTICIPATE, ANTICIPATION (page 47).

QUESTIONS.

1. What are the two contrasted senses of *anticipate?* **2.** Which is now the more common? **3.** How does *anticipate* differ from *expect?* from *hope?* from *apprehend?* **4.** How does *anticipation* differ from *presentiment?* from *apprehension?* from *foreboding?* **5.** What special element is involved in *foretaste?* How do *foresight* and *forethought* go beyond the meaning of *anticipation?*

EXAMPLES.

Then some leaped overboard with fearful yell,
As eager to ——— their grave.
England ——— every man to do his duty.
These are portents; but yet I ———, I hope,
They do not point on me.
If I know your sect, I ——— your argument.
The happy ——— of a renewed existence in company with the spirits of the just.

ANTIPATHY (page 48).

QUESTIONS.

1. How is *antipathy* to be distinguished from *dislike?* from *antagonism?* from *aversion?* **2.** What is *uncongeniality?* How does it differ from *antipathy?* Which is positive? and which negative?

EXAMPLES.

Christianity is the solvent of all race ———.
From my soul I loathe
All affectation; 'tis my perfect scorn, object of my implacable ———.

ANTIQUE (page 48).

QUESTIONS.

1. To what does *antique* refer? *antiquated?* **2.** Is the difference between them a matter of time? Give examples. **3.** Can a modern building be *antiquated?* Can it be *antique?* **4.** What is the significance of *quaint?*

EXAMPLES.

My copper lamps, at any rate,
For being true ———, I bought.
I do love these ——— ruins,
We never tread upon them but we set
Our foot upon some reverend history.

ANXIETY (page 49).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *anxiety* in the primary sense? Is it mental or physical? **2.** How does *anxiety* differ from *anguish?* **3.** What kind of possibility does *anxiety* always suggest? **4.** How does it differ from *apprehension*, *fear*, *dread*, etc., in this regard? **5.** What is *worry? fretfulness?* **6.** Does *perplexity* involve anxiety?

EXAMPLES.

Yield not to ——— the future, weep not for the past.
Superstition invested the slightest incidents of life with needless ———.
——— is harder than work, and far less profitable.

APATHY (page 50.)

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *apathy?* 2. How does it differ from the Saxon word *unfeelingness?* from *indifference?* from *insensibility?* from *unconcern?* 3. How does *stoicism* differ from *apathy?*

EXAMPLES.

In lazy ——— let stoics boast
Their virtue fixed: 'tis fixed as in a frost.
At length the morn and cold ——— came.
He sank into a ——— from which it was impossible to arouse him.

APOLOGY (page 51).

QUESTIONS.

1. What change of meaning has *apology* undergone? 2. What does an *apology* now always imply? 3. How does an *apology* differ from an *excuse?* 4. Which of these words may refer to the future? 5. How does *confession* differ from *apology?*

EXAMPLES.

——— only account for that which they do not alter.
Beauty is its own ——— for being.
There is no refuge from ——— but suicide; and suicide is ———.

APPARENT (page 52).

QUESTIONS.

1. What two contrasted senses arise from the root meaning of *apparent?* 2. What is implied when we speak of *apparent* kindness or *apparent* neglect? 3. How do *presumable* and *probable* differ? 4. What implication is conveyed in *seeming?* What do we suggest when we speak of "*seeming* innocence"?

EXAMPLES.

It is not ——— that the students will attempt to break the rules again.
It is not yet ——— what his motive could have been in committing such an offense.
It is ——— that something has been omitted which was essential to complete the construction.

APPETITE (page 54).

QUESTIONS.

1. Of what kind of demands or impulses is *appetite* ordinarily used? 2. What demands or tendencies are included in *passion?* 3. What is implied by *passions* and *appetites* when used as contrasted terms?

EXAMPLES.

Govern well thy ——, lest sin
Surprise thee, and her black attendant Death.
Take heed lest —— sway
Thy judgment to do aught which else free will
Would not admit.

APPORTION (page 54).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the special significance of *apportion* by which it is distinguished from *allot*, *assign*, *distribute*, or *divide*? **2.** What is the significance of *dispense* in the transitive use? **3.** What is it to *appropriate*?

EXAMPLES.

Representatives are —— among the several states according to the population.
The treasure was —— and their shares duly —— among the captors.

APPROXIMATION (page 55).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is an *approximation* in the mathematical sense? **2.** How close an approach to exactness and certainty does *approximation* imply? **3.** How does *approximation* differ from *resemblance* and *similarity*? from *approach*? **4.** How does *approximation*, as regards the class of objects to which it is applied, differ from *nearness*, *neighborhood*, or *propinquity*?

EXAMPLES.

We have to be content with —— to a solution.
Without faith, there is no real —— to God.
Wit consists in knowing the —— of things which differ, and the difference of things which are alike.

ARMS (page 55).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the difference between *arms* and *armor*? **2.** In what connection is *armor* used in modern warfare?

EXAMPLES.

—— on —— clashing brayed
Horrible discord.
There is constant rivalry between irresistible projectiles and impenetrable ——.

ARMY (page 56).

QUESTIONS.

1. What are the essentials of an *army*? **2.** Is an *army* large or small? **3.** What term would be applied to a *multitude* of armed men without order or organization? **4.** In what sense is *host* used? *legion*?

EXAMPLES.

For the —— is a school in which the miser becomes generous, and the generous prodigal; miserly soldiers are like monsters, but very rarely seen.
The still-discordant wavering ——.

ARRAIGN (page 56).

QUESTIONS.

1. To what kind of proceedings do *indict* and *arraign* apply? **2.** How is one *indicted?* How *arraigned?* **3.** How do these words differ from *charge? accuse? censure?*

EXAMPLES

The criminal was ——— for trial for his offenses.

Religion does not ——— or exclude unnumbered pleasures, harmlessly pursued.

ARTIFICE (page 58).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is an *artifice?* a *device? finesse?* **2.** In what sense are *cheat*, *maneuver*, and *imposture* always used? **3.** In what sense is *trick* commonly used? **4.** What is a *fraud?* **5.** Is *wile* used in a good or a bad sense? **6.** Does the good or the bad sense commonly attach to the words *artifice*, *contrivance*, *ruse*, *blind*, *device*, and *finesse?*

EXAMPLES.

Those who can not gain their ends by force naturally resort to ———.

The enemy were decoyed from their defenses by a skilful ———.

Quips and cranks and wanton ———,
Nods and becks and wreathed smiles.

Whoever has even once become notorious by base ———, even if he speaks the truth, gains no belief.

ARTIST (page 58).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is an *artist?* an *artisan?* **2.** What is an *artificer?* How related to *artist* and *artisan?*

EXAMPLES.

The power depends on the depth of the ———'s insight of that object he contemplates.

Infuse into the purpose with which you follow the various employments and professions of life the sense of beauty, and you are transformed at once from an ——— into an ———.

If too many ——— turn shopkeepers, the whole natural quantity of that business divided among them all may afford too small a share for each.

ASK (page 59).

QUESTIONS.

1. For what class of objects does one *ask?* For what does he *beg?* **2.** How do *entreat* and *beseech* compare with *ask?* **3.** What is the special sense of *implore?* of *supplicate?* **4.** How are *crave* and *request* distinguished? *pray* and *petition?* **5.** What kind of *asking* is implied in *demand?* in *require?* How do these two words differ from one another?

EXAMPLES.

We, ignorant of ourselves,
—— often our own harms, which the wise powers
Deny us for our good: so we find profit,
By losing of our prayers.

The harvest truly is great, but the labourers are few: —— ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that he would send forth labourers into his harvest.

Speak with me, pity me, open the door,
A beggar —— that never begg'd before.
Be not afraid to ——; to —— is right.
——, if thou canst, with hope; but ever ——.
Though hope be weak or sick with long delay;
—— in the darkness, if there be no light.

ASSOCIATE (page 60).

QUESTIONS.

1. What does *associate* imply, as used officially? What when used in popular language? **2.** Do we speak of associates in crime or wrong? What words are preferred in such connection? (See synonyms for ACCESSORY.) **3.** Is *companion* used in a good or bad sense? **4.** How does it differ in use from *associate*? **5.** What is the significance of *peer*? *comrade*? *consort*?

EXAMPLES.

His best —— innocence and health,
And his best riches ignorance of wealth.
The —— accepted Napoleon's abdication.
The leader in the plot was betrayed by his ——.

ASSUME (page 61)

QUESTIONS.

1. Does *assume* apply to that which is rightfully or wrongfully taken? **2.** In what use does *assume* correspond with *arrogate* and *usurp*? **3.** How do *arrogate* and *usurp* differ from each other? How does *assume* differ from *postulate* as regards debate or reasoning of any kind?

EXAMPLES.

Wherefore do I ——
These royalties, and not refuse to reign.
—— a virtue if you have it not.
For well we know no hand of blood and bone
Can gripe the sacred handle of our scepter,
Unless he do profane, steal, and ——.

ASSURANCE (page 61).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *assurance* in the good sense? **2.** What is *assurance* in the bad sense? **3.** How does *assurance* compare with *impudence*? with *effrontery*?

EXAMPLES.

Let us draw near with a true heart in full ——— of faith.

Some wicked wits have libel'd all the fair.
With matchless ——— they style a wife
The dear-bought curse, and lawful plague of life.

With brazen ——— he denied the most indisputable facts.

ASTUTE (page 62).

QUESTIONS.

1. From what language is *acute* derived? What is its distinctive sense? 2. From what language is *keen* derived? What does it distinctively denote? 3. From what language is *astute* derived, and what was its original meaning? 4. In present use what does *astute* add to the meaning of *acute* or *keen?* 5. What does *astute* imply regarding the ulterior purpose or object of the person who is credited with it?

EXAMPLES.

You statesmen are so ——— in forming schemes!

He taketh the wise in their own ———ness.

The most ——— reasoner may be deluded, when he practises sophistry upon himself.

ATTACHMENT (page 63).

QUESTIONS.

What is *attachment?* How does it differ from *adherence* or *adhesion?* from *affection?* from *inclination?* from *regard?*

EXAMPLES.

Talk not of wasted ———, ——— never was wasted.

You do not weaken your ——— for your family by cultivating ———s beyond its pale, but deepen and intensify it.

ATTACK, *v.* & *n.* (pages 63, 64).

QUESTIONS.

1. What special element is involved in the meaning of *attack?* 2. How do *assail* and *assault* differ? 3. What is it to *encounter?* how does this word compare with *attack?* How does *attack* differ from *aggression?*

EXAMPLES.

We see time's furrows on another's brow,
And death intrench'd, preparing his ———;
How few themselves in that just mirror see!

Who ever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open ———?

Roger Williams ——— the spirit of intolerance, the doctrine of persecution, and never his persecutors.

ATTAIN (page 64)

QUESTIONS.

1. What kind of a word is *attain*, and to what does it point? 2. How does *attain* differ from *obtain?* from *achieve?* 3. How does *obtain* differ from *procure?*

EXAMPLES.

The heights by great men ——— and kept
Were not ——— by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night.
Our doubts are traitors,
And make us lose the good we oft might ———
By fearing to attempt.

ATTITUDE (page 65).

QUESTIONS.

1. How does *position* as regards the human body differ from *attitude*, *posture*, or *pose?* 2. Do the three latter words apply to the living or the dead? 3. What is the distinctive sense of *attitude?* Is it conscious or unconscious? 4. How does *posture* differ from *attitude?* 5. What is the distinctive sense of *pose?* How does it differ from, and how does it agree with *attitude* and *posture?*

EXAMPLES.

The ——— assumed indicated great indignation because of the insult implied.
The ——— was graceful and pleasing.

ATTRIBUTE, *v.* (page 65).

QUESTIONS.

1. What suggestion is often involved in *attribute?* 2. How does *attribute* differ from *refer* and *ascribe?* 3. Is *charge* (in this connection) used in the favorable or unfavorable sense?

EXAMPLES.

——— ye greatness unto our God.
He ——— unworthy motives which proved a groundless charge.

ATTRIBUTE, *n.* (page 66).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the derivation and the inherent meaning of *quality?* 2. What is an *attribute?* 3. Which of the above words expresses what necessarily belongs to the subject of which it is said to be an *attribute* or *quality?* 4. What is the derivation and distinctive sense of *property?* 5. How does *property* ordinarily differ from *quality*. 6. In what usage do *property* and *quality* become exact synonyms, and how are *properties* then distinguished?

EXAMPLES.

His scepter shows the force of temporal power,
The ——— to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings.
Nothing endures but personal ———s.

AVARICIOUS (page 68).

QUESTIONS.

1. How do *avaricious* and *covetous* differ from *miserly*, *niggardly*, *parsimonious*,

and *penurious?* **2.** Of what matters are *greedy* and *stingy* used? How do they differ from each other?

EXAMPLES.

I am not —— for gold;
Nor care I who doth feed upon my cost;
It yearns me not if men my garments wear.

It is better to be content with such things as ye have than to become —— and —— in accumulating.

AVENGE (page 69).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is it to *avenge?* **2.** How does *avenge* differ from *revenge?* **3.** Which word would be used of an act of God? **4.** Is *retaliate* used in the sense of *avenge* or of *revenge?*

EXAMPLES.

O, that the vain remorse, which must chastise
Crimes done, had but as loud a voice to warn
As its keen sting is mortal to ——.
I lost mine eye laying the prize aboard,
And therefore to —— it, shalt thou die.

AVOW (page 69).

QUESTIONS.

1. Which words of this group refer exclusively to one's own knowledge or action? **2.** What is the distinctive sense of *aver?* of *avouch?* of *avow?* **3.** How do *avouch* and *avow* differ from *aver* in construction? **4.** Is *avow* used in a good or a bad sense? What does it imply of others' probable feeling or action? **5.** How does *avow* compare with *confess?*

EXAMPLES.

And, but herself, —— no parallel
The child —— his fault and was pardoned by his parent.

AWFUL (page 70).

QUESTIONS.

1. To what matters should *awful* properly be restricted? **2.** Is *awful* always interchangeable with *alarming* or *terrible?* with *disagreeable* or *annoying?*

EXAMPLES.

Then must it be an —— thing to die.
The silent falling of the snow is to me one of the most —— things in nature.

AWKWARD (page 70).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the derivation and original meaning of *awkward?* of *clumsy?* **2.** To what, therefore, does *awkward* primarily refer? and to what *clumsy?* **3.** Is

a draft-horse distinctively *awkward* or *clumsy*? 4. Give some metaphorical uses of *awkward*?

EXAMPLES.

Though he was ——, he was kindly

The apprentice was not only ——, but ——, and had to be taught over and over again the same methods.

The young girl stood in a —— way, looking in at the showy shop-windows.

AXIOM (page 71).

QUESTIONS.

1. In what do *axiom* and *truism* agree? 2. In what do they differ? 3. How do they compare in interest and utility?

EXAMPLES.

It is almost an —— that those who do most for the heathen abroad are most liberal for the heathen at home.

Trifling ——s clothed in great, swelling words of vanity.

BABBLE (page 71).

QUESTIONS.

1. To what class do most of the words in this group belong? Why are they so called? 2. What is the special significance of *blab* and *blurt*? How do they differ from each other in use? 3. What is *chat*? 4. How does *prattling* differ from *chatting*? 5. In what sense is *jabber* used? How does it compare with *chatter*?

EXAMPLES.

"The crane," I said, "may —— of the crane,
The dove may —— of the dove."

Two women sat contentedly ——ing, one of them amusing a ——ing babe

BANISH (page 72).

QUESTIONS.

1. From what land may one be *banished*? From what *expatriated* or *exiled*? 2. By whom may one be said to be *banished*? by whom *expatriated* or *exiled*? 3. Which of these words is of widest import? Give examples of its metaphorical use.

BANK (page 72).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is a *beach*? a *coast*? 2. How does each of the above words differ from *bank*? 3. What is the distinctive sense of *strand*? In what style of writing is it most commonly used? 4. What are the distinctive senses of *edge* and *brink*?

BANTER (page 73).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *banter?* **2.** How is *badinage* distinguished from *banter? raillery* from both? **3.** What is the distinctive sense of *irony?* **4.** Is *irony* kindly or the reverse? *badinage? banter?* **5.** What words of this group are distinctly hostile? **6.** Is *ridicule* or *derision* the stronger word? What is the distinction between the two? between *satire* and *sarcasm?* between *chaff, jeering,* and *mockery?*

BARBAROUS (page 73).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the meaning of *barbarian?* **2.** What is the added significance of *barbaric?* **3.** How does *barbarous* in general use differ from both the above words? **4.** What special element is commonly implied in *savage?* **5.** In what less opprobrious sense may *barbarous* and *savage* be used? Give instances.

EXAMPLES.

A multitude like which the populous North
Poured never from her frozen loins, to pass
Rhene or the Danaw, when her —— sons
Came like a deluge on the south.
Or when the gorgeous East, with richest hand,
Showers on her kings —— pearl and gold.

It is most true, that a natural and secret hatred and aversation toward society, in any man, hath somewhat of the —— beast.

Thou art bought and sold among those of any wit like a —— slave.

BARRIER (page 74).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is a *bar?* and what is its purpose? **2.** What is a *barrier?* **3.** Which word is ordinarily applied to objects of great extent? **4.** Would a mountain range be termed a *bar* or a *barrier?* **5.** What distinctive name is given to a mass of sand across the mouth of a river or harbor?

BATTLE (page 74).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the general meaning of *conflict?* **2.** What is a *battle?* **3.** How long may a *battle* last? **4.** On how many fields may one *battle* be fought? **5.** How does *engagement* differ from *battle?* How does *combat* differ? *action? skirmish? fight?*

BEAUTIFUL (page 76).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is necessary to constitute an object or a person *beautiful?* **2.** Can *beautiful* be said of that which is harsh and rugged, however grand? **3.** How is

beautiful related to our powers of appreciation? **4.** How does *pretty* compare with *beautiful? handsome?* **5.** What does *fair* denote? *comely? picturesque?*

EXAMPLES.

I pray thee, O God, that I may be ——— within.
A happy youth, and their old age is ——— and free.
'Twas sung, how they were ——— in their lives
And in their death had not divided been.
How ——— has the day been, how bright was the sun,
How lovely and joyful the course that he run.
Though he rose in a mist when his race he began
And there followed some droppings of rain!

BECOMING (page 77).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the meaning of *becoming?* of *decent?* of *suitable?* **2.** Can that which is worthy or beautiful in itself ever be otherwise than *becoming* or *suitable?* Give instances. **3.** What is the meaning of *fit?* How does it differ from *fitting* or *befitting?*

EXAMPLES.

A merrier man,
Within the limit of ——— mirth,
I never spent an hour's talk withal.
Still govern thou my song,
Urania, and ——— audience find, tho few.
Indeed, left nothing ——— for your purpose
Untouch'd, slightly handled, in discourse.
In such a time as this, it is not ———
That every nice offense should bear his comment.

How could money be better spent than in erecting a ——— building for the greatest library in the country?

BEGINNING (page 78).

QUESTIONS.

1. From what language is *beginning* derived? *commencement?* How do the two words differ in application and use? Give instances. **2.** What is an *origin?* a *source?* a *rise?* **3.** How are *fount*, *fountain*, and *spring* used in the figurative sense?

EXAMPLES.

For learning is the ——— pure,
Out from which all glory springs.
Truth is the ———of every good to gods and men.
Courage, the mighty attribute of powers above,
By which those great in war are great in love;
The ——— of all brave acts is seated here.

It can not be that Desdemona should long continue her love to the Moor, nor he his to her: it was a violent ———, and thou shalt see an answerable sequestration.
In the ——— God created the heaven and the earth.

BEHAVIOR (page 79).

QUESTIONS.

1. How do *behavior* and *conduct* differ? 2. What is the special sense of *carriage*? of *bearing*? *demeanor*? 3. What is *manner*? *manners*?

EXAMPLES.

Our thoughts and our ——— are our own.
Good ——— are made up of petty sacrifices.

BENEVOLENCE (page 80).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the original distinction between *benevolence* and *beneficence*? 2. In what sense is *benevolence* now most commonly used? 3. What words are commonly used for *benevolence* in the original sense? 4. What was the original sense of *charity*? the present popular sense? 5. What of *humanity*? *generosity*? *liberality*? *philanthropy*?

EXAMPLES.

——— is a virtue of the heart, and not of the hands.
The secrets of life are not shown except to ——— and likeness.

BIND (page 81).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the distinctive sense of *bind*? 2. What is the special meaning of *tie*? 3. In how general a sense is *fasten* used? 4. Which of the above three words is used in a figurative sense?

EXAMPLES.

Shut, shut the door, good John! fatigu'd, I said;
——— up the knocker, say I'm sick, I'm dead.
Adjust our lives to loss, make friends with pain,
——— all our shattered hopes and bid them bloom again.

BITTER (page 81).

QUESTIONS.

1. How may *acid*, *bitter*, and *acrid* be distinguished? *pungent*? *caustic*? 2. In metaphorical use, how are *harsh* and *bitter* distinguished? 3. What is the special significance of *caustic*? 4. Give examples of these words in their various uses.

BLEACH (page 82).

QUESTIONS.

1. How do *bleach* and *blanch* differ from *whiten*? from each other?

EXAMPLES.

You can behold such sights,
And keep the natural ruby of your cheeks,
When mine is ——— with fear.
We let the years go: wash them clean with tears,
Leave them to ——— out in the open day.

BLEMISH (page 82).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is a *blemish?* **2.** How does it differ from a *flaw* or *taint?* **3.** What is a *defect?* a *fault?* **4.** Which words of this group are naturally applied to reputation, and which to character?

EXAMPLES.

Every page enclosing in the midst
A square of text that looks a little ——.
The noble Brutus
Hath told you Cæsar was ambitious:
If it were so, it was a grievous ——.

BLUFF (page 83).

QUESTIONS.

1. In what sense are *bluff*, *frank*, and *open* used. **2.** In what sense are *blunt*, *brusk*, *rough*, and *rude* employed?

EXAMPLES.

There are to whom my satire seems too ——.
Stout once a month they march, a —— band
And ever but in times of need, at hand.

BOUNDARY (page 84).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the original sense of *boundary?* **2.** How does it differ in usage from *bound* or *bounds?* **3.** In what style and sense is *bourn* used? **4.** What is the distinctive meaning of *edge?*

EXAMPLES.

So these lives . . .
Parted by ——s strong, but drawing nearer and nearer,
Rushed together at last, and one was lost in the other.
In worst extremes, and on the perilous ——
Of battle.

BRAVE (page 85).

QUESTIONS.

1. How does *brave* differ from *courageous?* **2.** What is the special sense of *adventurous?* of *bold?* of *chivalrous?* **3.** How do these words differ from *venturesome?* **4.** What is especially denoted by *fearless* and *intrepid?* **5.** What does *valiant* tell of results? **6.** What ideas are combined in *heroic?*

EXAMPLES.

A —— man is also full of faith.
Fir'd at first sight with what the Muse imparts,
In —— youth we tempt the heights of Arts.
Thy danger chiefly lies in acting well;
No crime's so great as ——to excel.

BUSINESS (page 88).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the distinctive meaning of *barter*? 2. What does *business* add to the meaning of *barter*? 3. What is *occupation*? Is it broader than *business*? 4. What is a *vocation*? 5. What (in the strict sense) is an *avocation*? 6. What is implied in *profession*? *pursuit*? 7. What is a *transaction*? 8. How does *trade* differ from *commerce*? 9. What is *work*? 10. What is an *art* in the industrial sense? a *craft*?

EXAMPLES.

A man must serve his time to every ——.
We turn to dust, and all our mightiest ——s die too.

CALCULATE (page 90).

QUESTIONS.

1. How do you distinguish between *count* and *calculate*? *compute*, *reckon* and *estimate*? 2. Which is used mostly with regard to future probabilities? 3. Do we use *compute* or *estimate* of numbers exactly known? 4. Of *compute*, *calculate*, and *estimate*, which is used with especial reference to the future?

EXAMPLES.

There were 4046 men in the district, by actual ——.
The time of the eclipse was —— to a second.
We ask them to —— approximately the cost of the building.

CALL (page 91).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the distinctive meaning of *call*? 2. Do we ever apply *bellow* and *roar* to human sounds? 3. Can you give more than one sense of *cry*? 4. Are *shout* and *scream* more or less expressive than *call*? 5. Which of the words in this group are necessarily and which ordinarily applied to articulate utterance? Which rarely, if ever, so used?

EXAMPLES.

—— for the robin redbreast and the wren.
The pioneers could hear the savages —— outside.
I —— my servant and he came.
The captain —— in a voice of thunder to the helmsman, "Put your helm hard aport!"

CALM (page 91).

QUESTIONS.

1. To what classes of objects or states of mind do we apply *calm*? *collected*? *quiet*? *placid*? *serene*? *still*? *tranquil*? 2. Do the antonyms *boisterous*, *excited*, *ruffled*, *turbulent*, and *wild*, also apply to the same? 3. Can you contrast *calm* and *quiet*? 4. How many of the preceding adjectives can be applied to water? 5. How does *composed* differ from *calm*?

EXAMPLES.

The possession of a ——— conscience is an estimable blessing.
The water is said to be always ——— in the ocean depths.
——— on the listening ear of night
Fall heaven's melodious strains.

CANCEL (page 92).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the difference in method involved in the verbs *cancel*, *efface*, *erase*, *expunge*, and *obliterate*? **2.** Which suggest the most complete removal of all trace of a writing? **3.** How do the figurative uses of these words compare with the literal? **4.** Is it possible to *obliterate* or *efface* that which has been previously *canceled* or *erased*?

EXAMPLES.

It is practically impossible to clean a postage-stamp that has been properly ——— so that it can be used again.
With the aid of a sharp penknife the blot was quickly ———.
By lapse of time and elemental action, the inscription had become completely ———.

CANDID (page 93).

QUESTIONS.

1. To what class of things do we apply *aboveboard? candid? fair? frank? honest? sincere? transparent?* **2.** Can you state the similarity between *artless*, *guileless*, *naïve*, *simple*, and *unsophisticated*? How do they differ as a class from the words above referred to? **3.** How does it happen that "To be frank," or "To be candid" often precedes the utterance of something disagreeable.

EXAMPLES.

The sophistry was so ——— as to disgust the assembly.
A. T. Stewart relied on ——— dealing as the secret of mercantile success.
An ——— man will not steal or defraud.
——— she seems with artful care
Affecting to be unaffected.

CARE (page 94).

QUESTIONS.

1 What is the special difference between *care* and *anxiety*? **2.** Wherein does *care* differ from *caution? solicitude* from *anxiety? watchfulness* from *wariness*? **3.** Can you give some of the senses of *care*? **4.** Is *concern* as strong a term as *anxiety*? **5.** What is *circumspection? precaution? heed*?

EXAMPLES.

Take her up tenderly, lift her with ———.
A military commander should have as much ——— as bravery.
The invaders fancied themselves so secure against attack that they had not taken the ——— to station sentinels.

CARICATURE (page 95).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the distinctive meaning of *caricature*? **2.** What is the special difference between *parody* and *travesty*? between both and *burlesque*? **3.** To what is *caricature* mostly confined? **4.** How do *mimicry* and *imitation* differ? **5.** Is an *extravaganza* an *exaggeration*?

EXAMPLES.

The eagle nose of the general was magnified in every artist's ——.

His laughable reproduction of the great actor's vagaries was a clever bit of ——.

If it be not lying to say that a fox's tail is four feet long, it is certainly a huge ——.

CARRY (page 96).

QUESTIONS.

1. To what sort of objects do we apply *bear*? *carry*? *move*? *take*? **2.** What kinds of force or power do we indicate by *convey*, *lift*, *transmit*, and *transport*? **3.** What is the distinction between *bring* and *carry*? between *carry* and *bear*? **4.** What does *lift* mean? **5.** Can you give some figurative uses of *carry*?

EXAMPLES.

The strong man can —— 1,000 pounds with apparent ease.

Napoleon always endeavored to —— the war into the enemy's territory.

It was found necessary to —— the coal overland for a distance of 500 miles.

My punishment is greater than I can ——.

CATASTROPHE (page 97).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is a *catastrophe* or *cataclysm*? **2.** Is a *catastrophe* also necessarily a *calamity* or a *disaster*? **3.** Which word has the broader meaning, *disaster* or *calamity*? **4.** Does *misfortune* suggest as serious a condition as any of the foregoing? **5.** How does a *mishap* compare with a *catastrophe*, a *calamity*, or a *disaster*? **6.** Give some chief antonyms of the above.

EXAMPLES.

War and pestilence are properly ——, while the loss of a battle may be a ——, but not a ——.

Fortune is not satisfied with inflicting one ——.

Well had the boding tremblers learned to trace
The day's —— in his morning face.

The failure of the crops of two successive years proved an irreparable —— to the emigrants.

CAUSE (page 98).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the central distinction between *antecedent* and *cause*? **2.** How are the words *cause*, *condition*, and *occasion* illustrated by the fall of an avalanche?

3. And the antonyms *consequence? effect? outgrowth? result?* 4. What are *causality* and *causation?* 5. How are *origin* and *source* related to *cause?*

EXAMPLES.

Where there is an effect there must be also a ———.

It is necessary to know something of the ——— of a man before we can safely trust him.

The ——— of the river was found to be a small lake among the hills.

What was given as the ——— of the quarrel was really but the ———.

CHAGRIN (page 100).

QUESTIONS.

1. What feelings are combined in *chagrin?* 2. How do you distinguish between *chagrin*, *disappointment*, *humiliation*, *mortification*, and *shame?* 3. Which involves a sense of having done wrong?

EXAMPLES.

The king's ——— at the limitations imposed upon him was painfully manifest.

He is not wholly lost who yet can blush from ———.

Hope tells a flattering tale,
Delusive, vain, and hollow.
Ah! let not hope prevail,
Lest ——— follow.

CHANGE (page 100).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the distinction between *change* and *exchange?* Are they ever used as equivalent, and how? 2. Can you distinguish between *modify* and *qualify?*

EXAMPLES.

The tailor offered to ——— the armholes of the coat.

We requested the pianist to ——— his music by introducing a few popular tunes.

We often fail to recognize the actor who ——— his costume between the acts.

CHARACTER (page 102).

QUESTIONS.

1. How do you distinguish between *character* and *reputation? constitution* and *disposition?* 2. Is *nature* a broader word than any of the preceding? 3. If so, why?

EXAMPLES.

The philanthropist's ——— for charity is often a great source of annoyance to him.

Let dogs delight to bark and bite, for 'tis their ——— to.

Misfortune may cause the loss of friends and reputation, yet if the man has not yielded to wrong, his ——— is superior to loss or change.

CHOOSE (page 104).

QUESTIONS.

1. What are the shades of difference between *choose*, *cull*, *elect*, *pick*, *prefer*, and

select? **2.** Also between the antonyms *cast away*, *decline*, *dismiss*, *refuse*, *repudiate?* **3.** Does *select* imply more care or judgment than *choose?*

EXAMPLES.

The prettiest flowers had all been ———.
Jacob was ——— to Esau, tho he was the younger.
When a man deliberately ——— to do wrong, there is little hope for him.

CIRCUMSTANCE (page 105).

QUESTIONS.

1. To what classes of things do we apply *accompaniment? concomitant? circumstance? event? fact? incident? occurrence? situation?* **2.** Can you give some instances of the use of *circumstance?* **3.** Is it a word of broader meaning than *incident?*

EXAMPLES.

The ——— that there had been a fire was proved by the smoke-blackened walls.
Extreme provocation may be a mitigating ——— in a case of homicide.

CLASS (page 106).

QUESTIONS.

1. How does a *class* differ from a *caste?* **2.** In what connection is *rank* used? *order?* **3.** What is a *coterie?* How does it differ from a *clique?*

EXAMPLES.

An ——— was formed for the relief of the poor and needy of the city.
A select ——— met at the residence of one of the leading men of the city.
There is a struggle of the masses against the ———.

CLEAR (page 107).

QUESTIONS.

1. What does *clear* originally signify? **2.** How does *clear* differ from *transparent* as regards a substance that may be a medium of vision? **3.** With what meaning is *clear* used of an object apprehended by the senses, as an object of sight or hearing? **4.** What does *distinct* signify? **5.** What is *plain?* **6.** What special sense does this word always retain? How does *transparent* differ from *translucent?* **7.** What do *lucid* and *pellucid* signify? **8.** What is the special force of *limpid?*

CLEVER (page 109).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the meaning of *clever* as used in England? **2.** What was the early New England usage? **3.** What is to be said of the use of *smart* and *sharp?* **4.** What other words of this group are preferable to *clever* in many of its uses?

EXAMPLES.

His brief experience in the department had made him very ——— in the work now assigned him.

She was especially ——— in song.

Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be ——— ;
Do noble things, not dream them, all day long ;
And so make life, death, and the vast forever
One grand, sweet song.

COMPANY (page 110).

QUESTIONS.

1. From what is *company* derived ? What is its primary meaning ? **2.** For what are those associated who constitute a *company ?* Is their association temporary or permanent ? **3.** What is the difference between *assemblage* and *assembly ?* **4.** What is a *conclave ?* a *convocation ?* a *convention ?* **5.** What are the characteristics of a *group ?* **6.** To what use is *congregation* restricted ? How does *meeting* agree with and differ from it ?

EXAMPLES.

Far from the madding ———'s ignoble strife,
Their sober wishes never learned to stray.

The room contained a large ——— of miscellaneous objects.

A fellow that makes no figure in ———.

A great ——— had met, but without organization or officers.

If ye inquire anything concerning other matters, it shall be determined in a lawful ———.

COMPEL (page 111).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is it to *compel ?* **2.** What does *force* imply ? **3.** What is the especial significance of *coerce ?* **4.** What does *constrain* imply ? In what favorable sense is it used ?

EXAMPLES.

Even if we were not willing, they possessed the power of ——— us to do justice.

Employers may ——— their employees into voting as they demand, but for the secret ballot.

These considerations ——— us to aid them to the utmost of our power.

COMPLAIN (page 112).

QUESTIONS.

1. By what is *complaining* prompted ? *murmuring ? repining ?* **2.** Which finds outward expression, and which is limited to the mental act ? **3.** To whom does one *complain*, in the formal sense of the word ? **4.** With whom does one *remonstrate ?*

EXAMPLES.

It is not pleasant to live with one who is constantly ———ing.

The dog gave a low ——— which frightened the tramp away.

COMPLEX (page 112).

QUESTIONS.

1. How does *complex* differ from *compound?* from *composite?* 2. What is *heterogeneous? conglomerate?* 3. How does *complicated* differ from *intricate? from involved?*

CONSCIOUS (page 116).

QUESTIONS.

1. Of what things is one *aware?* of what is he *conscious?* 2. How does *sensible* compare with the above-mentioned words? 3. What does *sensible* indicate regarding the emotions, that would not be expressed by *conscious?*

EXAMPLES.

To be ——— that you are ignorant is a great step to knowledge.
They are now ——— it would have been better to resist the first temptation.
He was ——— of a stealthy step and a bulk dimly visible through the darkness.

CONSEQUENCE (page 116).

QUESTIONS.

1. How does *consequence* differ from *effect?* both from *result?* 2. How do *result* and *issue* compare? 3. In what sense is *consequent* used?

CONTAGION (page 117).

QUESTIONS.

1. To what is *contagion* now limited by the best medical usage? 2. To what is the term *infection* applied?

EXAMPLES.

During the plague in London persons walked in the middle of the streets for fear of the ——— from the houses.
The mob thinks by ——— for the most part, catching an opinion like a cold.
No pestilence is so much to be dreaded as the ——— of bad example.

CONTINUAL (page 117).

QUESTIONS.

1. How does *continuous* differ from *continual? incessant* from *ceaseless?* Give examples.

CONTRAST (page 118).

QUESTIONS.

1. How is *contrast* related to *compare?* 2. What are the special senses of *differentiate, discriminate* and *distinguish?*

CONVERSATION (page 118).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the essential meaning of *conversation?* 2. How does *conversation* differ

from *talk*? 3. How is *discourse* related to *conversation*? 4. What are the special senses of *dialogue* and *colloquy*?

EXAMPLES.

There can be no ——— with a great genius, who does all the ———ing.
Nor wanted sweet ———, the banquet of the mind.

CONVEY (page 119).

QUESTIONS.

1. In what do *convey*, *transmit*, and *transport* agree? What is the distinctive sense of *convey*? 2. To what class of objects does *transport* refer? 3. To what class of objects do *transfer*, *transmit*, and *convey* apply? 4. Which is the predominant sense of the latter words?

CRIMINAL (page 120).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the distinctive meaning of *criminal*? How does it differ from *illegal* or *unlawful*? 2. What is *felonious*? *flagitious*? 3. What is the primary meaning of *iniquitous*? 4. Is an *iniquitous* act necessarily *criminal*?

DANGER (page 121).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the distinctive meaning of *danger*? 2. Does *danger* or *peril* suggest the more immediate evil? 3. How are *jeopardy* and *risk* distinguished from *danger* and *peril*?

EXAMPLES.

Delay always breeds ———.
The careful rider avoids running ———.
Stir, at your ———!

DECAY (page 122).

QUESTIONS.

1. What sort of things *decay*? *putrefy*? *rot*? 2. What is the essential difference between *decay* and *decompose*?

EXAMPLES.

The flowers wither, the tree's trunk ———.
The water was ——— by the electric current.

DECEPTION (page 123).

QUESTIONS.

1. How is *deceit* distinguished from *deception*? from *guile*? *fraud*? *lying*? *hypocrisy*? 2. Do all of these apply to conduct as well as to speech? 3. Is *deception* ever innocent? 4. Have *craft* and *cunning* always a moral element? 5. How is *dissimulation* distinguished from *duplicity*?

EXAMPLES.

The —— of his conduct was patent to all.
It was a matter of self-——.
The judge decided it to be a case of ——.

DEFINITION (page 124).

QUESTIONS.

1. Which is the more exact, a *definition* or a *description*? 2. What must a *definition* include, and what must it exclude? 3. What must a *description* include? 4. In what respect has *interpretation* a wider meaning than *translation*? 5 How does an *explanation* compare with an *exposition*?

EXAMPLES.

A prompt —— of the difficulty prevented a quarrel.
The —— of scenery was admirable.
The seer gave an —— of the dream.
Many a controversy may be instantly ended by a clear —— of terms.

DELIBERATE (page 125).

QUESTIONS.

1. What are the chief distinctions between *deliberate*? *consult*? *consider*? *meditate*? *reflect*? 2. Do large gatherings of people *consult*, or *meditate*, or *deliberate*? 3. Do we *reflect* on things past or things to come? 4. How many persons are necessarily implied in *consult*, *confer*, and *debate* as commonly used? in *deliberate*, *consider*, *ponder*, *reflect*? in *meditate*? 5. What idea of time is implied in *deliberate*?

EXAMPLES.

The matter was carefully —— in all its bearings.
The legislature —— for several days.

DELUSION (page 127).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the essential difference between *illusion* and *delusion*? How does *hallucination* differ from both? 2. Which word is used especially of objects of sight?

EXAMPLES.

The —— of the sick are sometimes pitiful.
In the soft light the —— was complete.

DEMONSTRATION (page 127).

QUESTIONS.

1. To what kind of reasoning does *demonstration* in the strict sense apply? 2. What is *evidence*? *proof*? 3. Which is the stronger term? 4. Which is the more comprehensive?

EXAMPLES.

The —— of the witness was so complete that no further —— was required.
A mathematical —— must be final and conclusive.

DESIGN (page 128).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the distinctive meaning of *design*? 2. What element is prominent in *intention*? *purpose*? *plan*? 3. Does *purpose* suggest more power to execute than *design*? 4. How does *intent* specifically differ from *purpose*? Which term do we use with reference to the Divine Being?

EXAMPLES.

The architect's ——— involved much detail.

Hell is paved with good ———.

It is the ——— of the voter that decides how his ballot shall be counted.

The ——— of the Almighty can not be thwarted.

The adaption of means to ends in nature clearly indicates a ———, and so proves a ———er.

DESPAIR (page 129).

QUESTIONS.

1. In what order might *despair*, *desperation*, *discouragement*, and *hopelessness* follow, each as the result of the previous condition? 2. How does *despondency* especially differ from *despair*?

EXAMPLES.

The utter ——— of their condition was apparent.

In weak ——— he abandoned all endeavor.

DEXTERITY (page 129).

QUESTIONS.

1. From what is *adroitness* derived? From what *dexterity*? How might each be rendered? 2. How does *adroitness* differ in use from *dexterity*? 3. From what is *aptitude* derived, and what does it signify? 4. How does *skill* differ from *dexterity*? Which can and which can not be communicated?

EXAMPLES.

He had a natural ——— for scientific investigation, and by long practise gained an imimitable ——— of manipulation.

His ——— in debate enabled him to evade or parry arguments or attacks which he could not answer.

The ——— of the best trained workman can not equal the precision of a machine.

DICTION (page 130).

QUESTIONS.

1 Which is the more comprehensive word, *diction*, *language*, or *phraseology*? 2. What is the true meaning of *verbiage*? Should it ever be used as the equivalent of *language* or *diction*? 3. What is *style*? How does it compare with *diction* or *language*?

EXAMPLES.

The ——— of the discourse was plain and emphatic.

The ——— of a written contract should be such as to prevent misunderstandings

The poetic ——— of Milton is so exquisitely perfect that another word can scarcely ever be substituted for the one he has chosen without marring the line.

DIFFERENCE (page 131).

QUESTIONS.

1. Which pertain mostly to realities, and which are matters of judgment—*difference*, *disparity*, *distinction*, or *inconsistency*? 2. What do we mean by "a *distinction* without a *difference*"?

EXAMPLES.

The proper ——— should be carefully observed in the use of "shall" and "will."
The ——— between black and white is self-evident.
The ——— of our representatives' conduct with their promises is unpardonable.

DISCERN (page 133).

QUESTIONS.

1. To what sort of objects do we apply *behold*, *discern*, *distinguish*, *observe*, and *see*? 2. What do *behold* and *distinguish* suggest in addition to *seeing*?

EXAMPLES.

With the aid of a great telescope we may ——— what stars are double.
——— the upright man.
Let us minutely ——— the color of the goods.

DISCOVER (page 133).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the distinctive meaning of *detect*? *discover*? *invent*? 2. How do *discover* and *invent* differ? 3. Is *detect* often used in a favorable sense?

EXAMPLES.

An experienced policeman acquires wonderful skill in ———ing criminals.
Newton ——— the law of gravitation.
To ——— a machine, one must first understand the laws of mechanics.

DISEASE (page 134).

QUESTIONS.

1. What was the early and general meaning of *sick* and *sickness* in English? 2. How long did that usage prevail? 3. What is the present restriction upon the use of these words in England? What words are there commonly substituted? 4. What is the prevalent usage in the United States?

EXAMPLES.

——— spread in the camp and proved deadlier than the sword.
The ——— was found to be contagious.
He is just recovering from a slight ———.
It is not good manners to talk of one's ———s.

DO (page 135).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the most comprehensive word of this group? 2. In what sense are *fin*

ish and *complete* used, and how are they discriminated from each other? 3. How do we discriminate between *fulfil*, *realize*, *effect*, and *execute*? *perform* and *accomplish*? *accomplish* and *complete*?

EXAMPLES.

A duty has been ——, a work of gratitude and affection has been ——.

It is wonderful how much can be —— by steady, plodding industry without brilliant talents.

The work is not only grand in design but it is —— with the most exquisite delicacy in every detail.

It is the duty of the legislators to make laws, of the magistrates to —— them.

Every one should labor to —— his duties faithfully, and —— the just expectations of those who have committed to him any trust.

DOCTRINE (page 136).

QUESTIONS.

1. To what matters do we apply the word *creed*? *doctrine*? *dogma*? *principle*? 2. Which is the more inclusive word? 3. Is *dogma* used favorably or unfavorably?

EXAMPLES.

The —— rests either upon the authority of the Scriptures, or upon a decision of the Church.

A man may have upright ——s even while he disregards commonly received ——s.

DOUBT, *v.* (page 137).

QUESTIONS.

1. Do we apply *doubt*, *distrust*, *surmise*, and *suspect* mostly to persons and things, or to motives and intentions? 2. Is *mistrust* used of persons or of things? 3. Is it used in a favorable or an unfavorable sense?

EXAMPLES.

We do not —— that the earth moves around the sun.

Nearly every law of nature was by man first ——, then proved to be true.

I —— my own heart.

I —— that man from the outset.

DOUBT, *n.* (page 138).

QUESTIONS.

1. To what class of objects do we apply *disbelief*? *doubt*? *hesitation*? *misgiving*? 2. Which of these words most commonly implies an unfavorable meaning? 3. What meaning has *skepticism* as applied to religious matters?

EXAMPLES.

We feel no —— in giving our approval.

The jury had ——s of his guilt.

We did all we could to further the enterprise, but still had our ——s as to the outcome.

DUPLICATE (page 141).

QUESTIONS.

1. Can you give the distinction between a *copy* and a *duplicate*? a *facsimile*, and an *imitation*? 2. What sort of a *copy* is a *transcript*?

EXAMPLES.

The ——— of an organ by the violinist was perfect.
This key is a ———, and will open the lock.
The signature was merely a printed ———.

DUTY (page 142).

QUESTIONS.

1. Do we use *duty* and *right* of civil things? or *business* and *obligation* of moral things? 2. Does *responsibility* imply connection with any other person or thing?

EXAMPLES.

I go because it is my ———.
We recognize a ——— for the good conduct of our own children, but do we not also rest under some ——— to society to exercise a good influence over the children of others?

EAGER (page 142).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the distinction between *eager* and *earnest* in the nature of the feeling implied? in the objects toward which it is directed? 2. How does *anxious* in this acceptation differ from both *eager* and *earnest*?

EXAMPLES.

Hark! the shrill trumpet sounds to horse! away!
My soul's in arms, and ——— for the fray.

I am in ———. I will not equivocate; I will not excuse; I will not retreat a single inch; and I will be heard!
I am ——— to hear of your welfare, and of the prospects of the enterprise.

EASE (page 143).

QUESTIONS.

1. What does *ease* denote, in the sense here considered? Does it apply to action or condition? 2. Is *facility* active or passive? *readiness*? 3. What does *ease* imply, and to what may it be limited? 4. What does *facility* imply? *readiness*? 5. To what is *expertness* limited?

EXAMPLES.

He plays the violin with great ———, and delights an audience.
Whatever he did was done with so much ———,
In him alone 'twas natural to please.

It is often said with equal truth that we ought to take advantage of the ——— which children possess of learning.

EDUCATION (page 143).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the distinctive meaning of *education*? *instruction*? *teaching*? 2. How is *instruction* or *teaching* related to *education*? 3. How does *training* differ from *teaching*? 4. What is *discipline*? *tuition*? 5. What are *breeding* and *nurture*, and how do they differ from each other? 6. How are *knowledge* and *learning* related to *education*?

EXAMPLES.

The true purpose of ——— is to cherish and unfold the seed of immortality already sown within us.

By ———, we do learn ourselves to know
And what to man, and what to God we owe.

——— maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man.

For natural abilities are like natural plants that need pruning by ———; and ———s themselves do give forth directions too much at large, except they be bounded in by experience.

A branch of ——— is often put to an improper use, for fear of its being idle.

EFFRONTERY (page 144).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *audacity*? *hardihood*? 2. What special element does *effrontery* add to the meaning of *audacity* and *hardihood*? 3. What is *impudence*? *shamelessness*? 4. How does *effrontery* compare with these words? 5. What is *boldness*? Is it used in a favorable or an unfavorable sense?

EXAMPLES.

When they saw the ——— of Peter and John, and perceived that they were unlearned and ignorant men they marvelled.

I ne'er heard yet
That any of these bolder vices wanted
Less ——— to gainsay what they did,
Than to perform it first.

I am not a little surprised at the easy ——— with which political gentlemen in and out of Congress take it upon them to say that there are not a thousand men in the North who sympathize with John Brown.

EGOTISM (page 145).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *egoism* and how does it differ from *egotism*? 2. What is *self-assertion*? *self-conceit*? 3. Does *conceit* differ from *self-conceit*, and how? 4. What is *self-confidence*? Is it worthy or unworthy? 5. Is *self-assertion* ever a duty? *self-conceit*? 6. What is *vanity*? How does it differ from *self-confidence*? from *pride*? 7. What is *self-esteem*? How does it differ from *self-conceit*? from *self-confidence*?

EXAMPLES.

——— may puff a man up, but never prop him up.

——— is as ill at ease under indifference, as tenderness is under the love which it can not return.

EMBLEM (page 146).

QUESTIONS.

1. From what language is *emblem* derived? What did it originally signify? 2. What is the derivation and primary meaning of *symbol*? 3. How do the two words compare as now used? 4. How does a *sign* suggest something other than itself? 5. Can the same thing be both an *emblem* and a *symbol*? a *sign* and a *symbol*? 6. What is a *token*? a *figure*? an *image*? a *type*?

EXAMPLES.

Rose of the desert, thou art to me
An ——— of stainless purity, ———
Of those who, keeping their garments white,
Walk on through life with steps aright.

All things are ——— s: the external shows
Of nature have their ——— in the mind
As flowers and fruits and falling of the leaves.

Moses, as Israel's deliverer, was a ——— of Christ.

EMIGRATE (page 147).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the distinctive meaning of *migrate*? What is its application? 2. What do *emigrate* and *immigrate* signify? To what do they apply? Can the two words be used of the same person and the same act? How?

EXAMPLES.

The ship was crowded with ——— mostly from Germany.

——— are pouring into the United States often at the rate of half a million a year.

EMPLOY (page 147).

QUESTIONS.

1. What are the distinctive senses of *employ* and *use*? Give instances. 2. What does *use* often imply as to materials *used*? 3. How does *hire* compare with *employ*?

EXAMPLES.

The young man had been ——— by the firm for several months and had proved faithful in every respect.

The church was then ready to ——— a pastor.

What one has, one ought to ——— : and whatever he does he should do with all his might.

END, *v.* (page 148).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is it to *end*, and what reference does *end* have to intention or expectation? 2. What do *close*, *complete*, *conclude*, and *finish* signify as to expectation or appropriateness? Give instances. 3. What specially distinctive sense has *finish*? 4. Does *terminate* refer to reaching an arbitrary or an appropriate end? 5. What does *stop* signify?

EXAMPLES.

The life was suddenly ———.

The train ——— long enough for the passengers to get off, then whirled on

END, *n.* (page 148).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the *end*? 2. What is the distinctive meaning of *extremity*? 3. How does *extremity* compare with *end*? 4. What reference is implied in *extremity*? 5. What is the meaning of *tip*? *point*? How does *extremity* differ in use from the two latter words? 6. What is a *terminus*? What specific meaning has the word in modern travel? 7. What is the meaning of *termination*, and of what is it chiefly used? *expiration*? *limit*?

EXAMPLES.

Seeing that death, a necessary ——— will come when it will come.
All rejoice at the successful ——— of the vast undertaking.
He that endureth to the ——— shall be saved.
Do not turn back when you are just at the ———.

ENDEAVOR, *v.* (page 149).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is it to *attempt*? to *endeavor*? To what sort of exertion does *endeavor* especially apply? 2. How does *essay* differ from *attempt* and *endeavor* in its view of the results of the action? 3. What is implied in *undertake*? Give an instance. 4. What does *strive* suggest? 5. How does *try* compare with the other words of the group?

EXAMPLES.

——— first thyself, and after call on God,
For to the worker God himself lends aid.
——— the end, and never stand to doubt;
Nothing's so hard but search will find it out.
——— to enter in at the strait gate.

ENDEAVOR, *n.* (page 150).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is an *effort*? an *exertion*? Which includes the other? 2. How does *attempt* differ from *effort*? 3. What is a *struggle*? 4. What is an *essay*, and for what purpose is it made? 5. What is an *endeavor*, and how is it distinguished from *effort*? from *attempt*?

EXAMPLES.

Youth is a blunder; manhood a ———; old age a regret.
So vast an ——— required more capital than he could command at that time. Others combining with him enabled him to succeed with it.
After a few spasmodic ———, he abandoned all ——— at improvement.

ENDURE (page 150).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the meaning of *bear* as applied to care, pain, grief, and the like? 2. What does *endure* add to the meaning of *bear*? 3. How do *allow* and *permit* compare with the words just mentioned? 4. How do *put up with* and *tolerate*

compare with *allow* and *permit*? 5. What is the special sense of *afford*? How does it come into connection with the words of this group? 6. What is the sense of *brook*? 7. Of what words does *abide* combine the meanings?

EXAMPLES.

Charity ——— long and is kind; charity ——— all things.

I follow thee, safe guide, the path
Thou lead'st me, and to the hand of heav'n ———.

For there was never yet philosopher
That could ——— the toothache patiently.

ENEMY (page 151).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is an *enemy*? an *adversary*? 2. What distinction is there between the two words as to the purpose implied? 3. What is an *antagonist*? an *opponent*? a *competitor*? a *rival*? 4. How does *foe* compare with *enemy*?

EXAMPLES.

He makes no friend who never made a ———.

This friendship that possesses the whole soul,
. . . . can admit of no ———.
Mountains interposed
Make ——— of nations who had else,
Like kindred drops been molded into one.

He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill. Our ——— is our helper.

ENMITY (page 152).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *enmity*? 2. How does *animosity* differ from *enmity*? 3. What is *hostility*? What is meant by *hostilities* between nations? 4. What is *bitterness*? *acrimony*? 5. How does *antagonism* compare with the words above mentioned?

EXAMPLES.

Let all ———, and wrath, and anger, and clamor, and evil speaking, be put away from you, with all malice.

But their ———, tho smothered for a while, burnt with redoubled violence.

The carnal mind is ——— against God, for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be.

ENTERTAIN (page 152).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is it to *entertain* mentally? to *amuse*? 2. What is the distinctive sense of *divert*? 3. Can one be *amused* or *entertained* who is not *diverted*? 4. What is it to *recreate*? to *beguile*?

EXAMPLES.

Books can not always ———; however good;
Minds are not ever craving for their food.
Who God doth late and early pray
More of his grace than gifts to lend;
And ——— the harmless day
With a religious book or friend.

ENTERTAINMENT (page 153).

QUESTIONS.

1. What do *entertainment* and *recreation* imply? How, accordingly, do they rank among the lighter matters of life? **2.** How do *amusement* and *pastime* differ? **3.** On what plane are *sports*? How do they compare with *entertainment* and *recreation*? **4.** How do *amusement* and *enjoyment* compare?

EXAMPLES.

At Christmas play, and make good ——,
For Christmas comes but once a year.

It is as —— to fools to do mischief.

No true heart can find —— in another's pain or grief.

The Puritans hated bear-baiting, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave —— to the spectators.

As Tammie glowered, amazed and curious,
The mirth and grew fast and furious.

And so, if I might be judge, God never did make a more calm, quiet, innocent —— than angling.

ENTHUSIASM (page 153).

QUESTIONS.

1. In what sense was *enthusiasm* formerly used? **2.** What is now its prevalent and controlling meaning? **3.** How does *zeal* differ from *enthusiasm*?

EXAMPLES.

An ardent —— leads to great results in exposing certain evils.

His —— was contagious and they rushed into battle.

The precept had its use; it could make men feel it right to be humane, and desire to be so, but it could never inspire them with an —— of humanity.

ENTRANCE (page 154).

QUESTIONS.

1. To what does *entrance* refer? **2.** What do *admittance* and *admission* add to the meaning of *entrance*? **3.** To what does *admittance* refer? To what additional matters does *admission* refer? Illustrate. **4.** What is the figurative use of *entrance*?

EXAMPLES.

—— was obtained by a side-door, and a good position secured in the crowded hall.

No —— except on business.

He was never so engrossed with cares of state that the needy could not have —— to him.

However carefully church-membership may be guarded, unworthy members will sometimes gain ——.

ENVIOUS (page 155).

QUESTIONS.

1. What do we mean when we say that a person is *envious*? **2.** What is the difference between *envious* and *jealous*? **3.** Is an *envious* spirit ever good? **4.**

Is *jealous* capable of being used in a good sense? 5. In what sense is *suspicious* used?

EXAMPLES.

Neither be thou —— against the workers of iniquity
—— in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel.

EQUIVOCAL (page 155).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the derivation and the original signification of *equivocal*? of *ambiguous*? How do the two words compare in present use? 2. What is the meaning of *enigmatical*? 3. How do *doubtful* and *dubious* compare? 4. In what sense is *questionable* used? *suspicious*?

EXAMPLES.

These sentences, to sugar or to gall,
Being strong on both sides, are ——.

An —— statement may result from the thoughtless use of a single word that is capable of more than one meaning.

ESTEEM, *n.* (page 157).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the difference between *esteem* and *estimate*? 2. Is *esteem* now used of concrete valuation? 3. What is its chief present use? 4. What is its meaning in popular use as said of persons?

EXAMPLES.

They please, are pleas'd; they give to get ——,
Till seeming blest, they grow to what they seem.

The loss of conscience or honor is one that can not be ——.

ETERNAL (page 157).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the meaning of *eternal* in the fullest sense? 2. To what being, in that sense, may it be applied? 3. In what does *everlasting* fall short of the meaning of *eternal*? 4. How does *endless* agree with and differ from *everlasting*? 5. In what inferior senses are *everlasting* and *interminable* used? 6. Is *eternal*, in good speech or writing, ever brought down to such inferior use?

EXAMPLES.

Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,
The —— years of God are hers.

Whatever may befall thee, it was preordained for thee from ——.

It were better to be eaten to death with a rust than to be scoured to nothing with —— motion.

Here comes the lady! Oh, so light a foot
Will ne'er wear out the —— flint.

EVENT (page 158).

QUESTIONS.

1. How do *event* and *incident* differ etymologically? 2. Which is the greater and

more important? Give examples. **3.** How does *circumstance* compare with *incident?* **4.** What is the primary meaning of *occurrence?* **5.** What is an *episode?* **6.** How does *event* differ from *end?* **7.** What meaning does *event* often have when applied to the future?

EXAMPLES.

Fate shall yield
To fickle ——, and Chaos judge the strife.
Men are the sport of —— when
The —— seem the sport of men.
Coming —— cast their shadows before.
Where an equal poise of hope and fear
Does arbitrate the ——, my nature is
That I incline to hope rather than fear,
And gladly banish squint suspicion.

EVERY (page 158).

QUESTIONS.

1. In what are *all* and *both* alike? *any*, *each*, and *every?* **2.** How does *any* differ from *each* and *every?* **3.** How do *each* and *every* differ from *all?* **4.** How does *each* compare with *every?* with *both?* **5.** What does *either* properly denote? In what other sense is it often used? What is the objection to the latter use?

EXAMPLES.

—— person in the room arose to his feet.

A free pardon was offered to —— who should instantly lay down their arms.

As the garrison marched out, the victorious troops stood in arms on —— side of the way.

In order to keep his secret inviolate, he revealed it privately to —— of his most intimate friends.

—— person giving such information shall be duly rewarded.

EVIDENT (page 159).

QUESTIONS.

1. How do *apparent* and *evident* compare? **2.** What is the special sense of *manifest?* How does it compare in strength with *evident?* **3.** What is the sense of *obvious?* **4.** How wide is the range of *visible?* **5.** How does *discernible* compare with *visible?* What does it imply as to the observer's action? **6.** What is the sense of *palpable* and *tangible? conspicuous?*

EXAMPLES.

A paradox is a real truth in the guise of an —— absurdity or contradiction.

The prime minister was —— by his absence.

The statement is a —— absurdity.

On a comparison of the two works the plagiarism was ——.

Yet from those flames
No light; but only darkness ——.

These lies are like the father that begets them; gross as a mountain, open, ——.

EXAMPLE (page 160).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the etymological meaning of *example*? **2.** What two contradictory meanings does *example* derive from this primary sense? **3.** How does *example* differ from *sample*? **4.** How does it compare with *model*? with *pattern*? **5.** How does *exemplar* agree with, and differ from *example*? **6.** What is an *exemplification*? an *ensample*?

EXAMPLES.

I bid him look into the lives of men as tho himself a mirror, and from others to take an ——— for himself.

We sleep, but the loom of life never stops and the ——— which was weaving when the sun went down is weaving when it comes up to-morrow.

History is an ——— of philosophy.

The commander was resolved to make an ——— to deter others from the like offense.

EXCESS (page 160).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *excess*? Is it used in the favorable or unfavorable sense? **2.** What is *extravagance*? **3.** What is *exorbitance*? **4.** What kind of *excess* do *overplus* and *superabundance* denote? *lavishness* and *profusion*? **5.** Is *surplus* used in the favorable or unfavorable sense? **6.** To what do *redundance* and *redundancy* chiefly refer? **7.** What words are used as synonyms of *excess* in the moral sense?

EXAMPLES.

Saving requires self-denial, and ——— is the death of self-denial.

Where there is great ——— there usually follows corresponding ———.

——— of wealth is cause of covetousness.

Haste brings ———, and ——— brings want.

The ——— of the demand caused unfeigned surprise.

More of the present woes of the world are due to ——— than to any other single cause.

——— of language often weakens the impression of what would be impressive in sober statement.

EXECUTE (page 161).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the meaning of *execute*? of *administer*? of *enforce*? **2.** How are the words applied in special cases? Give instances. **3.** What secondary meaning has *administer*?

EXAMPLES.

It is the place of the civil magistrate to ——— the laws.

The pasha gave a signal and three attendants seized the culprit, and promptly ——— the bastinado.

I can not illustrate .. moral duty without at the same time ———ing a precept of our religion.

EXERCISE (page 162).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the meaning of *exercise* apart from all qualifying words? **2.** How does *exercise* in that sense differ from *exertion?* **3.** How may *exercise* be brought up to the full meaning of *exertion?* **4.** What is *practise?* How does it differ from *exercise?* **5.** How is *practise* discriminated from such theory or profession? **6.** What is *drill?*

EXAMPLES.

Regular ——— tends to keep body and mind in the best working order.

——— in time becomes second nature.

By constant ——— the most difficult feats may be done with no apparent ———.

EXPENSE (page 162).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *cost? expense?* **2.** How are these words now commonly differentiated? **3.** What is the meaning of *outlay?* of *outgo?*

EXAMPLES.

Which of you, intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first, and counteth the ———, whether he have sufficient to finish it.

The entire receipts have not equaled the ———.

When the ——— is more than the income, if the income can not be increased, it becomes an absolute necessity to reduce the ———.

EXPLICIT (page 162).

QUESTIONS.

1. To what are *explicit* and *express* alike opposed? **2.** How do the two words differ from each other?

EXAMPLES.

I came here at this critical juncture by the ——— order of Sir John St. Clare.

The language of the proposition was too ——— to admit of doubt

Now the Spirit speaketh ———ly that in the latter times some shall depart from the faith.

EXTEMPORANEOUS (page 163).

QUESTIONS.

1. What did *extemporaneous* originally mean? **2.** What has it now come to signify in common use? **3.** What is the original meaning of *impromptu?* The present meaning? **4.** How does the *impromptu* remark often differ from the *extemporaneous?* **5.** How does *unpremeditated* compare with the words above mentioned?

EXAMPLES.

In ——— prayer, what men most admire, God least regardeth.

As a speaker, he excelled in ——— address, while his opponent was at a loss to answer him because not gifted in the same way.

No more on prancing palfrey borne.
He carolled light as lark at morn,
And poured to lord and lady gay
The ——— lay.

EXTERMINATE (page 163).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the derivation, and what the original meaning of *exterminate*? *eradicate*? *extirpate*? **2.** To what are these words severally applied?

EXAMPLES.

Since the building of the Pacific railroads in the United States, the buffalo has been quite ——.

The evil of intemperance is one exceedingly difficult to ——.

No inveterate improver should ever tempt me to —— the dandelions from the green carpet of my lawn.

FAINT (page 164).

QUESTIONS.

1. What are the chief meanings of *faint*? **2.** How is *faint* a synonym of *feeble* or *purposeless*? of *irresolute* or *timid*? of *dim*, *faded*, or *indistinct*?

EXAMPLES.

Great is the strength of —— arms combined,
And we can combat even with the brave.
In his right hand a tipped staffe he held,
With which his —— steps he stayed still;
For he was —— with cold, and weak with eld;
That scarce his loosed limbs he hable was to weld.

FAITH (page 164).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *belief*? **2.** How does *credence* compare with *belief*? **3.** What is *conviction*? *assurance*? **4.** What is an *opinion*? **5.** How does a *persuasion* compare with an *opinion*? **6.** What is a *doctrine*? a *creed*? **7.** What are *confidence* and *reliance*? **8.** What is *trust*? **9.** What elements are combined in *faith*? **10.** How is *belief* often used in popular language as a precise equivalent of *faith*? **11.** How is *belief* discriminated from *faith* in the strict religious sense?

EXAMPLES.

—— is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.

Put not your —— in princes, nor in the son of man, in whom there is no help.

—— is largely involuntary; a mathematical demonstration can not be doubted by a sane mind capable of understanding the terms and following the steps.

Every one of us, whatever our speculative ——, knows better than he practises, and recognizes a better law than he obeys

There are few greater dangers for an army in the face of an enemy than undue

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FAITHFUL (page 165).

QUESTIONS.

1. In what sense may a person be called *faithful?* 2. In what sense may one be called *trusty?* 3. Is *faithful* commonly said of things as well as persons? is *trusty?* 4. What is the special difference of meaning between the two words? Give examples.

EXAMPLES.

Be thou ——— unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life.

Thy purpose ——— is equal to the deed:
Who does the best his circumstance allows
Does well, acts nobly; angels could no more.

FAME (page 166).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *fame?* Is it commonly used in the favorable or unfavorable sense? 2. What are *reputation* and *repute*, and in which sense commonly used? 3. What is *notoriety?* 4. From what do *eminence* and *distinction* result? 5. How does *celebrity* compare with *fame?* 6. How does *renown* compare with *fame?* 7. What is the import of *honor?* of *glory?*

EXAMPLES.

Saying, Amen: Blessing and ———, and wisdom, and thanksgiving, and ———, and power and might, be unto our God for ever and ever.

A good ——— is more valuable than money.

Great Homer's birthplace seven rival cities claim,
Too mighty such monopoly of ———.

Do good by stealth, and blush to find it ———.

Seeking the bubble ———
Even in the cannon's mouth.

FANATICISM (page 166).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *fanaticism? bigotry?* 2. What do *fanaticism* and *bigotry* commonly include? 3. What is *intolerance?* 4. What is the distinctive meaning of *superstition?* 5. What is *credulity?* Is it distinctively religious?

EXAMPLES.

——— is a senseless fear of God.

The fierce ——— of the Moslems was the mainspring of their early conquests.

The ——— that will believe nothing contrary to a creed is often joined with a blind ——— that will believe anything in favor of it.

FANCIFUL (page 167).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the meaning of *fanciful?* 2. What does *fantastic* add to the meaning of *fanciful?* 3. How does *grotesque* especially differ from the *fanciful* or *fantastic?* 4. How does *visionary* differ from *fanciful?*

EXAMPLES.

Come see the north wind's masonry,
. . . . his wild work;
So ——, so savage, naught cares he
For number or proportion.
What —— tints the year puts on,
When falling leaves falter through motionless air
Or numbly cling and shiver to be gone!
Plays such —— tricks before high heaven
As make the angels weep.

FANCY (page 167).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is an intellectual *fancy*? 2. How does a *conceit* differ from a *fancy*? a *conception* from both? 3. What is an emotional or personal *fancy*? 4. What is *fancy* as a faculty of the mind?

EXAMPLES.

Tell me where is —— bred;
Or in the heart or in the head?

Elizabeth united the occasional —— of her sex with that sense and sound policy in which neither man nor woman ever excelled her.

That fellow seems to me to possess but one ——, and that is a wrong one.

If she were to take a —— to anybody in the house, she would soon settle, but not till then.

FAREWELL (page 168).

QUESTIONS.

1. To what language do *farewell* and *good-by* belong etymologically? How do they differ? 2. From what language have *adieu* and *congé* been adopted into English? 3. What is the special significance of *congé*? 4. What are *valediction* and *valedictory*?

EXAMPLES.

—— my paper's out so nearly
I've only room for yours sincerely.
The train from out the castle drew,
But Marmion stopped to bid ——.
—— ! a word that must be, and hath been—
A sound which makes us linger; — yet — ——.

FEAR (page 168).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the generic term of this group? 2. What is *fear*? Is it sudden or lingering? In view of what class of dangers? 3. What is the etymological meaning of *horror*? What does the word signify in accepted usage? 4. What are the characteristics of *affright*, *fright*, and *terror*? 5. How is *fear* contrasted with *fright* and *terror* in actual or possible effects? 6. What is *panic*? What of the numbers affected by it? 7. What is *dismay*? How does it compare with *right* and *terror*?

EXAMPLES.

Even the bravest men may be swept along in a sudden ——.

With much more ——

I view the fight than thou that mak'st the fray.

Look in, and see Christ's chosen saint

In triumph wear his Christ-like chain;

No —— lest he should swerve or faint.

The ghastly spectacle filled every beholder with ——.

A lingering —— crept upon him as he waited in the darkness.

FEMININE (page 169).

QUESTIONS.

1. How are *female* and *feminine* discriminated? 2. What is the difference between a *female* voice and a *feminine* voice? 3. How are *womanly* and *womanish* discriminated in use?

EXAMPLES.

Notice, too, how precious are these —— qualities in the sick room.

The demand for closet-room is no mere —— fancy, but the good sense of the sex.

FETTER (page 169).

QUESTIONS.

1. What are *fetters* in the primary sense? 2. What are *manacles* and *handcuffs* designed to fasten or hold? *gyves?* 3. What are *shackles* and what are they intended to fasten or hold? 4. Of what material are all these restraining devices commonly composed? By what general name are they popularly known? 5. What are *bonds* and of what material composed? 6. Which of these words are used in the metaphorical sense?

EXAMPLES.

But first set my poor heart free,

Bound in those icy —— by thee.

Slaves can not breathe in England

. . . . . .

They touch our country, and their —— fall.

FEUD (page 170).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is a *feud?* Of what is it used? 2. Is a *quarrel* in word or act? *contention? strife? contest?* 3. How does *quarrel* compare in importance with the other words cited? 4. What does an *affray* always involve? To what may a *brawl* or *broil* be confined? 5. How do these words compare in dignity with *contention*, *contest*, *controversy*, and *dissension?*

EXAMPLES.

Could we forbear —— and practise love

We should agree as angels do above.

"Between my house and yours," he answered,

"There is a —— of five hundred years."

Beware of entrance to a ——.

FICTION (page 170).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is a *fiction* in the most common modern meaning of the word? **2.** How does a *fiction* differ from a *novel*? from a *fable*? from a *myth*? **3.** How does a *myth* differ from a *legend*? **4.** How do *falsehood* and *fabrication* differ from the words above mentioned? **5.** Is *fabrication* or *falsehood* the more odious term? Which term is really the stronger? **6.** What is a *story*? Is it good or bad, true or false? With what words of the group does it agree?

EXAMPLES.

O scenes surpassing ——, and yet true,
Scenes of accomplished bliss.

A —— strange is told of thee.

I believe the whole account from beginning to end to be a pure ——.

A thing sustained by such substantial evidence could not be a mere —— of the imagination.

FIERCE (page 171).

QUESTIONS.

1. What does *fierce* signify? **2.** To what does *ferocious* refer? How do the two words differ? **3.** What does *savage* signify?

EXAMPLES.

—— was the day; the wintry sea
Moaned sadly on New England's strand.
When first the thoughtful and the free,
Our fathers, trod the desert land.
Contentions ——,
Ardent, and dire, spring from no petty cause.
The —— savages massacred the survivors to the last man.

FINANCIAL (page 172).

QUESTIONS.

1. To what does *monetary* directly refer? **2.** How does *pecuniary* agree with and differ from *monetary*? **3.** To what does *financial* especially apply? **4.** In what connection is *fiscal* most commonly used?

EXAMPLES.

The —— year closes with the society out of debt.

He was rejoiced to receive the —— aid at a time when it was most needed.

In a —— panic, many a sound business house goes down for want of power to realize instantly on valuable securities.

FINE (page 172).

QUESTIONS.

1. From what is *fine* derived, and what is its original meaning? **2.** How, from this primary meaning does *fine* become a synonym of *excellent* and *beautiful*? **3.** How does it come into connection with *clarified*, *clear*, *pure*, *refined*? **4.**

How is it connected with *dainty*, *delicate*, and *exquisite*? 5. How does *fine* come to be a synonym for *minute*, *comminuted*? How for *filmy*, *tenuous*? for *keen*, *sharp*? Give instances of the use of *fine* in its various senses.

EXAMPLES.

Some people are more——— than wise.

——— feathers do not always make ——— birds.

The ———est balances must be kept under glass, because so ———ly adjusted as to be ——— to a film of dust or a breath of air.

FIRE (page 173).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the essential fact underlying the visible phenomena which we call *fire*? 2. What is *combustion*? 3. How wide is its range of meaning? 4. What is a *conflagration*?

EXAMPLES.

He's gone, and who knows how he may report
Thy words by adding fuel to the ———?
Lo! as he comes, in Heaven's array,
And scattering wide the ———lay.

FLOCK (page 173).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the most general word of this group? 2. What is a *group*, and of what class of objects may it be composed? 3. To what class of animals does *brood* apply? to what class does *litter* apply? 4. Of what is *bevy* used? *flock*? 5. To what is *herd* limited? 6. Of what is *pack* used? 7. What is a *drove*?

EXAMPLES.

What is not good for the ——— is not good for the bee.

He heard the bleating of the ———s and the twitter of birds among the trees.

The lowing ——— winds slowly o'er the lea.

Excited ———s gathered at the corners discussing the affair.

A ——— of brightly clad women and children were enjoying a picnic under the trees.

FLUCTUATE (page 173).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the meaning of *fluctuate*? 2. In what one characteristic do *swerve* and *veer* differ from *oscillate*, *fluctuate*, *undulate*, and *waver*? 3. What is the difference in mental action between *hesitate* and *waver*? between *vacillate* and *waver*? 4. Which of the above-mentioned words apply to persons? which to feelings?

EXAMPLES.

Thou almost mak'st me ——— in my faith.

The surface of the prairies rolls and ——— to the eye.

It is almost universally true that the human mind ——— at the moment of committing a crime.

The vessel suddenly ——— from her course.

FLUID (page 174).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is a *fluid?* 2. Into what two sections are *fluids* divided? 3. What is a *liquid?* a *gas?* 4. Are all *liquids fluids?* 5. Are *gases fluids?* 6. Are *gases* ever *liquids?* 7. What substance is at once a *liquid* and a *fluid* at the ordinary temperature and pressure?

EXAMPLES.

Now nature paints her colors, how the bee
Sits on the bloom, extracting —— sweet.
This earth was once a —— haze of light.

FOLLOW (page 174).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is it to *follow?* 2. How does *follow* compare with *chase* and *pursue?* 3 As regards succession in time, what is the difference between *follow* and *ensue? result?*

EXAMPLES.

Say, shall my little bark attendant sail,
—— the triumph and partake the gale?
When Youth and Pleasure meet
To —— the glowing Hours with flying feet.
"Then —— me, the Prince"
I answered; "each be hero in his turn!
Seven and yet one, like shadows in a dream."

FORMIDABLE (page 176).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the meaning of *formidable?* 2. How does *formidable* differ from *dangerous? terrible? tremendous?* Give examples.

EXAMPLES.

All delays are —— in war.
—— as an army with banners.
The great fleet moved slowly toward the forts, a —— array.

FORTIFICATION (page 176).

QUESTIONS.

1. How does a *fortress* specifically differ from a *fortification?* 2. What is the distinctive meaning of *citadel?* 3. What is a *fort?* 4. What is a *fastness* or *stronghold?*

EXAMPLES.

For a man's house is his ——.
A mighty —— is our God,
A bulwark never failing;
Our helper He amid the flood
Of mortal ills prevailing.
Alva built a —— in the heart of Antwerp to overawe the city.

FORTITUDE (page 176).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *fortitude?* 2. How does it compare with *courage?* 3. How do *resolution* and *endurance* compare?

EXAMPLES.

Unbounded ——— and compassion join'd,
Tempering each other in the victor's mind.
Tell thy story;
If thine, consider'd, prove the thousandth part
Of my ———, thou art a man, and I
Have suffer'd like a girl.
Thou didst smile,
Infused with a ——— from heaven,
When I had decked the sea with drops full salt.

FORTUNATE (page 177).

QUESTIONS.

1. How does *fortunate* compare with *successful?* 2. How are *lucky* and *fortunate* discriminated? 3. In what special sense, and with what reference are *favored* and *prospered* used?

EXAMPLES.

It is not a ——— word this same "impossible"; no good comes of those that have it so often in their mouth.

Ah, ——— years! once more who would not be a boy?
I have a mind presages me such thrift
That I should questionless be ———

FRAUD (page 177).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is a *fraud?* How does it differ from *deceit* or *deception?* 2. What is the design of an *imposture?* 3. What is *dishonesty?* a *cheat?* a *swindle?* How do all these fall short of the meaning of *fraud?* 4. Of what relations is *treachery* used? *treason?*

EXAMPLES.

——— doth never prosper: what's the reason?
Why, if it prosper none dare call it ———.

Whoever has once become notorious by base ———, even if he speaks truth gains no belief.

The first and the worst of all ——— is to cheat oneself.

FRIENDLY (page 178).

QUESTIONS.

1. What does *friendly* signify as applied to persons, or as applied to acts? 2. How does the adjective *friendly* compare in strength with the noun *friend?*

3. What is the special meaning of *accessible?* of *companionable* and *sociable?* of *cordial* and *genial?*

EXAMPLES.

He that hath friends must show himself ——.
A fellow feeling makes one wondrous ——.

FRIENDSHIP (page 179).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *friendship?* 2. In what one quality does it differ from *affection*, *attachment*, *devotion*, and *friendliness?* 3. What is the meaning of *comity* and *amity?* 4. How does *friendship* differ from *love?*

EXAMPLES.

Talk not of wasted ——, —— never was wasted;
If it enrich not the heart of another, its waters returning
Back to their springs, like the rain, shall fill them full of refreshment.

——, peculiar boon of heaven,
The noble mind's delight and pride,
To men and angels only given,
To all the lower world denied.

FRIGHTEN (page 180).

QUESTIONS.

1. By what is one *frightened?* by what *intimidated?* 2. What is it to *browbeat* or *cow?* 3. What is it to *scare* or *terrify?*

EXAMPLES.

The child was —— by the stories the nurse told.
The loud, loud winds, that o'er the billows sweep—
Shake the firm nerve, —— the bravest soul!

FRUGALITY (page 180).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *economy?* 2. What is *frugality?* 3. What is *parsimony?* How does it compare with *frugality?* What is the motive of *parsimony?* 4. What is *miserliness?* 5. What is the special characteristic of *prudence* and *providence?* of *thrift?* 6. What is the motive of *economy?*

EXAMPLES.

There are but two ways of paying debt: increase of industry in raising, increase of —— in laying out.

By close —— the little home was at last paid for and there was a great thanksgiving time.

GARRULOUS (page 181).

QUESTIONS.

1. What does *garrulous* signify? *chattering?* 2. How do *talkative* and *loquacious*

differ from *garrulous*, and from each other? **3.** What is the special application of *verbose?*

EXAMPLES.

To tame a shrew, and charm her —— tongue.

Guard against a feeble fluency, a —— prosiness, a facility of saying nothing.

GENDER (page 181).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *sex?* **2.** To what beings only does *sex* apply? **3.** What is *gender?* To what does it apply? Do the distinctions of *gender* correspond to the distinctions of *sex?* Give examples of languages containing three *genders*, and of the classification in languages containing but two.

EXAMPLES.

The maternal relation naturally and necessarily divides the work of the ——s giving to woman the indoor life, and to man, the work of the outer world.

While in French every word is either of the masculine or feminine ——, the language sometimes fails for that very reason to indicate the —— of some person referred to.

GENERAL (page 181).

QUESTIONS.

1. What does *general* signify? **2.** How does *general* compare with *universal?* with *common?* **3.** What illustrations of the differences are given in the text?

EXAMPLES.

—— friendships will admit of division, one may love the beauty of this, the good humor of that person, . . . and so on.

A —— feeling of unrest prevailed.

Death comes to all by —— law.

GENEROUS (page 182).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the primary meaning of *generous?* the common meaning? **2.** How does *generous* differ from *liberal?* **3.** What is the distinctive sense of *munificent?* **4.** What does *munificent* tell of the motive or spirit of the giver? What does *generous* tell? **5.** How does *disinterested* compare with *generous?* **6.** What is the distinctive meaning of *magnanimous?* How does it differ from *generous* as regards dealing with insults or injuries?

EXAMPLES.

To cunning men
I will be very kind; and ——
To mine own children, in good bringing up.
A —— friendship no cold medium knows,
Burns with one love, with one resentment glows.
The conqueror proved as —— in victory as he was terrible in battle.

GENIUS (page 183).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *genius?* **2.** What is *talent?* **3.** Which is the higher quality? **4.** Which is the more dependent upon training?

EXAMPLES.

The eternal Master found
His single ——— well employ'd.

No great ——— was ever without some mixture of madness.

GET (page 183).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is a person said to *get?* **2.** How is *get* related to expectation or desire? How is *gain* related to those words? **3.** By what processes does one *acquire?* Is the thing *acquired* sought or desired, or not? **4.** What does one *earn?* **5.** Does a person always *get* what he *earns* or always *earn* what he *gets?* **6.** What does *obtain* imply? Is the thing one *obtains* an object of *desire?* How does *obtain* differ from *get?* **7.** What does *win* imply? How is one said to *win* a suit at law? What is the correct term in legal phrase? Why? **8.** By what special element does *procure* differ from *obtain?* **9.** What is especially implied in *secure?*

EXAMPLES.

He ——— a living as umbrella mender but a poor living it is.

——— wisdom and with all thy getting, ——— understanding.

In the strange city he found that all his learning would not ——— him a dinner.

GIFT (page 184).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is a *gift?* Is *gift* used in the good or the bad sense? Does the legal agree with the popular sense? **2.** What synonymous word is always used in the evil sense? **3.** What is a *benefaction?* a *donation?* What difference of usage is recognized between the two words? **4.** What is a *gratuity*, and to whom given? **5.** What is the sense and use of *largess?* **6.** What is a *present*, and to whom given? **7.** What is the special sense of *boon?* **8.** What is a *grant*, and by whom made?

EXAMPLES.

He gave us only over beast, fish, fowl,
Dominion absolute; that right we hold
By his ———.

True love's the ——— which God has given
To man alone beneath the heaven.

"———, ———, noble knights" cried the heralds.

The courts of justice had fallen so low that it was practically impossible to win a cause without a ———.

GIVE (page 185).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the primary meaning of *give?* the secondary meaning? **2.** Can we *give* what is undesired? **3.** Can we *give* what we are paid for? **4.** How is *give*

always understood when there is no limitation in the context? **5.** Is it correct to say "He *gave* it to me for nothing"? **6.** What is to *grant?* **7.** What is implied when we speak of *granting* a favor? **8.** What is to *confer?* **9.** What is especially implied in *impart?* in *bestow?*

EXAMPLES.

My God shall —— all your need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus.

—— to every man that asketh of thee, and from him that would borrow of thee, turn not thou away.

The court promptly —— the injunction.

The king —— upon him the honor of knighthood.

One of the pleasantest things in life is to —— instruction to those who really desire to learn.

GOVERN (page 185).

QUESTIONS.

1. What does the word *govern* imply? How does it differ from *control?* **2.** How do *command* and *control* differ? **3.** How do *rule* and *govern* differ? **4.** What is the special significance of *sway?* of *mold?* **5.** What is it to *manage?* **6.** What is the present meaning of *reign?* How does it compare with *rule?*

EXAMPLES.

He that —— his spirit is greater than he that taketh a city.

For some must follow, and some ——
Tho all are made of clay.

Daniel Webster well described the character of "Old Hickory" in the sentence, "I do not say that General Jackson did not mean to —— his country well, but I do say that General Jackson meant to —— his country."

GRACEFUL (page 186).

QUESTIONS.

What does *graceful* denote? How is it especially distinguished from *beautiful?*

EXAMPLES.

How —— upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings that publisheth peace.

A —— myrtle rear'd its head.

GRIEF (page 187).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *grief?* **2.** How does *grief* compare with *sorrow?* with *sadness?* with *melancholy?* **3.** What two chief senses has *affliction?* **4.** What is implied in *mourning*, in its most common acceptation?

EXAMPLES.

We glory in —— also.

For our light —— which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.

What private —— they have, alas! I know not, that made them do it.

HABIT (page 187).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *custom? routine?* Which is the more mechanical? **2.** What element does *habit* add to *custom* and *routine?* **3.** Should we preferably use *custom* or *habit* of a society? of an individual? **4.** What is *fashion? rule? system?* **5.** What are *use* and *usage*, and how do they differ from each other? **6.** What is *practise?* **7.** What is the distinctive meaning of *wont?*

EXAMPLES.

Every ——— is preserved and increased by correspondent actions, as the ——— of walking by walking, of running by running.

Montaigne is wrong in declaring that ——— ought to be followed simply because it is ———, and not because it is reasonable or just.

Lord Brougham says "The longer I live the more careful I am to entrust everything that I really care to do to the beneficent power of ———."

——— makes perfect.

Without ——— little that is valuable is ever learned or done.

HAPPEN (page 188).

QUESTIONS.

1. What does *happen* signify? **2.** How does it differ from *chance?* **3.** What is the distinctive meaning of *betide?* **4.** How do both *befall* and *betide* differ from *happen* in grammatical construction? **5.** What is the meaning of *supervene?* **6.** Is *transpire* correctly used in the sense of *happen?* When may an event be properly said to *transpire?*

EXAMPLES.

Whatever ——— at all ——— as it should.

Thou sowest not that body that shall be, but bear grain, it may ——— of wheat, or of some other grain.

Ill ——— the graceless renegade!

It ——— that a secret treaty had been previously concluded between the powers.

If mischief ——— him, thou shalt bring down my gray hairs with sorrow to the grave.

HAPPINESS (page 189).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *gratification? satisfaction?* **2.** What is *happiness?* **3.** How does *happiness* differ from *comfort?* **4.** How does *comfort* differ from *enjoyment?* **5.** How does *pleasure* compare with *comfort* and *enjoyment?* with *happiness?* **6.** What do *gratification* and *satisfaction* express? How do they compare with each other? **7.** How does *happiness* compare with *gratification*, *satisfaction*, *comfort*, and *pleasure?* with *delight* and *joy?* **8.** What is *delight? ecstacy? rapture?* **9.** What is *triumph? blessedness? bliss?*

EXAMPLES.

Sweet is ——— after pain.

Virtue alone is ——— below.

Hope elevates and ——— brightens his crest.

The storm raged without, but within the house all was brightness and ———.

There is no ——— so sweet and abiding as that of doing good.

This is the very ——— of love.

HAPPY (page 190).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the original meaning of *happy?* With what words is it allied in this sense? **2.** In what way is *happy* a synonym of *blessed?* **3.** What is the meaning of *happy* in its most frequent present use?

EXAMPLES.

—— are they that mourn for they shall be comforted.
To what —— accident is it that we owe so unexpected a visit.
A —— heart maketh a —— countenance.
I would not spend another such a night,
Tho 'twere to buy a world of —— days.

HARMONY (page 191).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *harmony?* **2.** How does *harmony* compare with *agreement?* **3.** How do *concord* and *accord* compare with *harmony* and with each other? **4.** What is *conformity? congruity?* **5.** What is *consistency?* **6.** What is *unanimity?* **7.** How do *consent* and *concurrence* compare?

EXAMPLES.

We have made a covenant with death and with hell are we at ——.
Tyrants have made desperate efforts to secure outward —— in religious observances without —— of religious belief.
That action and counteraction which, in the natural and in the political world, from the reciprocal struggle of discordant powers draws out the —— of the universe.
The speaker was, by general ——, allowed to proceed.

HARVEST (page 192).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the original meaning of *harvest?* its later meaning? **2** How does *harvest* compare with *crop?* **3.** What is *produce?* How does it differ from *product?* **4.** What is the meaning of *proceeds? yield? return?* **5.** Is *harvest* capable of figurative use, and in what sense? **6.** What is the special meaning of *harvest-home? harvest-tide? harvest-time?*

EXAMPLES.

Just tickle the earth with a hoe, and she laughs with an abundant ——.
And the ripe —— of the new-mown hay gives it a sweet and wholesome odor
It soweth here with toil and care
But the —— of love is there.
Of no distemper, of no blast he died,
But fell like autumn —— that mellowed long.

HATRED (page 193).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *repugnance? aversion?* **2.** How does *hatred* compare with *aversion* as

applied to persons? as applied to things? **3.** What is *malice? malignity?* **4.** What is *spite?* **5.** What are *grudge*, *resentment*, and *revenge*, and how do they compare with one another?

EXAMPLES.

Heaven has no ——— like love to ——— turned.
The slight put upon him filled him with deep ———.
He ne'er bore ——— for stalwart blow
Ta'en in fair fight from gallant foe.
In all cases of wilful injury to person or property, the law presumes ———.
I felt from our first meeting an instinctive ——— for the man, which on acquaintance deepened into a settled ———.

HAVE (page 194).

QUESTIONS.

1. To what is *have* applied? How widely inclusive a word is it? **2.** What does *possess* signify? **3.** What is to *hold?* to *occupy?* **4.** How does *be in possession* compare with *possess?* **5.** How does *own* compare with *possess* or with *be in possession?* **6.** What is the difference between the statement that a man *has* reason, and the statement that he *is in possession* of his reason?

EXAMPLES.

Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I ——— is thine.
I earnestly entreat you, for your own sakes, to ——— yourselves of solid reasons.
He occupies the house, but does not ——— it.

HAZARD (page 194).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the meaning of *hazard?* **2.** How does *hazard* compare with *danger?* **3.** How do *risk* and *venture* compare with *chance* and *hazard*, and with each other? **4.** How do *accident* and *casualty* differ? **5.** What is a *contingency?*

EXAMPLES.

We must take the current when it serves or lose our ———.
I have set my life upon a cast, and I will stand the ——— of the die.
There is no ——— in doing known duty.
Do you think it necessary to provide for every ——— before taking the first step?

HEALTHY (page 195).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the meaning of *healthy?* of *healthful?* Are the words properly interchangeable? **2.** What are the chief synonyms of *healthy?* of *healthful?* **3.** In what sense is *salubrious* used, and to what is it applied? **4.** To what realm does *salutary* belong?

EXAMPLES.

In books, or work, or ——— play let my first years be passed.
Blessed is the ——— nature; it is the coherent, sweetly cooperative, not the self-distracting one.

HELP (page 195).

QUESTIONS.

1. Is *help* or *aid* the stronger term? 2. Which is used in excitement or emergency? 3. Does *help* include *aid* or does *aid* include *help*? 4. Which implies the seconding of another's exertions? Do we *aid* or *help* the helpless? 5. How do *cooperate* and *assist* differ? 6. To what do *encourage* and *uphold* refer? *succor* and *support*?

EXAMPLES.

He does not prevent a crime when he can ——— it.
Know then whatever cheerful and serene ——— the mind ——— the body too.

HERETIC (page 196).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is a *heretic*? a *schismatic*? 2. In what does a *heretic* differ from his church or religious body? a *schismatic*? 3. How do a *heretic* and a *schismatic* often differ in action? 4. How are the terms *dissenter* and *non-conformist* usually applied.

EXAMPLES.

A man that is an ———, after the first and second admonition, reject.
Churchmen and ——— alike resisted the tyranny of James II.

HETEROGENEOUS (page 196).

1. When are substances *heterogeneous* as regards each other? 2. When is a mixture, as cement, said to be *heterogeneous*? when *homogeneous*? 3. What is the special significance of *non-homogeneous*? 4. How does *miscellaneous* differ from *heterogeneous*?

EXAMPLES.

My second son received a sort of ——— education at home.
Courtier and patriot can not mix
Their ——— politics
Without an effervescence.

HIDE (page 197).

QUESTIONS.

1. Which is the most general term of this group, and what does it signify? 2. Is an object *hidden* by intention, or in what other way or ways, if any? 3. Does *conceal* evince intention? 4. How does *secrete* compare with *conceal*? How is it chiefly used? 5. What is it to *cover*? to *screen*?

EXAMPLES.

Men use thought only as authority for their injustice, and employ speech only to ——— their thoughts.
Ye little stars! ——— your diminished rays.

HIGH (page 198).

QUESTIONS.

1. What kind of a term is *high*? What does it signify? Give instances of the rela

tive use of the word. **2.** How does *high* compare with *deep?* To what objects may these words be severally applied? **3.** What is the special significance of *tall?* **4.** What element does *lofty* add to the meaning of *high* or *tall?* **5.** How do *elevated* and *eminent* compare in the literal sense? in the figurative? **6.** How do the words above mentioned compare with *exalted?* **7.** What contrasted uses has *high* in the figurative sense? **8.** What is *towering* in the literal, and in the figurative sense?

EXAMPLES.

A pillar'd shade, ——— overarched, and echoing walks between.
A daughter of the gods, divinely ——— and most divinely fair.
What is that which the breeze on the ——— steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
He knew
Himself to sing, and build the ——— rime.

HINDER (page 199).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is it to *hinder?* **2.** How does *hinder* differ from *delay?* **3.** How does *hinder* compare with *prevent?* **4.** What is the meaning of *retard?* **5.** What is it to *obstruct?* to *resist?* How do these two words compare with each other?

EXAMPLES.

——— the Devil, and he will flee from you.
My tears must stop, for every drop
——— my needle and thread.
It is the study of mankind to ——— that advance of age or death which can not be ———.

HISTORY (page 200).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *history?* How does it relate events? To what class of events does it apply? **2.** How does *history* differ from *annals* or *chronicles?*

EXAMPLES.

Happy the people whose ——— are dulled.
——— is little else than a picture of human crimes and misfortunes.
——— is philosophy teaching by example.

HOLY (page 200).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the meaning of *sacred?* **2.** How does it compare with *holy?* **3.** Which term do we apply directly to God? **4.** In what sense is *divine* loosely used? What is its more appropriate sense?

EXAMPLES.

The ——— time is quiet as a nun breathless with adoration.
A ——— burden is this life ye bear.
All sects and churches of Christendom hold to some form of the doctrine of the ——— inspiration of the Christian Scriptures.

HOME (page 201).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the general sense of *abode*, *dwelling*, and *habitation?* What difference is there in the use of these words? **2.** From what language is *home* derived? What is its distinctive meaning?

EXAMPLES.

An ——— giddy and unsure
Hath he that buildeth on the vulgar heart.

The attempt to abolish the ideal woman and keep the ideal ——— is a predestinated failure.

A house without love may be a castle or a palace, but it is not a ———.

Love is the life of a true ———.

HONEST (page 202).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the meaning of *honest* in ordinary use? **2.** What is the meaning of *honorable?* **3.** How will the merely *honest* and the truly *honorable* man differ in action? **4.** What is *honest* in the highest and fullest sense? How, in this sense, does it differ from *honorable?*

EXAMPLES.

——— labor bears a lovely face.

An ——— man's the noblest work of God.

No form of pure, undisguised murder will be any longer allowed to confound itself with the necessities of ——— warfare.

HORIZONTAL (page 202).

QUESTIONS.

1. What does *horizontal* signify? How does it compare with *level?* **2.** From what language is *flat* derived? **3.** What is its original meaning? its most common present sense? In what derived sense is it often used? **4.** What are the senses of *plain* and *plane?*

EXAMPLES.

Sun and moon were in the ——— sea sunk.

Ample spaces o'er the smooth and ——— pavement.

The prominent lines in Greek architecture were ———, and not vertical.

HUNT (page 203).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is a *hunt?* **2.** For what is a *chase* or *pursuit* conducted? a *search?* **3.** What does *hunt* ordinarily include? **4.** Is it correct to use *hunt* when *search* only is contemplated? **5.** How are these words used in the figurative senses?

EXAMPLES.

Among the inalienable rights of man are life, liberty, and the ——— of happiness.

All things have an end, and so did our ——— for lodgings.

The —— —— formed the principal amusement of our Norman kings, who for that purpose retained in their possession forests in every part of the kingdom.

The ——— is up, but they shall know
The stag at bay's a dangerous foe.

HYPOCRISY (page 204).

QUESTIONS.

1. From what language is *pretense* derived, and what does it signify? 2. What is *hypocrisy*? 3. What is *cant*? *sanctimoniousness*? 4. What is *pietism*? *formalism*? *sham*? 5. How does *affectation* compare with *hypocrisy*?

EXAMPLES.

Let not the Trojans, with a feigned ——— of proffered peace, delude the Latian prince.

——— is a fawning and flexible art, which accommodates itself to human feelings, and flatters the weakness of men in order that it may gain its own ends

HYPOCRITE (page 204).

QUESTIONS.

1. From what language is *hypocrite* derived? What is its primary meaning? 2. What common term includes the other words of the group? 3. How are *hypocrite* and *dissembler* contrasted with each other? 4. What element is common to the *cheat* and the *impostor*? How do the two compare with each other?

EXAMPLES.

It is the weakest sort of politicians that are the greatest ———.

I dare swear he is no ——— but prays from his heart.

In the reign of Henry VII., an ———, named Perkin Warbeck, laid claim to the English crown.

HYPOTHESIS (page 205).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is a *hypothesis*? What is its use in scientific investigation and study? 2. What is a *guess*? a *conjecture*? a *supposition*? a *surmise*? 3. What implication does *surmise* ordinarily convey? What is a *theory*? a *scheme*? a *speculation*? How do they differ?

EXAMPLES.

———, fancies, built on nothing firm.

There are no other limits to ——— than those of the human mind.

The development ———, tho widely accepted by men of science fails of proof at many important points.

IDEA (page 206).

QUESTIONS.

1. From what language is *idea* derived, and what did it originally mean? 2 What

did *idea* signify in early philosophical use? **3.** What is its present popular use, and with what words is it now synonymous?

EXAMPLES.

All rests with those who read. A work or ——
Is what each makes it to himself.

He who comes up to his own —— of greatness must always have had a very low standard of it in his mind.

IDEAL (page 206).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is an *ideal?* **2.** What is an *archetype?* a *prototype?* **3.** Can a *prototype* be equivalent to an *archetype?* **4.** Is an *ideal* primal, or the result of development? **5.** What is an *original?* **6.** What is the *standard?* How does it compare with the *ideal?* **7.** How are *idea* and *ideal* contrasted?

EXAMPLES.

Be a —— to others and then all will go well.
The mind's the —— of the man.
Every man has at times in his mind the —— of what he should be, but is not.

IDIOCY (page 207).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *idiocy?* **2.** What is *imbecility?* How does it compare with *idiocy?* **3.** How does *insanity* differ from *idiocy* or *imbecility?* **4.** How do *folly* and *foolishness* compare with *idiocy?* **5.** What is *fatuity? stupidity?*

EXAMPLES.

Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis —— to be wise.

To expect an effect without a cause, or attainment without application, is little less than ——.

IDLE (page 208).

QUESTIONS.

1. From what language is *idle* derived, and what is its original meaning? **2.** What does *idle* in present use properly denote? Does it necessarily denote the absence of all action? **3.** What does *lazy* signify? How does it differ from *idle?* **4.** What does *inert* signify? *sluggish?* **5.** In what realm does *slothful* belong, and what does it denote? **6.** How does *indolent* compare with *slothful?*

EXAMPLES.

The —— stream was covered with a green scum.
Never —— a moment, but thrifty and thoughtful of others.
As the door turneth upon his hinges, so doth the —— turn upon his bed.

IGNORANT (page 208).

QUESTIONS.

1. What does *ignorant* signify? How wide is its range? **2.** What is the meaning of *illiterate?* **3.** How does *unlettered* compare with *illiterate?*

EXAMPLES.

So foolish was I and ——; I was as a beast before thee.
A boy is better unborn than ——.

IMAGINATION (page 209).

QUESTIONS.

1. Into what two parts was *imagination* divided in the old psychology? **2.** What name is now preferably given to the so-called *reproductive imagination* by President Porter and others? **3.** What is *fantasy* or *phantasy?* In what mental actions is it manifested? **4.** What is *fantasy* in ordinary usage? **5.** How is *imagination* defined? *fancy?* **6.** To what faculty of the mind do both of these activities or powers belong? **7.** In what other respects do *imagination* and *fancy* agree? What is the one great distinction between them? How do they respectively treat the material objects or images with which they deal? Which power finds use in philosophy, science, and mechanical invention, and how?

EXAMPLES.

While ——, like the finger of a clock,
Runs the great circuit, and is still at home.

And as —— bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name.

IMMEDIATELY (page 211).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the primary meaning of *immediately?* Its meaning as an adverb of time? **2.** What did *by and by* formerly signify? What is its present meaning? **3.** What did *directly* formerly signify, and what does it now commonly mean? **4.** What change has *presently* undergone? **5.** Is *immediately* losing anything of its force? What words now seem more emphatic?

EXAMPLES.

Nothing is there to come, and nothing past,
But an eternal —— does always last.

Let us go up ——, and possess it; for we are well able to overcome it.

Obey me ——!

IMMERSE (page 212).

QUESTIONS.

1. From what language is *dip* derived? from what *immerse?* **2.** How do the two words differ in dignity? How as to the completeness of the action? How as to the continuance of the object in or under the liquid? **3.** Which word is preferably used as to the rite of baptism? **4.** What does *submerge* imply? **5.** What are *douse* and *duck?* **6.** What special sense has *dip* which the other words do not share?

EXAMPLES.

Trust no Future, howe'er pleasant!
Let the dead Past —— its dead.

The ships of war, Congress and Cumberland, were —— by the Merrimac.

When food can not be swallowed, life may be prolonged by —— the body in nutritive fluids.

IMMINENT (page 212).

QUESTIONS.

1. From what language is *imminent* derived and with what primary sense? *impending?* 2. How do *imminent* and *impending* differ in present use? 3. How does *threatening* differ from the two words above given?

EXAMPLES.

And nodding Ilium waits the ——— fall.
And these she does apply for warnings, portents,
And evils ———.

IMPEDIMENT (page 213).

QUESTIONS.

1. What does *impediment* primarily signify? *obstacle? obstruction?* 2. How does *obstacle* differ from *obstruction?* 3. What is a *hindrance?* 4. Is an *impediment* what one finds or what he carries? Is it momentary or constant? What did the Latin *impedimenta* signify? 5. What is an *encumbrance?* How does it differ from an *obstacle* or *obstruction?* 6. Is a *difficulty* within one or without?

EXAMPLES.

Something between a ——— and a help.

Thus far into the bowels of the land
Have we march'd without ———.

Demosthenes became the foremost orator of the world in spite of an ——— in his speech.

———s overcome are the stepping-stones by which great men rise.

IMPUDENCE (page 213).

QUESTIONS.

1. What does *impertinence* primarily denote? What is its common acceptation? 2. What is *impudence? insolence?* 3. What is *officiousness?* 4. What does *rudeness* suggest?

EXAMPLES.

With matchless ——— they style a wife
The dear-bought curse, and lawful plague of life.

It is better not to turn friendship into a system of lawful and unpunishable ———
A certain class of ill-natured people mistake ——— for frankness.

INCONGRUOUS (page 214).

QUESTIONS.

1. When are things said to be *incongruous?* 2. To what is *discordant* applied? *inharmonious?* 3. What does *incompatible* signify? When are things said to be *incompatible?* 4. To what does *inconsistent* apply? 5. What illustrations of the uses of these words are given in the text? 6. What is the meaning of *incommensurable?*

EXAMPLES.

No solitude is so solitary as that of ——— companionship.
I hear a strain ——— as a merry dirge, or sacramental bacchanal might be.

INDUCTION (page 215).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *deduction? induction?* 2. What is the proof of an *induction?* 3. What process is ordinarily followed in what is known as scientific *induction?* 4. How do *deduction* and *induction* compare as to the certainty of the conclusion? 5. How does an *induction* compare with an *inference?*

EXAMPLES.

The longer one studies a vast subject the more cautious in ——— he becomes.
Perhaps the widest and best known ——— of Biology, is that organisms grow.

INDUSTRIOUS (page 215).

QUESTIONS.

1. How does *busy* differ from *industrious?* 2. What is the implication if we say one is *industrious* just now? 3. What does *diligent* add to the meaning of *industrious?*

EXAMPLES.

Look cheerfully upon me,
Here, love; thou see'st how ——— I am.
The ——— have no time for tears.

INDUSTRY (page 216).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *industry?* 2. What does *assiduity* signify as indicated by its etymology? *diligence?* 3. How does *application* compare with *assiduity?* 4. What is *constancy? patience? perseverance?* 5. What is *persistence?* What implication does it frequently convey? 6. How does *industry* compare with *diligence?* 7. To what do *labor* and *pains* especially refer?

EXAMPLES.

Honors come by ———; riches spring from economy.
'Tis ——— supports us all.
There is no success in study without close, continuous, and intense ———.
His ——— in wickedness would have won him enduring honor if it had taken the form of ——— in a better cause.

INFINITE (page 216).

QUESTIONS.

1. From what language is *infinite* derived, and with what meaning? To what may it be applied? 2. How do *countless*, *innumerable*, and *numberless* compare with *infinite?* 3. What is the use of *boundless*, *illimitable*, *limitless*, *meas-*

ureless, and *unlimited?* **4.** What are the dimensions of *infinite* space? What is the duration of *infinite* time?

EXAMPLES.

My bounty is as ——— as the sea, my love as deep, the more I give to thee, the more I have, for both are ———.

Man's inhumanity to man makes ——— thousands mourn.

INFLUENCE (page 217).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is it to *influence?* is one *influenced* by external or internal force? **2.** To what kind of power does *actuate* refer? Does one person *actuate* or *influence* another? **3.** What do *prompt* and *stir* imply? **4.** What is it to *excite?* **5.** What do *incite* and *instigate* signify? How do these two words differ? **6.** What do *urge* and *impel* imply? How do they differ in the source of the power exerted? **7.** What do *drive* and *compel* imply, and how do these two words compare with each other?

EXAMPLES.

He was ——— by his own violent passions to desperate crime.

And well she can ———.

Fine thoughts are wealth, for the right use of which
Men are and ought to be accountable,
If not to Thee, to those they ———.

INHERENT (page 218).

QUESTIONS.

1. What does *inherent* signify? **2.** To what realm of thought does *immanent* belong? What does it signify? How does it differ from *inherent?* Which is applied to the Divine Being? **3.** To what do *congenital*, *innate*, and *inborn* apply as distinguished from *inherent* and *intrinsic?* **4.** With what special reference does *congenital* occur in medical and legal use? **5.** What is the difference in use between *innate* and *inborn?* **6.** What does *inbred* add to the sense of *innate* or *inborn?* **7.** What is *ingrained?*

EXAMPLES.

An ——— power in the life of the world.

All men have an ——— right to life, liberty, and protection.

He evinced an ——— stupidity that seemed almost tantamount to ——— idiocy.

Many philosophers hold that God is ——— in nature.

Any stable currency must be founded at last upon something, as gold or silver, that has ——— value.

The wrongs and abuses which are ——— in the very structure and constitution of society as it now exists throughout Christendom.

INJURY (page 219).

QUESTIONS.

1. From what language is *injury* derived? What is its primary meaning? I s

derived meaning? **2.** How inclusive a word is *injury?* **3.** From what is *damage* derived, and with what original sense? *detriment?* How do these words compare in actual use? **4.** How does *damage* compare with *loss?* How can a *loss* be said to be partial? **5.** What is *evil*, and with what frequent suggestion? **6.** What is *harm? hurt?* How do these words compare with *injury?* **7.** What is *mischief?* How caused, and with what intent?

EXAMPLES.

Nothing can work me ——, except myself; the —— that I sustain I carry about with me, and never am a real sufferer but by my own fault.

Hippolyta, I woo'd thee with my sword,
And won thy love, doing thee ——.

INJUSTICE (page 220).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *injustice?* **2.** How does *wrong* differ from *injustice* in legal use? How in popular use? **3.** What is *iniquity* in the legal sense? in the common sense?

EXAMPLES.

War in men's eyes shall be a monster of ——.
No man can mortgage his —— as a pawn for his fidelity.
Such an act is an —— upon humanity.

INNOCENT (page 220).

QUESTIONS.

1. What does *innocent* in the full sense signify? **2.** Is *innocent* positive or negative? How does it compare with *righteous*, *upright*, or *virtuous?* **3.** In what two applications may *immaculate*, *pure*, and *sinless* be used? **4.** With what limited sense is *innocent* used of moral beings? **5.** In what sense is *innocent* applied to inanimate substances?

EXAMPLES.

They are as —— as grace itself.

For blessings ever wait on —— deeds,
And tho a late, a sure reward succeeds.

The wicked flee where no man pursueth, but the —— are bold as a lion.

A daughter, and a goodly babe;
the queen receives
Much comfort in't: says, *My poor prisoner,*
I am —— as you.

INQUISITIVE (page 221).

QUESTIONS.

1. What are the characteristics of an *inquisitive* person? **2.** Is *inquisitive* ever used in a good sense? What, in that sense, is ordinarily preferred? **3.** What does *curious* signify, and how does it differ from *inquisitive?*

EXAMPLES.

His was an anxiously ——— mind, a scrupulously conscientious heart.
Adrian was the most ——— man that ever lived, and the most universal inquirer.
I am ——— to know the cause of this sudden change of purpose.

INSANITY (page 221).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *insanity* in the widest sense? in its restricted use? Which use is the more frequent? **2.** From what is *lunacy* derived? What did it originally imply? In what sense is it now used? **3.** What is madness? **4.** What is *derangement? delirium?* **5.** What is the specific meaning of *dementia?* **6.** What is *aberration?* **7.** What is the distinctive meaning of *hallucination?* **8.** What is *monomania?* **9.** What are *frenzy* and *mania?*

EXAMPLES.

Go—you may call it ———, folly—you shall not chase my gloom away.
All power of fancy over reason is a degree of ———.

INTERPOSE (page 222).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is it to *interpose?* **2.** How does *intercede* differ from *interpose?* **3.** What is it to *intermeddle?* How does it differ from *meddle?* from *interfere?* **4.** What do *arbitrate* and *mediate* involve?

EXAMPLES.

Dion, his brother, ——— for him and his life was saved.
Nature has ——— a natural barrier between England and the continent.

INVOLVE (page 223).

QUESTIONS.

1. From what language is *involve* derived, and with what primary meaning? **2.** How does *involve* compare with *implicate?* **3.** Are these words used in the favorable or the unfavorable sense? **4.** As regards results what is the difference between *include*, *imply*, and *involve?*

EXAMPLES.

Rocks may be squeezed into new forms, bent, contorted, and ———.
An oyster-shell sometimes ——— a pearl.
——— in other men's affairs, he went down to their ruin.

JOURNEY (page 223).

QUESTIONS.

1. From what language is *journey* derived? What is its primary meaning? Its present meaning? **2.** What is *travel?* How does it differ from *journey?* **3.** What was the former meaning of *voyage?* its present meaning? **4.** What is a *trip?* a *tour?* **5.** What is the meaning and common use of *passage?* of

transit? **6.** What is the original meaning of *pilgrimage?* How is it now used?

EXAMPLES.

——— makes all men countrymen.

All the ——— of their life is bound in shallows and in miseries.

It were a ——— like the path to heaven,
To help you find them.

JUDGE (page 224).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is a *judge* in the legal sense? **2.** What other senses has the word *judge* in common use? **3.** What is a *referee*, and how appointed? an *arbitrator?* **4.** What is the popular sense of *umpire?* the legal sense? **5.** What is the present use of *arbiter?* **6.** What are the *judges* of the United States Supreme Court officially called?

EXAMPLES.

The end crowns all,
And that old common ———, Time,
Will one day end it.

A man who is no ——— of law may be a good ——— of poetry.

The ——— is only the mouth of law, and the magistrate who punishes is only the hand.

JUSTICE (page 225).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *justice* in governmental relations? in social and personal relations? in matters of reasoning or literary treatment? **2.** To what do *integrity*, *rectitude*, *right*, *righteousness*, and *virtue* apply? What do all these include? **3.** What two contrasted senses has *lawfulness?* **4.** To what does *justness* refer, and in what sense is it used?

EXAMPLES.

——— exalteth a nation.

——— of life is fame's best friend.

He shall have merely ———, and his bond.

KEEP (page 226).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the general meaning of *keep?* **2.** How does *keep* compare with *preserve? fulfil? maintain?* **3.** What does *keep* imply when used as a synonym of *guard* or *defend?*

EXAMPLES.

These make and ——— the balance of the mind.

The good old rule
Sufficeth them,—the simple plan,
That they should take who have the power
And they should ——— who can.

——— thy shop, and thy shop will ——— thee.

KILL (page 226).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is it to *kill*? **2.** To what are *assassinate*, *execute*, and *murder* restricted? **3.** What is the specific meaning of *murder*? *execute*? *assassinate*? To what class of persons is the latter word ordinarily applied? **4.** What is it to *slay*? **5.** To what is *massacre* limited? With what special meaning is it used? **6.** To what do *butcher* and *slaughter* primarily apply? What is the sense of each when so used? **7.** What is it to *despatch*?

EXAMPLES.

To look into her eyes was to ——— doubt.
Two presidents of the United States have been ———.
Hamilton was ——— in a duel by Aaron Burr.
The place was carried by storm, and the inhabitants ——— without distinction of age or sex.

KIN (page 227).

QUESTIONS.

1. How does *kind* compare with *kin*? **2.** What do *kin* and *kindred* denote? **3.** What is *affinity*? How does it differ from *consanguinity*?

EXAMPLES.

A little more than ———, and less than ———.
He held his seat,—a friend to the human ———.
The patient bride, a little sad,
Leaving of home and ———.

KNOWLEDGE (page 227).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *knowledge*? How does it differ from *information*? **2.** What is *perception*? *apprehension*? *cognizance*? **3.** What is *intuition*? **4.** What is *experience*, and how does it differ from *intuition*? **5.** What is *learning*? *erudition*?

EXAMPLES.

——— comes, but wisdom lingers.
The child is continually seeking ———; hence his endless questions.
'Tis the sunset of life gives me mystical ———,
And coming events cast their shadows before.
———s lie at the very foundation of all reasoning.

LANGUAGE (page 228).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the derivation of *language*? What was its original signification? How wide is its present meaning? **2.** As regards the use of words, what does *language* denote in the general and in the restricted sense? **3.** What does *speech* always involve? **4.** Can we speak of the *speech* of animals? of their *language*? **5.** What is a *dialect*? a *barbarism*? an *idiom*? **6.** What is a *patois*? How does it differ from a *dialect*? **7.** What is a *vernacular*?

EXAMPLES.

We must be free or die, who speak the ——
That Shakespeare spake: the faith and morals hold
Which Milton held.
—— is great; but silence is greater.
An infant crying in the night,
An infant crying for the light,
And with no —— but a cry.
Thought leapt out to wed with Thought,
Ere Thought could wed itself with ——,
A Babylonish ——
Which learned pedants much affect.
O! good, my lord, no Latin;
I'm not such a truant since my coming
As not to know the —— I have lived in.

LARGE (page 229).

QUESTIONS.

1. To how many dimensions does *large* apply? How does it differ from *long*? 2. How does *large* compare with *great*? with *big*?

EXAMPLES.

Courage, the mighty attribute of powers above,
By which those —— in war, are —— in love.

Everything is twice as —— measured on a three-year-old's three-foot scale as on a thirty-year-old's six-foot scale.

And his —— manly voice,
Turning again toward childish treble,
Pipes and whistles in its sound.

LAW (page 229).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the definition of *law* in its ideal? What does it signify in common use? 2. What are the characteristics of *command* and *commandment*? of an *edict*? 3. What is a *mandate*? a *statute*? an *enactment*? 4. In what special connection is *formula* commonly used? *ordinance*? *order*? 5. What is the meaning of *law* in such an expression as "the *laws* of nature?" What in more strictly scientific use? 6. What is a *code*? *jurisprudence*? *legislation*? What is an *economy*? Is *law* ever a synonym for these words, and in what way?

EXAMPLES.

Order is Heaven's first ——; and this confest,
Some are, and must be, greater than the rest.
Those he commands move only in ——,
Nothing in love.
His fair large front and eye sublime declared
Absolute ——.
We have strict ——, and most biting ——.
Napoleon gave France the best —— of —— she has ever possessed.

—— is physical, established sequence; intellectual, a condition of intellectual action in order that truth may be reached; and moral, an imperative which determines the right guidance of our higher life.

LIBERTY (page 230).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *freedom?* **2.** What is *liberty* in the primary sense? in the widest sense? **3.** How do *freedom* and *liberty* compare? **4.** How is *independence* used in distinction from *freedom* and *liberty?* **5.** Is *freedom* or *liberty* more freely used in a figurative sense? **6.** What is *license?* How does it compare with *liberty* and *freedom?*

EXAMPLES.

In Rousseau's philosophy —— is conceived of as lawlessness.

When —— from her mountain-height
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there.

The —— to go higher than we are is given only when we have fulfilled amply the duty of our present sphere.

—— they mean when they cry ——!
For who loves that must first be wise and good.

LIGHT (page 231).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *light?* **2.** What are the characteristics of a *flame?* a *blaze?* **3.** What is a *flare?* a *flash?* **4.** What is the sense of *glare* and *glow?* How do they differ, and to what are they applied? **5.** To what do *shine* and *sheen* refer? **6.** What do *glimmer*, *glitter*, and *shimmer* denote? **7.** What is *gleam?* a *glitter?* a *sparkle?* *glistening?* **8.** What is *scintillation?* in what two senses used? **9.** To what are *twinkle* and *twinkling* applied? **10.** What is *illumination?* *incandescence?*

EXAMPLES.

From a little spark may burst a mighty ——.

A —— as of another life, my kindling soul received.

It is ——, that enables us to see the differences between things; and it is Christ that gives us ——.

White with the whiteness of the snow.
Pink with faintest rosy ——,
They blossom on their sprays,
Ghastly in the —— of day.
—— in golden coats like images,
So —— a good deed in a naughty world.
There's but the —— of a star
Between a man of peace and war.

LISTEN (page 232).

QUESTIONS.

1. What does *hear* signify? What does *listen* add to the meaning of *hear*? 2. What does *attend* add to the meaning of *listen*? 3. What does *heed* further imply? 4. What is the difference between *listen for* and *listen to*?

EXAMPLES.

And ——! how blithe the throstle sings!
He, too, is no mean preacher:
Till! —— and ——
It a step draweth near,
Chill airs and wintry winds! my ear
Has grown familiar with your song:
I —— it in the opening year,
I —— and it cheers me long.
——, every one
That —— may, unto a tale
That's merrier than the nightingale

The men lay silent in the tall grass —— for the signal gun that should bid them rise and charge.

LITERATURE (page 233).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *literature* in the most general sense? In more limited sense? 2. What does *literature*, used absolutely, denote? 3. How may *literature* include *science*? How is it ordinarily contrasted with *science*?

EXAMPLES.

Wherever —— consoles sorrow or assuages pain; wherever it brings gladness to eyes which fail with wakefulness and tears—there is exhibited in its noblest form the immortal influence of Athens.

—— are life-long friends.

—— are embalmed minds.

In our own language we have a —— nowhere surpassed, in whose lock no foreign key will ever rust.

LOAD (page 233).

QUESTIONS.

1. From what language is *burden* derived, and with what primary meaning? *load*? 2. What does *weight* signify? How does it compare with *load* and *burden*? 3. What are *cargo*, *freight*, and *lading*? 4. What is the distinctive sense of *pack*?

EXAMPLES.

Bear ye one another's ——.
Wearing all that ——
Of learning lightly like a flower
The ass will carry his ——, but not a double ——.

LOOK (page 234).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the distinction between *look* and *see*? between these words and *behold*? **2.** What is it to *gaze*? to *glance*? to *stare*? **3.** What do *scan*, *inspect*, and *survey* respectively express, and how are they distinguished from one another? **4.** What element or elements does *watch* add to the meaning of *look*?

EXAMPLES.

It is always well to ——— at people when addressing them.
Having eyes they ——— not, and having ears hear not.
Then gently ——— your brother man,
Still gentler sister woman;
Tho' they may gang a kennin wrang,
To step aside is human.
My soul waiteth for the Lord more than they that ——— for the morning.
How peacefully the broad and golden moon
Comes up to ——— upon the reaper's toil!
I am monarch of all I ———,
My right there is none to dispute;
From the center all round to the sea,
I am lord of the fowl and the brute.
But, ———, the morn in russet mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastern hill.

LOVE (page 235).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *affection*? **2.** What may be given as a brief definition of *love*? **3.** Does *affection* apply to persons or things? To what does *love* apply? **4.** What term is preferable to *love* as applying to articles of food and the like? **5.** How does *love* differ from *affection*? from *friendship*?

EXAMPLES.

Peace, commerce, and honest ——— with all nations help to form the bright constellation which has gone before us.
And you must love him ere to you he will seem worthy of your ———.
Yet pity for a horse o'erdriven
And ——— in which my hound has part
Can hang no weight upon my heart,
In its assumptions up to heaven.
Such ——— and unbroken faith
As temper life's worst bitterness.

MAKE (page 236).

QUESTIONS.

1 What is the essential idea of *make*? **2.** How is *make* allied with *create*? **3.** How is *make* allied with *compose* or *constitute*? **4.** What are some chief antonyms for *make*? **5.** What are the prepositions chiefly used with *make*, and how employed?

EXAMPLES.

In the beginning God ——— the heaven and the earth.

The mason ———, the architect ———.

I assert confidently that it is in the power of one American mother to ——— as many gentlemen as she has sons.

Newton discovered, but did not ——— the law of gravitation.

The river flows over a bed of pebbles like those that ——— the beach and the surrounding plains.

A hermit and a wolf or two
My whole acquaintance ———.

If we were not willing, they possessed the power of ——— us to do them justice.

The lessons of adversity sometimes soften and ———, but as often they indurate and pervert.

MARRIAGE (page 236).

QUESTIONS.

1. What does *matrimony* specifically denote? 2. What two senses has *marriage*? 3. From what language is *wedlock* derived? what is its distinctive use? 4. What is the meaning of *wedding*? *nuptials*?

EXAMPLES.

Let me not to the ——— of true minds admit impediments.

The lover was killed in a duel on the night before the intended ———.

I'll join my eldest daughter, and my joy
To him forthwith in holy ——— bonds.

MASCULINE (page 237).

QUESTIONS.

1. To what is *male* applied? To what *masculine*? 2. To what does *manly* refer? *manful*? In what connection can *manly* be used where *manful* could not be substituted? 3. What is the sense of *mannish*? *virile*?

EXAMPLES.

Every virtue in the higher phases of ——— character begins in truth and pity or truth and reverence to all womanhood.

One brave and ——— struggle
And he gained the solid land
And the cover of the mountains
And the carbines of his band.

So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; ——— and female created he them.

MASSACRE (page 237).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *massacre*? *butchery*? *havoc*? 2. To what does *carnage* especially refer? *slaughter*? 3. Which of these words can be used of the destruction of life in open and honorable warfare?

EXAMPLES.

Mark ! where his —— and his conquests cease !
He makes a solitude and calls it peace !
Forbade to wade through —— to a throne,
And shut the gates of mercy on mankind.
The capture of Port Arthur was followed by a terrible ——.

MEDDLESOME (page 238).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the conduct specially characteristic of a *meddlesome* person ? of an *intrusive* person ? of one who is *obtrusive ? officious ?* **2.** To what is *obtrusive* chiefly applied ? *intrusive ? officious ? meddlesome ?*

EXAMPLES.

Where sorrow's held —— and turned out,
There wisdom will not enter nor true power,
Nor aught that dignifies humanity.
A —— monkey had been among the papers.

MELODY (page 238).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *harmony ? melody ?* In what special feature does the one differ from the other ? **2.** How many parts are required for *harmony ?* how many for *melody ?* **3.** What is *unison ?* **4.** What does *music* include ?

EXAMPLES.

Sweetest ——
Are those that are by distance made more sweet
——, when soft voices die,
Vibrates in the memory.
Ring out ye crystal spheres
And with your ninefold ——
Make up full consort to the angelic ——.

MEMORY (page 239).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *memory* in the special and in the general sense ? **2.** What is *remembrance*, and how distinguished from *memory ?* **3.** Is *remembrance* voluntary or involuntary ? **4.** What is *recollection*, and what does it involve ? **5.** What is *reminiscence ? retrospection ?* How do these two words differ ?

EXAMPLES.

—— like a purse, if it be over-full that it can not shut, all will drop out of it; take heed of a gluttonous curiosity to feed on many things, lest the greediness of the appetite of thy —— spoil the digestion thereof.
—— wakes with all her busy train,
Swells at my breast, and turns the past to pain.
It is a favorite device of eminent men to devote their old age to writing their ——s, thus quietly living over again a busy or tumultuous life

MERCY (page 239).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *mercy* in the strictest sense? 2. To what class is *grace* shown? 3. To what class are *mercy*, *forgiveness*, and *pardon* extended? 4. In what wider significations is *mercy* used? 5. What is *clemency*? *leniency* or *lenity*? How do these words compare with *mercy*?

EXAMPLES.

How would you be,
If He, which is the top of judgment, should
But judge you as you are? O, think on that;
And ——— then will breathe within your lips,
Like man new made.

The only protection which the conquered could find was in the moderation, the ———, and the enlarged policy of the conquerors.

To favor sin is to discourage virtue; undue ——— to the bad is unkindness to the good.

METER (page 240).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *euphony*? How does it differ from *meter*, *measure*, and *rhythm*? 2. How are *rhythm* and *meter* produced? 3. How does *meter* differ from *rhythm*? 4. What is a *verse* in the strict sense? In what wider sense is the word often used?

EXAMPLES.

——— is a very vague and unscientific term. Each nation considers its own language, each tribe its own dialect, euphonic.

——— may be defined to be a succession of poetical feet arranged in regular order according to certain types recognized as standards, in verses of a determinate length.

We have three principal domains in which ——— manifests its nature and power —dancing, music, poetry.

MIND (page 241).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *mind*? How does it differ from *intellect*? 2. What does *consciousness* include? Is it attended with distinct thinking and willing? 3. What is the *soul*? 4. From what is *spirit* used in special contradistinction? How does it differ from *soul*? 5. What is Paley's definition of *instinct*? 6. In what contrasted meanings is the word *sense* employed? 7. What is *thought*?

EXAMPLES.

A great ——— will be strong to live, as well as to think.

God is a ———: and they that worship him must worship him in ——— and in truth.

MINUTE (page 242).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the meaning of *minute*? 2. When is a thing said to be *comminuted*? 3. How does *fine* differ from *comminuted*? 4. What terms are applied to an account extended to *minute* particulars? to an examination similarly extended?

EXAMPLES.

No ——— room so warm and bright,
Wherein to read, wherein to write.

Life hangs on, held by a ——— thread.

An organism so ——— as to be visible only under the microscope, yet possessed of life, motion, and seeming intelligence is a source of ceaseless wonder.

MISFORTUNE (page 242).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *misfortune?* Is the sufferer considered blameworthy for it? 2. What is *calamity? disaster?* 3. In what special sense are the words *affliction, chastening, trial,* and *tribulation* used? How are these four words discriminated the one from another?

EXAMPLES.

He's not valiant that dares die,
But he that boldly bears ———.

I never knew a man in life who could not bear another's ——— perfectly like a Christian.

MODEL (page 243).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is a *model?* a *pattern?* How are they distinguished from one another? 2. Which admits of freedom or idealization?

EXAMPLES.

Things done without ———, in their issue
Are to be fear'd.

Be a ——— to others, and then all will go well.

Washington and his compeers had no ——— of a federal republic with constitutional bonds and limitations.

Moses was admonished, See that thou make all things according to the ——— shewed to thee in the mount.

MODESTY (page 244).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *modesty* in the general sense? In what specific sense is the word also used? 2. What is *bashfulness? diffidence? coyness? reserve?*

EXAMPLES.

For silence and chaste ——— is woman's genuine praise, and to remain quiet within the house.

If a young lady has that discretion and ———, without which all knowledge is little worth, she will never make an ostentatious parade of it.

His shrinking ——— was often mistaken for a proud ———.

MONEY (page 244).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *money? specie? cash?* 2. How does *property* differ from *money?* 3. What is *bullion? capital?*

EXAMPLES.

I am not covetous for ——:
Nor care I who doth feed upon my cost.

For the love of —— is the root of all evil.

He converted all his —— into ready ——.

One who undertakes to do business without —— is likely to be speedily straitened for ——.

—— in reversion may be of far less value than —— in hand.

MOROSE (page 245).

QUESTIONS.

1. By what characteristics are the *morose* distinguished? the *sullen* and *sulky*? **2.** How does *sullen* differ from *sulky*? **3.** What is the meaning of *surly*? **4.** Which of these words denote transient moods and which denote enduring states or disposition?

EXAMPLES.

My master is of —— disposition,
And little recks to find the way to heaven
By doing deeds of hospitality.

A poet who fails in writing, becomes often a —— critic.

He answered with a —— growl.

Achilles remained in his tent in —— inaction.

MOTION (page 246).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *motion*? **2.** How does *motion* differ from *movement*? Give examples. **3.** In what sense is *move* employed? **4.** What is the special sense of *motion* in a deliberative assembly? **5.** Is *action* or *motion* the more comprehensive word? Which is commonly used in reference to the mind?

EXAMPLES.

That —— is best which procures the greatest happiness for the greatest numbers.

There is no death! What seems so is ——;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call Death.

The Copernican theory first clearly explained the —— of the planets.

MUTUAL (page 246).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the meaning of *common*? *mutual*? *reciprocal*? **2.** Is it correct to speak of a *mutual* friend?

EXAMPLES.

—— friendships will admit of division, one may love the beauty of this, the good humor of that person.

In all true family life there is a ——— dependence which binds hearts together. ——— action is the rule in the human body, where every part is alternately means and end, and every action both cause and effect.

NAME (page 247).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is a *name* in the most general sense? **2.** In the more limited sense, how does a *name* differ from an *appellation*? a *title*? Give instances of the use of these three words. **3.** From what language is *epithet* derived? What is its primary meaning? **4.** What does *epithet* signify in literary use? **5.** What part of speech is an *epithet*? Is it favorable or unfavorable in signification? **6.** What is a *cognomen*? How does it differ from a *surname*? **7.** What is *style* considered as a synonym of *name*?

EXAMPLES.

Those he commands, move only in command
Nothing in love: now does he feel the ———
Hang loose about him, like a giant's robe
Upon a dwarfish thief.

O magnify the Lord with me, and let us exalt his ——— together.

NATIVE (page 248).

QUESTIONS.

1. What does *native* denote? *natal*? *natural*? **2.** What examples are given in the text of the correct use of these words?

EXAMPLES.

I would advise no child's being taught music who has not a ——— aptitude for it.
It was the 4th of July, the ——— day of American freedom.

NAUTICAL (page 248).

QUESTIONS.

1. From what is *marine* derived? *maritime*? What do these two words respectively signify? **2.** From what is *naval* derived? *nautical*? How do these words differ in meaning? **3.** How does *ocean*, used adjectively, differ from *oceanic*?

EXAMPLES.

That sea-beast,
Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugest that swim the ——— stream.

NEAT (page 249).

QUESTIONS.

1. What does *clean* signify? **2.** Does *orderly* apply to persons or things, and in what sense? **3.** What does *tidy* denote? **4.** What is the meaning of *neat*? **5.** How does *nice* compare with *neat*? **6.** What is the significance of *spruce*? *trim*? *dapper*?

EXAMPLES.

If he (Jefferson) condescended to turn ——— sentences for delicate ears—still, he was essentially an earnest man.

Still to be ———, still to be drest,
As you were going to a feast,
Still to be powder'd, still perfum'd.

NECESSARY (page 250).

QUESTIONS.

1. When is a thing properly said to be *necessary?* 2. What is the meaning of *essential?* How does it differ from *indispensable?* 3. With reference to what is a thing said to be *requisite?* How does *requisite* compare with *essential* and *indispensable?* 4. How do *inevitable* and *unavoidable* compare? To what kind of things are both these words applied? 5. How do *needed* and *needful* compare with *necessary?*

EXAMPLES.

As you grow ready for it, somewhere or other you will find what is ——— for you in a book.

The ideas of space and time are called in philosophy ——— ideas.

NECESSITY (page 250).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *necessity?* 2. What do *need* and *want* imply? How does *need* compare with *want?* 3. How does *necessity* compare with *need?* 4. What is an *essential?*

EXAMPLES.

Courage is, on all hands, considered as an ——— of high character.

No living man can send me to the shades
Before my time; no man of woman born
Coward or brave, can shun his ——— .

NEGLECT, *n.* (page 251).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *neglect? negligence?* How do the two words compare? 2. What senses has *negligence* that *neglect* has not? 3. Which of the two words may be used in a passive sense? 4. What is the legal phrase for a punishable omission of duty.

EXAMPLES.

Ah, why
Should we, in the world's riper years, ———
God's ancient sanctuaries, and adore
Only among the crowd.

But, alas, to make
A fixed figure, for the hand of ———
To point his slow unmoving finger at.

NEW (page 252).

QUESTIONS.

1 What is the meaning of *new*? of *modern*? of *recent*? 2. How does *recent* compare with *new*? 3. What is the meaning of *novel*? of *fresh*? 4. To what do *young* and *youthful* distinctively apply?

NIMBLE (page 253).

QUESTIONS.

1. To what does *nimble* properly refer? 2. To what does *swift* apply? 3. How does *alert* compare with *nimble*? For what is *alert* more properly a synonym?

EXAMPLES.

Win her with gifts, if she respect not words:
Dumb jewels often, in their silent kind,
More ——— than words, do move a woman's mind.

Profound thinkers are often helpless in society, while shallow men have ——— and ready minds.

NORMAL (page 253).

QUESTIONS.

1. What does *natural* signify? *normal*? Give instances of the distinctive use of the two words. 2. What does *typical* signify? *regular*? *common*?

EXAMPLES.

He does it with a better grace, but I do it more ———.
The ——— round of work may grow monotonous, but it is evidently necessary.

NOTWITHSTANDING (page 254).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the signification of *however* as a conjunction? of *nevertheless*? 2. Which is the most emphatic word of the group and what does it signify? 3. How do *yet* and *still* compare with *notwithstanding*? with *but*? 4. What is the force of *tho* and *altho*? 5. How does *notwithstanding* as a preposition differ from *despite* or *in spite of*?

EXAMPLES.

——— do thy worst, old Time; despite thy wrong,
My love shall in my verse ever live young.

——— till all graces be in one woman, one woman shall not come in my grace.

There was an immense crowd ——— the inclement weather.

OATH (page 254).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is an *oath*? an *affidavit*? How does the *affidavit* differ from the *oath*? 2 What is an *adjuration*? 3. What is a *vow*? How does it differ from an *oath*? 4. Of what words is *oath* a popular synonym? 5. In what do *an-*

athema, *curse*, *execration*, and *imprecation* agree? **6.** What is an *anathema*? **7.** Is a *curse* just or unjust? **8.** What does *execration* express? *imprecation*?

EXAMPLES

Better is it that thou shouldest not ——, than that thou shouldest —— and not pay.

Then how can any man be said
To break an —— he never made?

OBSCURE (page 255).

QUESTIONS

1. What is *obscure*? **2.** How does *obscure* compare with *complicated*? with *complex*? with *abstruse*? with *profound*?

OBSOLETE (page 256).

QUESTIONS.

1. When is a word *obsolete*? When is a word *archaic*? **2.** Is an *old* or *ancient* word necessarily *obsolete*? **3.** What is meant by saying that a word is *rare*? **4.** Is a *rare* word necessarily *obsolete* or an *obsolete* word necessarily *rare*?

EXAMPLES.

When the labors of modern philologists began, Sanscrit was the most —— of all the Aryan languages known to them.

Atlas, we read in —— song,
Was so exceeding tall and strong,
He bore the skies upon his back,
Just as the pedler does his pack.

It is wonderful that so few —— words are found in Shakespeare after the lapse of three centuries.

OBSTINATE (page 256).

QUESTIONS.

1. How does *headstrong* differ from *obstinate* and *stubborn*? **2.** How do *obstinate* and *stubborn* differ from each other? Which is commonly applied to the inferior animals and to inanimate things? **3.** What is the meaning of *refractory*? How does it differ from *stubborn*? Which word is applied to metals, and in what sense? **4.** What is the meaning of *obdurate*? *contumacious*? *pertinacious*? **5.** What words do we apply to the *unyielding* character or conduct that we approve?

EXAMPLES.

Is it in heav'n a crime to love too well?
To bear too tender, or too —— a heart,
To act a Lover's or a Roman's part?

"I shall talk of what I like," she said wilfully, clasping her hands round her knees with the gesture of an —— child.

OBSTRUCT (page 257).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the literal meaning of *obstruct*? How does it compare with *hinder*? 2. How does *obstruct* compare with *impede*? 3. What does *arrest* signify in the sense here considered?

EXAMPLES.

There is a certain wisdom of humanity which is common to the greatest men with the lowest, and which our ordinary education often labors to silence and ——.

No, no ——ing the vast wheel of time,
That round and round still turns with onward might.

OLD (page 257).

QUESTIONS.

1. What does *old* signify? 2. How do *old* and *ancient* compare? 3. What contrasted senses has *old*? 4. What is the special force of *olden*? 5. In what sense are *gray*, *hoary*, and *olden* used of material objects? 6. To what is *aged* chiefly applied? 7. To what do *decrepit*, *gray*, and *hoary* apply, as said of human beings? 8. To what does *senile* apply? 9. In what sense is *elderly* used? 10. What are the primary and derived meanings of *remote*? 11. What does *venerable* express?

EXAMPLES.

The hills,
Rock-ribbed and —— as the sun,— the vales
Stretching in pensive quietness between;
The —— woods, . . .
. . . and, poured round all,
—— ocean's gray and melancholy waste,—
Are but the solemn decorations all
Of the great tomb of man.
Through the sequestered vale of rural life,
The —— patriarch guileless held
The tenor of his way.
O good —— head which all men knew!
Shall we, shall —— men, like —— trees,
Strike deeper their vile root, and closer cling,
Still more enamored of their wretched soil?

OPERATION (page 258).

QUESTIONS.

1. What does *operation* denote? and by what kind of agent is it effected? 2. What do *performance* and *execution* denote? and by what kind of agents are they effected? 3. How does *performance* differ from *execution*?

EXAMPLES.

It requires a surgical —— to get a joke well into a Scotch understanding.
His promises were, as he then was, mighty;
But his ——, as he is now nothing.

ORDER (page 258).

QUESTIONS.

1. What does *instruction* imply? *direction?* 2. How does *order* compare with *direction?* 3. To what classes of persons are *orders* especially given? How does an *order* in the commercial sense become authoritative? 4. How does *command* compare with *order?* 5. In what sense is *requirement* used? By what authority is a *requirement* made? 6. In what sense is *prohibition* used? *injunction?*

EXAMPLES.

General Sherman writes in his Memoirs, "I have never in my life questioned or disobeyed an ——."

"Ye shall become like God"— transcendent fate!
That God's —— forgot, she plucked and ate.

OSTENTATION (page 259).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *ostentation?* How does it compare with *boasting? display? show?* 2. What is *pomp? pageant* or *pageantry?* What do the two latter words suggest, and how do they compare with *pomp?* 3. From what is *parade* derived? What is its primary meaning? With what implication is it always used in the metaphorical sense? How does *parade* compare with *ostentation?*

EXAMPLES.

The boast of heraldry, the —— of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour;
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

The President's salary does not permit ——, nor, indeed, is —— expected of him.

With all his wealth, talent, and learning, he was singularly free from ——.

OVERSIGHT (page 260).

QUESTIONS.

1. In what two contrasted senses is *oversight* used? 2. How does *superintendence* compare with *oversight?* 3. With what special reference is *control* used? 4. What kind of a term is *surveillance*, and what does it imply?

EXAMPLES.

Those able to conduct great enterprises must be allowed wages of ——.

O Friendship, equal poised ——!

Feed the flock of God which is among you, taking the —— thereof not by constraint, but willingly.

OUGHT (page 260).

QUESTIONS.

1. What does *ought* properly signify? 2. How does *ought* compare with *should?* 3. In what secondary sense is *ought* sometimes used?

EXAMPLES.

He has not a right to do what he likes, but only what he —— with his own, which after all is his own only in a qualified sense.

Age —— have reverence, and —— be worthy to have it.

PAIN (page 261).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *pain? suffering?* **2.** How does *distress* rank as compared with *pain* and *suffering?* **3.** What is an *ache?* a *throe?* a *paroxysm?* **4.** What is *agony? anguish?*

EXAMPLES.

To each his ——s; all are men,
Condemned alike to groan;
The tender for another's ——,
The unfeeling for his own.

The weariest and most loathed worldly life
That age, ——, penury, and imprisonment
Can lay on nature.

PALLIATE (page 261).

QUESTIONS.

1. How do *cloak* and *palliate* agree in original meaning? How do they differ in the derived senses? **2.** What is it to *extenuate*, and how does that word compare with *palliate?*

EXAMPLES.

Speak of me as I am; nothing ——
Nor aught set down in malice.

We would not dissemble nor —— [our transgressions] before the face of Almighty God, our heavenly Father.

I shall never attempt to —— my own foibles by exposing the error of another.

PARDON, *v.* (page 262).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is it to *pardon?* **2.** To what does *forgive* refer? **3.** How do *pardon* and *forgive* differ in use in accordance with the difference in meaning? **4.** What is it to *remit?* to *condone?* to *excuse?*

EXAMPLES.

How many will say ——,
And find a kind of license in the sound
To hate a little longer!
I —— him, as heaven shall —— me.
To err is human, to ——, divine.

PARDON, *n.* (page 262).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *acquittal?* How does it differ from *pardon* as regards the person acquitted or pardoned? **2.** Is an innocent person ever pardoned? **3.** What is *oblivion? amnesty? absolution?*

EXAMPLES.

For 'tis sweet to stammer one letter
Of the Eternal's language;—on earth it is called ———.
———, not wrath, is God's best attribute.
——— to the injured does belong,
But they ne'er ——— who have done the wrong.

PART, *n.* (page 264).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is a *part?* **2.** What is a *fragment?* a *piece?* **3.** What do *division* and *fraction* signify? **4.** What is a *portion?* **5.** What is a *share?* an *instalment?* a *particle?* **6.** What do *component*, *constituent*, *ingredient*, and *element* signify? How do they differ from one another? **7.** What is a *subdivision?*

EXAMPLES.

The best ——— of a good man's life,
His little, nameless, unremembered acts
Of kindness and of love.
Spirits that live throughout,
Vital in every ———. . .
Can not but by annihilating die.
Many cheap houses were built to be sold by ———s.

PARTICLE (page 264).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is a *particle?* **2.** What does *atom* etymologically signify? What is its meaning in present scientific use? **3.** What is a *molecule*, and of what is it regarded as composed? **4.** What is an *element* in chemistry?

EXAMPLES.

cretius held that the universe originated from a fortuitous concourse of ———s.
But thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the war of ———s,
The wreck of matter and the crush of worlds.
Many aquatic animals, whose food consists of small ——— diffused through the water, have an apparatus for creating currents so as to bring such ——— within their reach.

PATIENCE (page 265).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *patience?* **2.** What is *endurance?* **3.** How does *patience* compare with *submission* and *endurance?* **4.** To what are *submission* and *resignation*

ordinarily applied? **5.** What is *forbearance?* How does it compare with *patience?*

EXAMPLES.

With ——— bear the lot to thee assigned,
Nor think it chance, nor murmur at the load.
For know what man calls Fortune is from God.

There is, however, a limit at which ——— ceases to be a virtue.

PAY (page 266).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *pay?* *compensation?* *remuneration?* *recompense?* **2.** What is an *allowance?* **3.** What are *wages? earnings?* **4.** What is *hire?* what does it imply? **5.** For what is *salary* paid? How does it differ from *wages?* **6.** What is a *fee*, and for what given?

EXAMPLES.

I am not aware that ———, or even favors, however gracious, bind any man's soul.

Our praises are our ———.

Carey, in early life, was a country minister with a small ———.

Laborers are remunerated by ———, and officials by ———.

PEOPLE (page 266).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is a *community?* a *commonwealth?* **2.** What is a *people?* a *race?* **3.** What is a *state?* a *nation?* **4.** What does *population* signify? *tribe?*

EXAMPLES.

A ——— may let a king fall, and still remain a ———, but if a king let his ——— slip from him, he is no longer a king.

Questions of ——— have played a great part in the politics and wars of the latter half of the nineteenth century, the Germanic ———, the Slavonic ———, the Italian, and the Greek ———s struggling to assert their unity.

PERCEIVE (page 267).

QUESTIONS.

1. What class of things do we *perceive?* **2.** How does *apprehend* differ in scope from *perceive?* **3.** What does *conceive* signify? **4.** How does *comprehend* compare with *apprehend?* with *conceive?*

EXAMPLES.

We may ——— the tokens of the divine agency without being able to ——— or ——— the divine Being.

. . . Admitted once to his embrace,
Thou shalt ——— that thou wast blind before.
O horror! horror! horror! Tongue nor heart
Can not ——— nor name thee!

PERFECT (page 268).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *perfect* in the fullest and highest sense? **2.** What is *absolute* in the fullest sense? **3.** What is *perfect* in the limited sense, and in popular language?

EXAMPLES.

We have the idea of a Being infinitely ——, and from this Descartes reasoned that such a being really exists.

'Shall remain'!
Hear you this Triton of the minnows? mark you
His —— 'shall'?

PERMANENT (page 269).

QUESTIONS.

1. From what is *durable* derived? to what class of substances is it applied? **2.** What is *permanent*, and in what connections used? **3.** How does *enduring* compare with *durable*? with *permanent*?

EXAMPLES.

My heart is wax, molded as she pleases, but —— as marble to retain.
A violet in the youth of primy nature,
Forward, not ——, sweet, not ——,
The perfume and suppliance of a minute.

For her merchandise shall be for them that dwell before the Lord, to eat sufficiently, and for —— clothing.

PERMISSION (page 269).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *authority*? **2.** What is *permission*? **3.** How does *permission* compare with *allowance*? **4.** What is a *permit*? **5.** What is *license*? How does it compare with *authority*? with *permission*? **6.** What does *consent* involve?

EXAMPLES.

God is more there than thou; for thou art there
Only by his ——.
Thieves for their robbery have ——,
When judges steal themselves.

Very few of the Egyptians avail themselves of the —— which their religion allows them, of having four wives.

PERNICIOUS (page 270).

QUESTIONS.

1. From what is *pernicious* derived, and what does it signify? **2.** How does *pernicious* compare with *injurious*? **3.** What does *noisome* denote? **4.** What is the distinctive sense of *noxious*? **5.** How does *noxious* compare with *noisome*?

EXAMPLES.

Inflaming wine, —— to mankind.
So bees with smoke, and doves with —— stench.

Are from their hives, and houses, driven away.

The strong smell of sulfur, and a choking sensation of the lungs indicated the presence of ——— gases.

PERPLEXITY (page 270).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *perplexity? confusion?* How do the two words compare? 2. How do *bewilderment* and *confusion* compare? 3. From what does *amazement* result?

EXAMPLES.

CAIUS.—Vere is mine ..ost *de Jarterre?*

HOST.—Here, master doctor, in ——— and doubtful dilemma.

There is such ——— in my powers
As, after some oration fairly spoke
By a beloved prince, there doth appear
Among the buzzing, pleased multitude.

PERSUADE (page 271).

QUESTIONS.

1. What does *convince* denote? How does it differ from the other words of the group? 2. What is it to *persuade?* 3. How is *convincing* related to *persuasion?* 4. How does *coax* compare with *persuade?*

EXAMPLES.

A long train of these practises has at length unwillingly ——— me that there is something hid behind the throne greater than the king himself.

He had a head to contrive, a tongue to ———, and a hand to execute any mischief.

PERVERSE (page 272).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the etymological meaning of *perverse?* What does it signify in common use? 2. What does *petulant* signify? *wayward?*

EXAMPLES.

And you, my lords — methinks you do not well,
To bear with their ——— objections.

Whining, purblind, ——— boy!
Good Lord! what madness rules in brainsick men
When, for so slight and frivolous a cause,
Such ——— emulations shall arise.

PHYSICAL (page 272).

QUESTIONS.

1. What does *material* signify? 2. What idea does *physical* add to that contained in *material?* 3. To what do *bodily*, *corporal*, and *corporeal* apply? 4. How do *bodily* and *corporal* differ from *corporeal?* 5. To what is *corporal* now for the most part limited?

EXAMPLES.

—— punishment is practically abandoned in the greater number of American schools.

Man has two parts, the one —— and earthly, the other immaterial and spiritual.

These races are all clearly differentiated by other —— traits than the color of the skin.

We can not think of substance save in terms that imply —— properties.

PITIFUL (page 273).

QUESTIONS.

1. What was the original meaning of *pitiful*? What does it now signify? 2. How does *pitiful* differ in use from *pitiable*? 3. What was the early and what is the present sense of *piteous*?

EXAMPLES.

There is something pleading and —— in the simplicity of perfect ignorance.

The most —— sight one ever sees is a young man doing nothing; the Furies early drag him to his doom.

O, the most —— cry of the poor souls!

PITY (page 273).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *pity*? *sympathy*? 2. How does *sympathy* in its exercise differ from *pity*? 3. How does *pity* differ from *mercy*? 4. How does *compassion* compare with *mercy* and *pity*? 5. How does *commiseration* differ from *compassion*?

EXAMPLES.

Nothing but the Infinite —— is sufficient for the infinite pathos of human life.

He hallows every heart he once has swayed,
And when his presence we no longer share,
Still leaves —— as a relic there.

PLEAD (page 274).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is it to *plead* in the ordinary sense? in the legal sense? 2. How do *argue* and *advocate* differ? 3. What do *beseech*, *entreat*, and *implore* imply? 4. How does *solicit* compare with the above words?

EXAMPLES.

Speak to me low, my Savior, low and sweet,
* * *
Lest I should fear and fall, and miss thee so,
Who art not missed by any that ——.

Speaking of the honor paid to good men, is it not time to —— for a reform in the writing of biographies?

PLEASANT (page 275).

QUESTIONS.

1. What does *pleasant* add to the sense of *pleasing*? **2.** How does *pleasant* compare with *kind*? **3.** What does *good-natured* signify? How does it compare with *pleasant*?

EXAMPLES.

Like one that wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to ——— dreams.
When fiction rises ——— to the eye,
Men will believe because they love the lie.
. . . If we must part forever,
Give me but one ——— word to think upon.

PLENTIFUL (page 276).

QUESTIONS.

1. What kind of a term is *enough*, and what does it mean? **2.** How does *sufficient* compare with *enough*? **3.** What is *ample*? **4.** To what do *abundant*, *ample*, *liberal*, and *plentiful* apply? **5.** How is *copious* used? *affluent*? *plentiful*? **6.** What does *complete* express? **7.** In what sense are *lavish* and *profuse* employed? **8.** To what is *luxuriant* applied?

EXAMPLES.

My ——— joys,
Wanton in fulness, seek to hide themselves
In drops of sorrow.

Can anybody remember when the right sort of men and the right sort of women were ———?

Share the advice betwixt you; if both gain all,
The gift doth stretch itself as 'tis received,
And is ——— for both.
He hasted, and opposed the rocky orb
Of tenfold adamant, his ——— shield.

POETRY (page 277).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *poetry*? **2.** Does *poetry* involve *rime*? Does it require *meter*? **3.** What is imperatively required beyond *verse*, *rime*, or *meter* to constitute *poetry*?

EXAMPLES.

——— is rhythmical, imaginative language, expressing the invention, taste, thought, passion, and insight of a human soul.

He knew
Himself to sing, and build the lofty ———.
And ever against eating cares,
Lap me in soft Lydian airs,
Married to immortal ———.

POLITE (page 277).

QUESTIONS.

1. What are the characteristics of a *civil* person? What more is found in one who is *polite*? 2. How does *courteous* compare with *civil*? 3. What does *courtly* signify? *genteel*? *urbane*? 4. In what sense is *polished* used? *complaisant*?

EXAMPLES.

She is not ——— for the sake of seeming ———, but ——— for the sake of being kind.

He was so generally ——— that nobody thanked him for it.

Her air, her manners, all who saw admired; ——— tho coy, and gentle tho retired.

POVERTY (page 279).

QUESTIONS.

1. What does *poverty* strictly denote? What does it signify in ordinary use? 2. What does *privation* signify? How does it compare with *distress*? 3. What is *indigence*? *destitution*? *penury*? 4. What does *pauperism* properly signify? How does it differ from *beggary* and *mendicancy*?

POWER (page 279).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *power*? 2. Is *power* limited to intelligent agents, or how widely applied? 3. How does *ability* compare with *power*? 4. What is *capacity*, and how related to *power* and to *ability*? 5. What is *competency*? *faculty*? *talent*? 6. What are *dexterity* and *skill*? How are they related to *talent*? 7. What is *efficacy*? *efficiency*?

EXAMPLES.

Bismarck was the one great figure of all Europe, with more ——— for good or evil than any other human being possessed at that time.

The soul, in its highest sense, is a vast ——— for God.

I reckon it is an oversight in a great body of metaphysicians that they have been afraid to ascribe our apprehensions of ——— to intuition. In consequence of this neglect, some never get the idea of ———, but merely of succession, within the bare limits of experience.

PRAISE (page 280).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *praise*? By how many is it given, and how is it expressed? 2. What is *applause*? by how many given? and how expressed? 3. What is *acclamation*? How does it differ from *applause*? 4. How does *approbation* differ from *praise*? 5. What does *approval* add to the meaning of *praise*? 6. How does *compliment* compare with *praise*? 7. What is *flattery*?

EXAMPLES.

The ——— of listening senates to command.

The threats of pain and ruin to despise,

To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land,
And read their history in a nation's eyes
——— no man e'er deserved who sought no more.
Gladly then he mixed
Among those friendly powers, who him received
With joy and ———s loud.

PRAY (page 281).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is it to *pray* in the religious sense? **2.** In what lighter and more familiar sense may *pray* be used? Is this latter use now common?

EXAMPLES.

Hesiod exhorted the husbandman to ——— for a harvest, but to do so with his hand upon the plow.

I kneel, and then ——— her blessing.

PRECARIOUS (page 282).

QUESTIONS.

1. To what is the term *uncertain* applied? **2.** What did *precarious* originally signify? How is it now used, and how does it differ from *uncertain*?

EXAMPLES.

. . . Thou know'st, great son.
The end of war's ———.

Life seems to be ——— in proportion to its value.

PRECEDENT (page 282).

QUESTIONS

1. What is a *precedent*? **2.** How does *case* fall short of the meaning of *precedent*? **3.** What is an *obiter dictum*? How does it differ from a *precedent*?

EXAMPLES.

Where freedom broadens slowly down
From ——— to ———,

Let us consider the reason of the ———, for nothing is law that is not reason.

PREDESTINATION (page 282).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *predestination*? **2.** How does *fate* differ from *predestination*? **3.** What does *necessity* signify in the philosophical sense? **4.** What is *foreknowledge*? Does it involve *foreordination* or *predestination*?

EXAMPLES.

For ——— has wove the thread of life with pain.

All high truth is the union of two contradictories. Thus ——— and free-will are opposites; and the truth does not lie between these two, but in a higher reconciling truth which leaves both true.

PREJUDICE (page 283).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is a *presumption?* On what is it founded? 2. On what are *prejudice* and *prepossession* based? How do these two words differ from each other?

EXAMPLES.

When the judgment's weak, the ——— is strong.

The ——— is always in favor of what exists.

His fine features, manly form, and perfect manners awakened an instant ——— in his favor.

PRETENSE (page 283).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is a *pretense?* How does it differ from a *pretext?* 2. What is a *ruse?*

EXAMPLES.

The claim of a stronger nation to protect a weaker has commonly been but a ——— for conquest.

It is not poverty so much as ——— that harasses a ruined man — the struggle between a proud mind and an empty purse.

The independent English nobility conspired to make an insurrection, and to support the prince's ———s.

PREVENT (page 284).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the original meaning of *prevent?* 2. What word is now commonly used in that sense? 3. What is the meaning of *obviate? precludе?* 4. How is *prevent* at present used?

EXAMPLES.

The contrary supposition is obviously ———.

When the Siberian Pacific Railway is finished, what is there to ——— Russia from annexing nearly the whole of China?

There appears to be no way to ——— the difficulty.

PREVIOUS (page 285).

QUESTIONS.

1. What does *antecedent* denote? 2. How does *preceding* differ from *antecedent* and *previous?* 3. How is *anterior* commonly used? *prior?* 4. Of what is *former* used? What does *former* always imply?

EXAMPLES.

These matters have been fully explained in ——— chapters of this work.

The reader will be helped to an understanding of this process by a careful study of the diagram on the ——— page.

In ——— times many things were attributed to witchcraft that now have a scientific explanation.

PRICE (page 285).

QUESTIONS.

1 What is the *cost* of an article? the *price?* 2. How do *cost* and *price* ordinarily differ? 3. In what exceptional case may *cost* and *price* agree? 4. What does *price* always imply? 5. What is the meaning of *value?* How does market *value* differ from intrinsic *value?* 6. How does *value* differ from *worth?* 7. To what are *charge* and *expense* ordinarily applied?

EXAMPLES.

——— is the life-giving power of anything; ———, the quantity of labor required to produce it; ———, the quantity of labor which its possessor will take in exchange for it.

No man can permanently do business by making the ——— of his goods the same as their ——— to him, however such a method may help him momentarily in an emergency.

PRIDE (page 286).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *pride? haughtiness? arrogance? disdain?* How do these qualities compare with *pride?* 2. What does *superciliousness* imply according to its etymology? 3. How do *pride* and *vanity* differ? 4. What difference is noted between *self-conceit* and *conceit?* 5. How do *self-respect* and *self-esteem* compare with each other and with the other words of the group?

EXAMPLES.

——— may puff a man up, but never prop him up.

There is nothing ——— can so little bear with as ——— itself.

——— is as ill at ease under indifference as tenderness is under the love which it can not return.

PRIMEVAL (page 287).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the derivation and signification of *aboriginal? autochthonic? primeval?* 2. What do *prime* and *primary* denote? What special sense has *primary* as in reference to a school? 3. How is *primordial* used? 4. What does *primitive* suggest, as in the expressions, the *primitive* church, *primitive* simplicity? 5. What is *pristine?* 6. How do *native* and *indigenous* compare?

EXAMPLES

Thou from ——— nothingness didst call
First chaos, then existence, Lord.

The ——— inhabitants of America are long since extinct, for even the races whom the white men conquered had themselves supplanted an earlier race.

All the later ages have wondered at and admired the whole-souled consecration of the ——— church.

PROFIT (page 288).

QUESTIONS.

1. What are *returns* or *receipts?* 2. What is *profit* in the commercial sense? What in the intellectual and moral sense? 3. What is *utility?* 4. What does *ad-*

vantage originally signify? Does it now necessarily imply having or gaining superiority to another person, or securing anything at another's expense? 5. What is *gain? benefit? emolument?* 6. To what does *expediency* especially refer?

EXAMPLES.

Silence has many ——s.

No man can read with —— that which he can not learn to read with pleasure.

Godliness with contentment is great ——.

PROGRESS (page 289).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *progress?* 2. What do *attainment, proficiency,* and *development* imply? 3. What is *advance?* How does it differ from *progress?*

EXAMPLES.

What is thy —— compared with an Alexander's, a Mahomet's, a Napoleon's?

And dreams in their —— have breath,
And tears, and tortures, and the touch of joy.

Human —— consists in a continual increase in the number of those who, ceasing to live by the animal life alone and to feel the pleasures of sense only, come to participate in the intellectual life also.

PROHIBIT (page 290).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is it to *prohibit?* 2. How does *forbid* compare with *prohibit?* 3. How does *prohibit* compare with *prevent?*

EXAMPLES.

Tho much I want which most would have,
Yet still my mind —— to crave.

The laws of England, from the early Plantagenets, sternly —— the conversion of malt into alcohol, excepting a small portion for medicinal purposes.

Human law must —— many things that human administration of law can not absolutely ——; is not this true also of the divine government?

PROMOTE (page 291).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is it to *promote?* 2. To what does *promote* apply? To persons or things, and in what way?

EXAMPLES.

The outlawed pirate of one year was —— the next to be a governor and his country's representative.

The imperial ensign, which full high ——ed,
Shone like a meteor streaming in the wind.

PROPITIATION (page 291).

QUESTIONS.

1. What did *atonement* originally denote? What is its present theological and popular sense? 2. What does *expiation* signify? *propitiation? satisfaction?*

EXAMPLES.

——— has respect to the bearing which satisfaction has upon sin or the sinner. ——— has respect to the effect of satisfaction in removing the judicial displeasure of God.

When a man has been guilty of any sin or folly, I think the best ——— he can make is to warn others not to fall into the like.

Redemption implies the complete deliverance from the penalty, power, and all the consequences of sin; ——— is used in the sense of the sacrificial work, whereby the redemption from the condemning power of the law was insured.

PROPOSAL (page 291).

QUESTIONS.

1. What does an *offer* or *proposal* do? 2. What does a *proposition* set forth? 3. For what is the *proposition* designed? the *proposal?* 4. In what way does *proposition* come to have nearly the sense of *proposal* in certain uses? 5. What is a *bid?* 6. What does an *overture* accomplish? In what special application is the word commonly used?

EXAMPLES.

Garrison emphatically declared, "I can not listen to any ——— for a gradual abolition of wickedness."

The theme in confirmation must always admit of being expressed in a logical ———, with subject, predicate, and copula.

PROPOSE (page 292).

QUESTIONS.

1. How does *propose* in its most frequent use differ from *purpose?* 2. How is *propose* used so as to be nearly equivalent to *purpose?* What important difference appears in this latter use?

EXAMPLES.

I know, indeed, the evil of that I ———, but my inclination gets the better of my judgment.

Man ———s, but God disposes.

PROTRACT (page 293).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is it to *protract?* 2. What is the significance of *defer* and *delay*, and how do these words differ in usage from *protract?* 3. How does *elongate* differ from *protract?* 4. Is *protract* ordinarily favorable or unfavorable in sense? 5. Is *continue* favorable or unfavorable?

EXAMPLES.

Unseen hands ——
The coming of what oft seems close in ken.

Burton, a hypochondriac, wrote the "Anatomy of Melancholy," that marvel of learning, and —— his life to the age of sixty-four.

PROVERB (page 293).

QUESTIONS.

1. In what do the *proverb* and the *adage* agree? In what respects do they differ? 2. What is an *apothem*? an *aphorism*? How do these two words differ? 3. What is a *dictum*? a *saying*? 4. What is a *precept*? How does it differ from a *motto* or *maxim*? 5. How do *motto* and *maxim* differ from each other?

EXAMPLES.

The —— must be verified,
That beggars mounted, run their horse to death.

Books, like ——s, receive their chief value from the stamp and esteem of ages through which they have passed.

PRUDENCE (page 294).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the definition of *prudence*? 2. How does *providence* differ from *prudence*? 3. How does *care* compare with *prudence* and *providence*? 4. How is *frugality* related to *prudence*? 5. How do *foresight* and *forethought* compare with each other, and both with *providence*?

EXAMPLES.

When desp'rate ills demand a speedy cure,
Distrust is cowardice, and —— folly.

With a —— unknown in other parts of Scotland, the peasantry have in most places planted orchards around their cottages.

PURCHASE (page 295).

QUESTIONS.

1. From what language is *purchase* derived? 2. From what is *buy* derived? 3. How do *buy* and *purchase* agree in meaning? What single definition would answer for either? 4. How do *buy* and *purchase* differ in use? Give instances.

EXAMPLES.

I'll give thee England's treasure,
Enough to —— such another island,
So thou wilt make me live.
'Tis gold which ——s admittance.
—— the truth, and sell it not.

PURE (page 296).

QUESTIONS.

1. What does *pure* signify? **2.** In what sense are material substances said to be *pure*? **3.** What does *pure* denote in moral and religious use? **4.** How does *pure* compare with *innocent*? with *virtuous*?

EXAMPLES.

Water from melted snow is ——r than rain-water, as it descends through the air in a solid form, incapable of absorbing atmospheric gases.

Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage;
Minds —— and quiet take
That for a hermitage.

In every place incense shall be offered unto my name and a —— offering, saith the Lord of hosts.

QUEER (page 297).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the meaning of *odd*? *singular*? Are *odd* and *singular* precise equivalents? **2.** When is a thing called *strange*? **3.** What is the primary meaning of *peculiar*? With what implication is it now commonly used? **4.** What is the meaning of *eccentric*? How does it differ in use from *odd* or *queer*? **5.** How does *erratic* compare with *eccentric*? **6.** What is the primary meaning of *queer*? its common meaning? **7.** What is the significance of *quaint*? *grotesque*?

EXAMPLES.

A ——, shy man was this pastor — a sort of living mummy, dried up and bleached by Icelandic snows.

In setting a hen, says Grose, the good women hold it an indispensable rule to put an —— number of eggs.

Only a man of undoubted genius can afford to be ——.

The —— architecture of these medieval towns has a strange fascination.

QUICKEN (page 297).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is it to *accelerate*? to *despatch*? **2.** What does the verb *speed* signify? *hasten*? *hurry*? What does *hurry* suggest in addition to the meaning of *hasten*?

EXAMPLES.

The motion of a falling body is continually ——ed.

The muster-place is Lanrick mead!
—— forth the signal! Norman, ——!

The pulsations of the heart are ——ed by exertion.

QUOTE (page 298).

QUESTIONS.

1. How does *cite* differ from *quote*? **2.** What is it to *paraphrase*? to *plagiarize*?

EXAMPLES.

A great man —— bravely, and will not draw on his invention when his memory serves him with a word as good.

The Devil can —— Scripture for his purpose.

To appropriate others' thoughts or words mechanically and without credit is to ——.

RACY (page 299).

QUESTIONS.

1. To what does *racy* in the first instance refer? *pungent?* 2. How does *piquant* differ from *pungent?* 3. How are these words and the word *spicy* used in reference to literary products?

EXAMPLES.

Pure mother English, —— and fresh with idiomatic graces.

The atmosphere was strangely impregnated with the —— odor of burning peat.

The spruce, the cedar, and the juniper, with their balsamic breath, filled the air with a —— fragrance.

RADICAL (page 299).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the primary meaning of *radical?* 2. What contrasted senses are derived from this primary meaning?

EXAMPLES.

Timidity is a —— defect in a reformer.

Social and political leaders look to vested interests, and hence are inclined to regard all —— measures as ——.

RARE (page 300).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the meaning of *unique?* Can any one of a number of things of the same kind be *unique?* 2. What is the primary meaning of *rare?* What added sense is often blended with this primary meaning? 3. Is *extraordinary* favorable or unfavorable in meaning?

EXAMPLES.

Nothing is so —— as time.

That which gives to the Jews their —— position among the nations is what we are accustomed to regard as their sacred history.

And what is so —— as a day in June?
Then, if ever, come perfect days.

REACH (page 300).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is it to *reach* in the sense here considered? 2. What is it to *arrive?* 3. What does *attain* add to the meaning of *arrive?* What does *gain* add?

EXAMPLES.

And grasping down the boughs
I ——ed the shore.
He gathered the ripe nuts in the fall,
And berries that grew by fence and wall
So high she could not —— them at all.
The heights by great men ——ed and kept
Were not ——ed by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night.

It is only in this way that we can hope to —— at truth.

REAL (page 301).

QUESTIONS.

1. From what is *real* derived? What does it mean? 2. From what is the *real* distinguished? 3. To what is *actual* opposed? 4. What shades of difference may be pointed out between the four words *actual*, *real*, *developed*, and *positive*?

EXAMPLES.

In —— life we do not die when all that makes life bright dies to us.

If there was any trouble, —— or impending, affecting those she had served, her place was with them.

This was regarded as proof —— of conspiracy.

REASON, *v.* (page 302).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is it to *reason* about a matter? 2. From what is *argue* derived, and what does it mean? 3. What is it to *demonstrate*? to *prove*? How do these two words agree and differ?

EXAMPLES.

There are two ways of reaching truth: by ——ing it out and by feeling it out.
In ——ing, too, the person owned his skill,
For e'en tho vanquished, he could —— still.

A matter of fact may be ——ed by adequate evidence; only a mathematical proposition can be ——ed.

REASON, *n.* (page 302).

QUESTIONS.

1. How does *cause* differ from *reason* in the strict sense of each of the two words? 2. How is *reason* often used so as to be a partial equivalent of *cause*?

EXAMPLES.

No one is at liberty to speak ill of another without a justifiable ——, even tho he knows he is speaking truth.

I am not only witty myself, but the —— that wit is in other men.

Necessity is the —— of tyrants; it is the creed of slaves.

Alas! how light a —— may move
Dissension between hearts that love!

REASONING (page 303).

QUESTIONS.

1. What do *argumentation* and *debate* ordinarily imply? **2.** How does *reasoning* differ from both the above words in this respect? **3.** To what kind of *reasoning* were *argument* and *argumentation* formerly restricted? How widely are the words now applied? **4.** How do *argument* and *argumentation* compare with *reasoning* as regards logical form?

EXAMPLES.

All ——, Inductive or Deductive, is a reaching of the unknown through the known; and where nothing unknown is reached there is no ——.

Early at Bus'ness, and at Hazard late,
Mad at a fox-chase, wise at a ——.

If thou continuest to take delight in idle ——, thou mayest be qualified to combat with the sophists, but never know how to live with men.

REFINEMENT (page 305).

QUESTIONS.

1. To what does *civilization* apply, and what does it denote? **2.** What is *refinement*? **3.** What is the primary meaning of *cultivation*? the derived meaning? **4.** By what word is *cultivation* now largely superseded? **5.** What does *culture* denote?

EXAMPLES.

What is ——? It is the humanization of man in society, the satisfaction for him in society of the true law of human nature.

Giving up wrong pleasure is not self-sacrifice, but self-——.

This refined taste is the consequence of education and habit; we are born only with a capacity of entertaining this ——.

RELIABLE (page 306).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is to be said of the controversy regarding the formation and use of the word *reliable*? **2.** What do *trusty* and *trustworthy* denote? **3.** How does *reliable* compare with these words? **4.** What meaning may *reliable* convey that *trusty* and *trustworthy* would not?

EXAMPLES.

Good lack! quoth he, yet bring it me
My leathern belt likewise,
In which I bear my —— sword,
When I do exercise.

The first voyage to America, of which we have any perfectly —— account, was performed by the Norsemen.

RELIGION (page 307).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the original sense of *piety*? the derived sense? **2.** What is *religion*?

What does it include? 3. What is *worship? devotion?* 4. What is *morality? godliness? holiness?* 5. How is *theology* related to *religion?*

EXAMPLES.

——— is man's belief in a being or beings, mightier than himself and inaccessible to his senses, but not indifferent to his sentiments and actions, with the feelings and practises which flow from such belief.

———, whose soul sincere
Fears God, and knows no other fear.

To deny the freedom of the will is to make ——— impossible.

Systematic ——— may be defined as the substance of the Christian faith in a scientific form.

REND (page 309).

QUESTIONS.

1. To what are *rend* and *tear* usually applied? Which is the stronger word? 2. In what connection is *rive* used, and in what sense? 3. What does *lacerate* signify? 4. How does *mangle* compare with *lacerate?* 5. What do *burst* and *rupture* signify? Which is the stronger word? When is a steam-boiler said to be *ruptured?* 6. What does *rip* signify?

EXAMPLES.

Storms do not ——— the sail that is furled.

Oh, it offends me to the soul to hear a robustious, periwig-pated fellow ——— a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the groundlings.

And now a bubble ———s, and now a world.

The first blood shed in the revolutionary struggle; a mere drop in amount, but a deluge in its effects, ———ing the colonies forever from the mother country.

RENOUNCE (page 309).

QUESTIONS.

1. From what is *renounce* derived, and in what sense used? *recant? retract?* 2. What is it to *discard?* 3. How does *revoke* compare with *recall* in original meaning and in present use? 4. What is the derivation and the distinctive meaning of *abjure?* 5. In what sense is *repudiate* used?

EXAMPLES.

On his knees, with his hand on the Bible, Galileo was compelled to ——— and curse the doctrine of the movement of the earth.

He adds his soul to every other loss, and by the act of suicide, ——— earth to forfeit heaven.

He had no spiritual adviser, no human comforter, and was entirely in the hands of those who were determined that he should ——— or die.

REPENTANCE (page 310).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *regret?* 2. What does *penitence* add to *regret?* 3. How does *repentance* surpass the meaning of *penitence, regret, sorrow,* etc.? 4. What is *com*

punction? contrition? 5. What is *remorse*, and how does it compare with *repentance?*

EXAMPLES.

What then? what rests?
Try what —— can: what can it not?
Forgive me, Valentine, if hearty ——
Be a sufficient ransom for offense,
I tender't here.
So writhes the mind —— has riven,
Unmeet for earth, undoomed to heaven,
Darkness above, despair beneath,
Around it flame, within it death.

REPROOF (page 311).

QUESTIONS.

1. Are *blame*, *censure*, and *disapproval* spoken or silent? 2. Are *comment*, *criticism*, *rebuke*, *reflection*, *reprehension*, and *reproof* expressed or not? 3. How of *admonition* and *animadversion?* 4. Are *comment* and *criticism* favorable or unfavorable? Do they imply superiority on the part of commentator or critic? 5. Do *reflection* and *reprehension* imply such superiority? How are these two words discriminated? 6. What does *rebuke* literally signify? To what kind of person is a *rebuke* administered? 7. To what kind of person is *reproof* administered? 8. What do *rebuke* and *reproof* imply on the part of him who administers them? 9. What is *animadversion? admonition?*

EXAMPLES.

A —— is intolerable when it is administered out of pride or hatred.
The best preservative to keep the mind in health is the faithful —— of a friend.
Open —— is better than secret love.

REPROVE (page 312).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is it to *censure?* to *reprove?* to *reprimand?* 2. How does *admonish* compare with the other words in the group? Is its reference to the past or to the future? 3. What is it to *reproach?* Does this word imply authority or superiority? 4. What is the force of *expostulate* and *remonstrate?*

EXAMPLES.

He that oppresseth the poor —— eth his Maker.

Her answer ——ed me; for she said, "I never ask their crimes, for we have all come short."

Moses was ——ed of God when he was about to make the tabernacle: for, see, saith he, that thou make all things according to the pattern shewed to thee in the mount.

This witness is true. Therefore —— them sharply, that they may be sound in the faith.

REST (page 313).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *ease? quiet? rest?* **2.** What is *recreation*, and how is it related to *rest?* **3.** What is *repose* in the primary, and what in the derived, sense? **4.** How does *repose* compare with *rest?* **5.** What is a *pause?* **6.** How does *sleep* compare with *repose* and *rest?*

EXAMPLES.

Seek out, less often sought than found,
A soldier's grave—for thee the best;
Then look around, and choose thy ground,
And take thy ——.
Her manners had not that ——
That stamps the cast of Vere de Vere.
Shall I not take mine —— in mine inn?

RESTRAIN (page 315).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is it to *restrain?* **2.** How does *constrain* differ from *restrain?* **3.** How does *restrain* differ from *restrict?* **4.** How does *repress* compare with *restrain? suppress?*

EXAMPLES.

The English Puritans, ——ed at home, fled for freedom to America.

In no political system is it so necessary to —— the powers of the government as in a democratic state.

REVENGE (page 316).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *revenge?* **2.** How does *retaliation* compare with *revenge?* **3.** What did *vengeance* formerly mean, and what does it now imply? **4.** What is a *requital?* **5.** How do *avenging* and *retribution* differ from *retaliation*, *revenge*, and *vengeance?* **6.** What difference may be noted between *avenging* and *retribution?*

EXAMPLES.

According to the wish of Sulla himself, . . . his monument was erected in the Campus Martius, bearing an inscription composed by himself: "No friend ever did me a kindness, no enemy a wrong, without receiving full ——."

By the spirit of ——, as we sometimes express it, we generally understand a disposition, not merely to return suffering for suffering, but to inflict a degree of pain on the person who is supposed to have injured us, beyond what strict justice requires.

In all great religions we find one God, and in all, personal immortality with ——.

REVOLUTION (page 317).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the essential idea of *revolution?* **2.** Does a *revolution* necessarily involve war? **3.** What is *anarchy? insubordination? sedition? revolt? rebellion?* **4.** How does *rebellion* differ from *revolution?* **5.** By what class of persons is *insurrection* made? *mutiny?*

EXAMPLES.

——s are not made; they come.
—— to tyrants is obedience to God.
Since government is of God, —— must be contrary to his will.

REVOLVE (page 318).

QUESTIONS.

1. When is a body said to *roll*? to *rotate*? to *revolve*? **2.** In what sense may the earth be said to *revolve*? and in what sense to *rotate*? **3.** What are some of the extended uses of *roll*? **4.** What kind of a word is *turn*, and what is its meaning?

EXAMPLES.

Any bright star close by the pole is seen to —— in a very small circle whose center is the pole itself.

The sun ——s on an axis in the same direction in which the planets —— in their orbits.

Human nature can never rest; once in motion it ——s like the stone of Sisyphus every instant when the resisting force is suspended.

RIGHT (page 319).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is a *right*? Is it general or special? **2.** What is a *privilege*? an *exemption*? an *immunity*? **3.** What is a *franchise*? a *prerogative*?

EXAMPLES.

Friendship gives no —— to make ourselves disagreeable.
All men are created equal, and endowed with certain inalienable ——s.

RUSTIC (page 321).

QUESTIONS.

1. From what are *rural* and *rustic* alike derived? How do the two words agree in general signification? How are they discriminated in use? **2.** What is the meaning of *pastoral*? of *bucolic*?

EXAMPLES.

How still the morning of the hallowed day!
Mute is the voice of —— labor, hush'd
The plowboy's whistle and the milkmaid's song.
The —— arbor which the summit crowned
Was woven of shining smilax, trumpet-vine,
Clematis, and the wild white eglantine.

When hunting tribes begin to domesticate animals, they enter usually upon the —— stage.

SACRAMENT (page 321).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is a religious *service* in the extended sense? **2.** What is a *sacrament*?

3. What is an *observance*? an *ordinance*? 4. How do *sacrament* and *ordinance* differ? 5. What is a *rite*?

EXAMPLES.

Religion will glide by degrees out of the mind unless it be invigorated and reimpressed by external ——s.

Nothing tends more to unite men's hearts than joining together in the same prayers and ——s.

SALE (page 323).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *change* or *exchange*? 2. What is *barter*? *sale*? 3. What is a *bargain* in the strict sense? 4. What is *trade* in the broad and in the limited sense?

EXAMPLES.

Honor sits smiling at the —— of truth.
I'll give thrice as much land to any well-deserving friend.
But in the way of ——, mark ye me,
I'll cavil on the ninth part of a hair.
Stamps God's own name upon a lie just made
To coin a penny in the way of ——.

SAMPLE (page 323).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is a *sample*? a *specimen*? 2. How do *sample* and *specimen* compare as indications of the quality of that which they respectively represent?

EXAMPLES.

There is, therefore, in this country, an implied warranty that the goods correspond to the ——.

Curzola is a perfect —— of a Venetian town.

SCHOLAR (page 324).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the primary sense of *scholar*? the derived sense? 2. What does *pupil* signify? How is it technically used in educational work? 3. In what sense is *student* employed?

EXAMPLES.

The accent or turn of expression of a single sentence will at once mark a ——.

The State of New York supplies all needed text-books free of charge to the ——s in the public schools.

The ——s in American colleges have taken up athletics with intense enthusiasm.

SCIENCE (page 325).

QUESTIONS.

1. How does *science* compare with *knowledge*? How does *art* compare with *science*? 3. What two senses of *art* must be discriminated from each other? 4. In

which sense is *art* a system of rules? **5.** In which sense does *art* transcend rule?

EXAMPLES.

Beethoven took his ——— as seriously as a saint and martyr takes his religion.

Modern ——— may be regarded as one vast miracle, whether we view it in relation to the Almighty Being, by whom its objects and its laws were formed, or to the feeble intellect of man, by which its depths have been sounded, and its mysteries explored.

Printing has been aptly termed the ——— preservative of all other ———s.

SECURITY (page 326).

QUESTIONS.

1. Of what kind of value or property must an *earnest* consist? **2.** How do *pledge* and *security* differ from *earnest*? **3.** How does *security* differ from *pledge*? **4.** What is *bail*? *gage*?

EXAMPLES.

The ——— for a national or state debt is the honesty of its people.

The surest ——— of a deathless name
Is the silent homage of thoughts unspoken.

And for an ——— of a greater honor,
He bade me, from him, call thee Thane of Cawdor.

SENSATION (page 328).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is a *sensation*? a *perception*? **2.** How does an *emotion* differ from a *sensation*? **3.** How does the popular term *feeling* compare with *sensation* and *emotion*? **4.** What is a *sense*?

EXAMPLES.

But ———, in the technical and limited sense of the term, is appropriated to the knowledge of material objects, and of the external world. This knowledge is gained or acquired by means of the ———s, and hence, to be more exact, we call it sensible ———, or, more briefly, sense ———.

———s sweet,
Felt in the blood, and felt along the heart.

SENSIBILITY (page 328).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *sensibility* in the philosophical sense? in popular use? **2.** What does *sensitiveness* denote? **3.** What is *susceptibility*? How does it compare with *sensitiveness*? **4.** How are *susceptibility* and *sensitiveness* discriminated in physics?

EXAMPLES.

The ——— of the external surface of the body is a special endowment adapted to the elements around and calculated to protect the interior parts from injury.

——— to pleasure is of necessity also ——— to pain.

Every mind is in a peculiar state of ——— to certain impressions.

SEVERE (page 329).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *severe? rigid? strict?* 2. How does *rigorous* compare with *rigid?* 3. What does *austere* signify? What element is always found in an *austere* character?

EXAMPLES.

In mathematics we arrive at certitude by ——— demonstration.

He who the sword of heaven will bear
Should be as holy as ———.

——— law is often ——— injustice.

By ——— adherence to truth in official dealing with the natives, the English have come to be always believed in India.

SHELTER, *v.* (page 331).

QUESTIONS.

1. When is anything said to be *covered?* 2. How does *shelter* compare with *cover?* 3. What does *defend* signify? 4. What does *guard* imply? 5. How does *protect* surpass *guard* and *defend?* 6. What does *shield* signify? How does it compare with *guard* or *defend?* 7. In what sense is the verb *harbor* commonly used?

EXAMPLES.

He that ———eth his sins shall not prosper, but he that forsaketh them shall find mercy.

Thou who trod'st the billowy sea,
——— us in our jeopardy!
In youth it ———ed me,
And I'll protect it now.

SIN (page 332).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *sin?* 2. How is *transgression* discriminated from *sin* in the general sense? 3. What is *crime? guilt? depravity?*

EXAMPLES.

Commit
The oldest ———s the newest kind of ways.

——— is not punished as an offense against God, but as prejudicial to society.

How ——— once harbored in the conscious breast,
Intimidates the brave, degrades the great.

SKETCH (page 334).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is a *sketch?* How does it compare with *outline?* 2. In what special connection are *draft* and *plan* used? 3. How does a mechanical *drawing* differ from a draft? 4. What is a *design?* How does it exceed the meaning of *drawing?* 5. What is an *outline* in written composition? How does a *sketch*

in this sense compare with an *outline*? 6. What is an *outline* of a sermon technically called? 7. What is a lawyer's *brief*? How does it compare with an *outline* or *sketch*?

EXAMPLES.

A ——— that is without vigor, and in which the anatomy has not been defined, is a bad foundation for a good picture.

A little model the master wrought,
Which should be to the larger ———
What the child is to the man.

SKILFUL (page 335).

QUESTIONS.

1. What does *skilful* signify? 2. How does *dexterous* compare with *skilful*? 3. How does a *skilled* compare with a *skilful* workman?

EXAMPLES.

So ——— seamen ken the land from far,
Which shows like mists to the dull passenger.

Thousands of ——— workmen are thrown into enforced idleness by the strikes and lockouts of every year.

Much that has been received as the work of disembodied spirits has been but the ——— sleight of hand of spirits embodied.

SLANDER (page 336).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is it to *slander*? to *defame*? to *libel*? 2. When is *defame* equivalent to *slander*? When is it equivalent to *libel*? 3. What is it to *asperse*? to *malign*? to *traduce*? to *disparage*? 4. How do *slander* and *libel* differ in legal signification from the other words? 5. Which words of the group apply to open attack in one's presence, and which to attack in his absence?

EXAMPLES.

———ed to death by villains
That dare as well answer a man, indeed,
As I dare take a serpent by the tongue.

If the Scriptures seem to ——— knowledge, it is the knowledge that despises virtue.

Challenging each recreant doubter
Who ———ed her spotless name.

SLANG (page 336).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is a *colloquialism*? 2. What is *slang* in the primary and ordinary sense? in special senses? 3. What is a *vulgarism*? 4. What is *cant* in the sense here considered?

EXAMPLES.

There is a ——— bred of vileness that is never redeemed; there is also a ———

that is the vigorous utterance of uncultured wit, that fills a gap in the language and mounts ultimately to the highest places.

A ——— is worse than ———, because it bears the ineffaceable stamp of ignorance.

SOCIALISM (page 338).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *socialism?* What term do many of its advocates prefer? **2.** What is *communism? anarchism?*

EXAMPLES.

——— in its full sense means the abolition of inheritance, the abolition of the family, the abolition of nationalities, the abolition of religion, the abolition of property.

———, in some modified form, is steadily making its way among thinking men under the guise of cooperation.

——— is the offspring of sore hearts and shallow brains. It is the wisdom of the man who burned down his house because his chimney smoked.

SPONTANEOUS (page 340).

QUESTIONS.

1. When is anything properly said to be *spontaneous? voluntary? involuntary?* **2.** How do *voluntary* and *involuntary* compare with each other? both with *spontaneous?*

EXAMPLES.

——— is opposed to reflective. Those operations of mind which are continually going on without any effort or intention on our part are *spontaneous.*

No action that is not ——— has any merit.

SPY (page 340).

QUESTIONS.

1. In what are the *spy* and the *scout* alike? **2.** In what do they differ? **3.** What are their respective rights in case of capture? **4.** What is an *emissary?*

EXAMPLES.

A daring ——— of General Stuart made his way to my quarters, and informed me that General Imboden had planned an attack upon the town.

I had grown uneasy in regard to the disjointed situation of our army and, to inform myself of what was going on, determined to send a ——— into the enemy's lines.

STATE, *v.* (page 341).

QUESTIONS.

1. From what is *state* derived? What does it mean? **2.** What is the significance of *assert?* What element is prominent in this word? **3.** What is the relative force of *affirm* and *assert? asseverate? aver? assure?* **4.** What does *affirm* signify in legal use, and how does it differ from *swear?* **5.** What is it to *certify?* **6.** What does *vindicate* signify?

EXAMPLES.

The first condition of intelligent debate is that the question be clearly ——ed.

We —— that the sciences dispose themselves round two great axes of thought, parallel and not unrelated, yet distinct — the natural sciences held together by the one, the moral by the other.

It is impossible for the mind to —— anything of that of which it knows nothing.

STORM (page 343).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the essential meaning of *storm*? **2.** What is a *tempest*?

EXAMPLES.

The —— is hard at hand will sweep away
Thrones, churches, ranks, traditions, customs, marriage.

Were any considerable mass of air to be suddenly transferred from beyond the tropics to the equator, the difference of the rotatory velocity proper to the two situations would be so great as to produce not merely a wind, but a —— of the most destructive violence.

STORY (page 343).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is a *story*? Is it true or false? **2.** What is an *anecdote*? a *narrative* or *narration*?

EXAMPLES.

There are ——, common to the different branches of the Aryan stock. . . . They are ancient Aryan ——, . . . older than the Odyssey, older than the dispersion of the Aryan race.

——s are relations of detached, interesting particulars.

Fairy ——s have for children an inexhaustible charm.

SUBJECTIVE (page 345).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the meaning of *subjective*? of *objective*? **2.** How are these words illustrated in the case of a mountain? **3.** What matters are purely *subjective*? **4.** What matters are purely *objective*? **5.** What is meant by saying that an author has a *subjective* or an *objective* style?

EXAMPLES.

Subject therefore, denotes the mind itself; and ——, that which belongs to, or proceeds from, the thinking subject. Object is a term for that about which the knowing subject is conversant, . . . while —— means that which belongs to, or proceeds from, the object known, and not from the subject knowing; and thus denotes what is real, in opposition to what is ideal,— what exists in nature, in contrast to what exists merely in the thought of the individual.

SUGGESTION (page 347).

QUESTIONS.

1. In what way does a *suggestion* bring a matter before the mind? **2.** What is an *intimation?* a *hint?* **3.** What are the special characteristics of *insinuation* and *innuendo?*

EXAMPLES.

Behold in the bloom of apples,
And the violets in the sward,
A ——— of the old, lost beauty
Of the garden of the Lord!

Time is truly the comforter, at once lessening the tendency to ——— of images of sorrow, and softening that very sorrow when the images arise.

An ——— is cowardly because it can seldom be directly answered, and the one who makes it can always retreat behind an assumed misconstruction of his words; but the ——— is the stab in the back, sneaking as it is malicious.

SUPERNATURAL (page 347).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the original meaning of *supernatural?* of *preternatural?* **2.** What is commonly implied in the use of *preternatural?* **3.** In what sense do some hold a miracle to be *supernatural?* What descriptive term would others prefer? **4.** What is the meaning of *supernatural?* In what secondary sense is it often used?

EXAMPLES.

It was something altogether ———, as when God said, 'Let there be light,' and there was light.

With an imagination of intense vividness and ——— activity, Choate was as practical as the most sordid capitalist that ever became an "incarnation of fat dividends."

SUPPORT (page 348).

QUESTIONS.

1. What do *support* and *sustain* alike signify? **2.** How does *sustain* surpass *support* in meaning and force? **3.** What is the force and use of *bear* in this connection? **4.** What is it to *maintain?* **5.** How does *maintain* compare with *support* as to fulness and as to dignity? **6.** What is it to *prop?* What is the limit upon the meaning of this word?

EXAMPLES.

And Cain said, My punishment is great than I can ———.
You take my house when you do take the prop
That doth ——— my house.
Can a soul like mine,
Unus'd to power, and form'd for humbler scenes,
——— the splendid miseries of greatness?
While less expert, tho stronger far,
The Gael ———ed unequal war.

SUPPOSE (page 348).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is it to *suppose?* **2.** How does *conjecture* differ from *suppose?* **3.** What does *think* signify in the sense here considered? How does it compare with *conjecture* or *suppose?*

EXAMPLES.

Newton ——ed that if the earth were to be so compressed as to be absolutely without pores, its dimensions might not exceed a cubic inch.

Let it not be ——ed that principles and opinions always go together.

SYNONYMOUS (page 349).

QUESTIONS.

1. Are there any *synonymous* words in the strict sense of the term? **2.** What is meant by *synonymous* words? **3.** What are the two common faults with reference to *synonymous* words or *synonyms?*

EXAMPLES.

The great source of a loose style is the injudicious use of those words termed ——.

To raise, with fitting observances, over the ruins of the historic fortress [Sumter] the —— flag which had waved over it during its first bombardment.

SYSTEM (page 350).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *order*, in the sense here considered? **2.** What does *method* denote? **3.** What is a *system?* **4.** To what does *manner* refer? **5.** To what does *regularity* apply? **6.** Can there be *order* without *regularity* or *regularity* without *order*, and how?

EXAMPLES.

If this be madness, there is —— in it.

A —— is . . . an organized body of truth, or truths arranged under one and the same idea, which idea is as the life or soul which assimilates all those truths.

TEACH (page 353).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is it to *teach?* **2.** How does *instruct* surpass *teach* in signification? **3.** What secondary sense has *instruct?* **4.** What is the full meaning of *educate?* **5.** What is it to *train?* **6.** To what is *train* commonly applied where *educate* could not well be used? **7.** What is it to *discipline?* **8.** What does *nurture* signify, and how does it compare with *educate?*

EXAMPLES.

Plato returned to Athens and began to ——; like his master, he —— without money and without price.

For the most effective mechanical work both mind and hand must be ——ed in childhood.

The Highlanders flocking to him from all quarters, though ill-armed, and worse ——ed, made him undervalue any enemy who, he thought, was yet to encounter him.

TERM (page 354).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the literal meaning of *term?* **2.** Is this meaning retained in the figurative uses of the word? **3.** What are the *articles* of a contract? the *terms* of a contract? **4.** What is a *condition?* **5.** What is a *term* in the logical sense? **6.** How does *term* in ordinary use compare with *word*, *expression*, or *phrase?*

EXAMPLES.

For beauty's acme hath a —— as brief
As the wave's poise before it break in pearl.

But what are these moral sermons [of Seneca]? ——s, nothing but ——s.

The very —— miser is a confession of the misery which attends avarice.

TERSE (page 354).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the meaning of *short* or *brief?* **2.** What is the derivation and meaning of *concise?* of *condensed?* of *compendious?* **3.** What is the derivation and meaning of *succinct?* of *terse?* **4.** What is the force of *summary?* **5.** What is a *sententious* style? a *pithy* utterance?

EXAMPLES.

With all his lucidity of statement, Hamilton was not always ——.

In most cases it will be found that the Victorian idiom is clearer, but less —— than the corresponding Elizabethan idiom which it has supplanted.

TESTIMONY (page 355).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *testimony?* **2.** How does it compare with *evidence?* **3.** How does a *deposition* differ from an *affidavit?*

EXAMPLES.

The word ——, in legal acceptation, includes all the means by which any alleged matter of fact, the truth of which is submitted to us for investigation, is established or disproved.

As to the fruits of Sodom, fair without, full of ashes within, I saw nothing of them, tho from the —— we have, something of this kind has been produced.

TIME (page 356).

QUESTIONS.

1. To what do *sequence* and *succession* apply? **2.** What does *time* denote? How is it conceived of with reference to events? **3.** How do *duration* and *succession* compare with *time?*

EXAMPLES.

Every event remembered is remembered as having happened in ——— past. This gives us the idea in the concrete. . . . We can now, by a process of abstraction, separate the ——— from the event, and we have the abstract idea of *time*.

The ——— of each earthquake is measured generally only by seconds, or even parts of a second.

It has been conjectured that our idea of ——— is founded upon the conscious ——— of sensations and ideas in our own minds.

TOOL (page 358).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is a *tool*? **2.** How does *instrument* compare in meaning with *tool*? **3.** What special *tools* are ordinarily called *instruments*? **4.** What is an *implement*? **5.** What is a *utensil*? In what special relations is the word used? **6.** What is an *appliance*? How does *appliance* compare with *tool*? **7.** What is a *mechanism*? **8.** What is a *machine* in the most general sense? in the technical and common use? **9.** What is an *apparatus*? **10.** Which of these words have figurative use? **11.** How are *instrument* and *tool* contrasted in figurative use?

EXAMPLES.

The time is coming when the ———s of husbandry shall supplant the weapons of war.

Mix salt and sand, and it shall puzzle the wisest of men, with his mere natural ———s, to separate all the grains of sand from all the grains of salt.

The pick, stone-saw, wedge, chisel, and other ———s were already in use when the pyramids were built.

TOPIC (page 359).

QUESTIONS.

1. From what is *topic* derived, and with what meaning? **2.** How is *question* used in a similar sense, and why? **3.** Is the general *subject* or *theme* properly known as the *topic*? To what is that name more appropriately given?

EXAMPLES.

My father . . . always took care to start some ingenious or useful ——— of discourse, which might tend to improve the minds of his children.

One of the most important rules in a deliberative assembly is, that every speaker shall speak to the ———.

The ——— of the Iliad is not the war of Troy, but the wrath of Achilles exhibited during and in connection with the war of Troy.

TRANSACT, TRANSACTION (page 360).

QUESTIONS.

1. How does *transact* differ from *do*? **2.** How does *transact* differ from *treat* and *negotiate*? **3.** How does *negotiate* compare with *treat*? **4.** How do *transactions* differ from *proceedings*?

EXAMPLES.

In the first Parliament of James the House of Commons refused for the first time to ——— business on a Sunday.

The treaty of peace that closed the war of 1812 had been already ——— before the battle of New Orleans was fought.

Any direction of Christ or any direction or act of his apostles respecting the ——— of business in the church, is binding upon us, unless such direction or act was grounded upon peculiar circumstances then existing.

TRANSIENT (page 361).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the derivation of *transient* and *transitory?* **2.** How does *transient* differ in signification from *transitory?* **3.** What is the distinctive meaning of *temporary?* **4.** From what is *ephemeral* derived, and with what sense? **5.** How does *ephemeral* differ from *transient* or *transitory?* **6.** What does *ephemeral* suggest besides brevity of time? **7.** What is the derivation and meaning of *fugitive?* **8.** What is the distinctive meaning of *evanescent?*

EXAMPLES.

Mirth is short and ———, cheerfulness fixed and permanent.

Neither gratitude nor revenge had any share in determining his [Charles II.'s] course; for never was there a mind on which both services and injuries left such faint and ——— impressions.

A ——— chairman is commonly appointed at the opening of a meeting to conduct proceedings till a permanent presiding officer shall be elected.

UNION (page 362).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is *unity?* **2.** What is *union?* **3.** How are *unity* and *union* contrasted? **4.** When may *unity* be predicated of that which is made up of parts.

EXAMPLES.

Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in ———.

Out of the ——— of Roman and Teutonic elements arose the modern world of Europe.

UTILITY (page 363).

QUESTIONS.

1. From what is *utility* derived, and what is its primary meaning? **2.** How is *utility* discriminated from *use* and *usefulness?* **3.** What is the derivation and primary meaning of *expediency?* **4.** How are *expediency* and *utility* used as regards moral action? Which is the inferior word in such use? **5.** How does *policy* in such use compare with *expediency* and *utility?*

EXAMPLES.

Principle is ever my motto, not ———.

Two words form the key of the Baconian doctrine, ——— and progress. The ancient philosophy disdained to be useful, and was content to be stationary.

Justice itself is the great standing ——— of civil society, and any departure from it, under any circumstances, rests under the suspicion of being no ——— at all.

The fundamental objection to the doctrine of ———, in all its modifications is that taken by Dr. Reid, viz., "that agreeableness and ——— are not moral conceptions, nor have they any connection with morality. What a man does merely because it is agreeable is not virtue."

VACANT (page 363).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the meaning of *empty?* of *vacant?* **2.** To what does *vacant* especially refer? **3.** What is the difference between an *empty* house and a *vacant* house? **4.** What is the difference in dignity between the two words? **5.** What is the significance of *void* and *devoid?* **6.** What does *waste* imply? **7.** In what sense is *vacuous* used?

EXAMPLES.

——— heads console with ——— sound.
The watch-dog's voice that bay'd the whispering wind
And the loud laugh that spoke the ——— mind.

VENAL (page 365).

QUESTIONS.

1. From what is *venal* derived, and with what meaning? *mercenary? hireling?* **2.** How are *mercenary* and *venal* discriminated from *hireling?*

EXAMPLES.

The closing quarter of the nineteenth century may be termed the ——— era of American politics. Never before has legislation been so universally, so unscrupulously, and unblushingly for sale.

The body of Greeks, immortalized under the name of the Ten Thousand, . . . though embarking on a foreign ——— service, were by no means outcasts, or even men of extreme poverty.

It is not the hire, but the working only for the hire that makes the ———.

VENERATION (page 366).

QUESTIONS.

1. By what qualities is *awe* inspired? **2.** What elements are present and what lacking in *awe?* **3.** What is *dread* and by what aroused? **4.** How do *reverence* and *veneration* differ from *awe* or *dread?* **5.** How does *adoration* compare with *veneration?*

EXAMPLES.

Man craves an object of ———; and if not supplied with that which God has appointed, will take what offers.

The Italian climate robs age of its ———, and makes it look newer than it is.

VENIAL (page 367).

QUESTIONS.

1. From what is *venial* derived, and what does it signify? 2. How does *venial* compare with *pardonable?* 3. How does *excusable* differ from the above words? 4. What very different word is sometimes confounded with *venial?*

EXAMPLES.

Theft on the part of a starving man is one of the most ——— of offenses.

Under all the circumstances, the error was ———.

VERACITY (page 367).

QUESTIONS.

1. Do *truth* and *verity* apply to thought and speech or to persons? 2. To what does *veracity* apply? *truthfulness?* 3. Into what two classes may the words in this group of synonyms be divided, and what words will be found in each class?

EXAMPLES.

On a certain confidence in the ——— of mankind is founded so much of the knowledge on which we constantly depend, that, without it, the whole system of human things would go into confusion.

If all the world and love were young,
And ——— in every shepherd's tongue,
These pretty pleasures might me move
To live with thee and be thy love.

VIRTUE (page 370).

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the prominent idea in *virtue?* 2. How does *goodness* differ from *virtue?* 3. Of what relations are *honesty* and *probity* used? 4. How is *honesty* used in a sense higher than the commercial? 5. What, in the full sense, is *integrity?* 6. What is *honor?* 7. What is *purity? duty?* 8. What do *rectitude* and *righteousness* denote? 9. To what does *uprightness* especially refer? 10. What is *virtuousness?*

EXAMPLES.

——— is the fruit of exertion; it supposes conquest of temptation.

In seeing that a thing is right, we see at the same time that it is our ——— to do it.

It is true that ——— is the best policy; but if this be the motive of honest dealing, there is no real ———.

Where is that chastity of ——— that felt a stain like a wound?

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